



# Appendix A

## **Glossary**

**Budget FY 2023-2024**



# Glossary

The following is an abbreviated list of the specialized governmental budgeting and accounting terms used in this budget:

- ACCOUNT NUMBER** – A line item code defining an appropriation.
- ACCOUNTS PAYABLE** – A liability account reflecting amounts on open account owing to private persons or organizations for goods and services received by a government.
- ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE** – An asset account reflecting amounts owing on open account from private persons or organizations for goods and services furnished by a government.
- ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING** – A basis of accounting in which revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned, and expenses are recognized in the period in which they occur.
- AD VALOREM TAXES** – Commonly referred to as property taxes, are levied on both real and personal property according to the property’s valuation and the tax rate.
- AMORTIZATION** – The reduction of debt by regular payments of principal and interest sufficient to retire the debt by maturity.
- ANNUAL BUDGET** – A budget applicable to a single fiscal year.
- APPROPRIATION** – A legal authorization granted by a legislative body to make expenditures and to incur obligations for specific purposes. An appropriation is usually limited in amount and as to the time when it may be expended.
- ASSESSED VALUATION** – A valuation set upon real estate or other property by a government as a basis for levying taxes.
- ASSETS** – Resources owned or held by a government which have monetary value.
- BALANCED BUDGET** – A budget in which planned revenues available equals planned expenditures.
- BASIS OF ACCOUNTING** – A system used by an individual government to determine when revenues have been realized and when expenditures have been incurred. The City uses the modified accrual method.
- BASIS OF BUDGETING** – A system used by an individual government to determine when budgetary revenues have been realized and when budgetary expenditures have been incurred. The City uses the modified accrual method.
- BOND** – A written promise to pay a specified sum of money, called the par value or principal, at a specified date or dates in the future, together with periodic interest at a specified rate.
- BONDED DEBT** – That portion of indebtedness represented by outstanding bonds.
- BUDGET** – A service plan for a given period embodying estimated expenditures for providing services and the proposed means of financing them. A balanced budget limits expenditures to available resources.

## AAAG ACRONYMS AT A GLANCE:

<b>BVE</b>	Budget variance explanation
<b>CIP</b>	Capital Improvement Program
<b>CSOD</b>	City Schools of Decatur
<b>DEC</b>	Design, Environment and Construction Division
<b>DOT</b>	Department of Transportation
<b>FTE</b>	Full-time equivalent
<b>GAAP</b>	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
<b>GASB</b>	Governmental Accounting Standards Board
<b>GMA</b>	Georgia Municipal Association
<b>LCI</b>	Liveable Centers Initiative
<b>LMIG</b>	Local Maintenance & Infrastructure Grant Program
<b>OPEB</b>	Other Post-employment benefits
<b>PFA</b>	Public Facilities Authority
<b>SPLOST</b>	Special Purpose Local Options Sales Tax
<b>TAD</b>	Tax Allocation District
<b>URA</b>	Urban Redevelopment Agency



**BUDGET AMENDMENT** – A revision of the adopted budget that, when approved, replaces the original provision and increases or decreases the budget appropriation.

**BUDGET CALENDAR** – The schedule of key dates that a government follows in preparation and adoption of the budget.

**BUDGET ORDINANCE** – The governmental action which appropriates revenues and fund balances for specified purposes, functions, or activities for a budget period.

**BUDGET PERIOD** – The period for which a budget is proposed or a budget ordinance is adopted. Normally coincides with the fiscal year.

**BUDGET TRANSFER** – A procedure utilized by City Departments to revise budget appropriations within the departmental operating budget accounts. Transfers monies from one account to another and does not increase or decrease the overall budget appropriation for the department.

**BUDGETARY CONTROL** – The control or management of a government or enterprise in accordance with an approved budget for the purpose of keeping expenditures within the limitations of available appropriations and available revenues.

**CAPITAL ASSETS** – Assets of significant value and having a useful life of several years. Capital assets for the City of Decatur have a purchase cost of \$5,000.00 or over and have a useful life of more than one year. See also Fixed Assets.

**CAPITAL OUTLAY** – Expenditures for the acquisition of capital assets.

**CAPITAL PROJECT** – A project that results in the purchase or construction of capital assets. Capital projects may encompass the purchase of land, construction of a building or facility, or purchase of a major piece of equipment.

**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FUND** – A fund established to account for the receipt and expenditures of money from major capital projects.

**CHART OF ACCOUNTS** – A numbering system that assigns a unique number to each type of transaction and to each budgetary unit in the organization. The City of Decatur utilizes the Uniform Chart of Accounts for Local Governments in Georgia as mandated by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA).

**CIP** – Capital Improvement Program.

**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT** – The report that summarizes financial data for the previous fiscal year in a standardized format.

**CSOD** – City Schools of Decatur, the City's independent school district.

**DEBT** – An obligation resulting from the borrowing of money or from the purchase of goods and services over a period of time. Debts of government include bonds, time warrants, notes, and floating debts.

A. *General Obligation Debt* is secured by the pledge of the issuer's full faith, credit, and taxing power.

B. *Revenue Debt* is a bond, debt, or obligation for which principal and interest are payable exclusively for the earnings of a government enterprise. This term can refer more broadly to any state or local government debt that is not a general obligation.

**DEBT LIMIT** – The maximum amounts of gross or net debt that is legally outstanding debt.

**DEBT SERVICE** – Payment of principal and interest to lenders or creditors on outstanding debt.

**DEBT SERVICE FUND** – A fund that is established to account for the accumulation of resources for the payment of long-term obligations.

**DEFICIT** – The excess of an entity’s liabilities over its assets or the excess of expenditures or expenses over revenues during a single accounting period.

**DEPRECIATION** – Expiration in the service life of capital assets attributable to wear and tear, deterioration, action of the physical elements, inadequacy or obsolescence.

**DOT** – Department of Transportation.

**ENTERPRISE FUND** – Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprise where the intent of the governing body is that the cost of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed primarily through user charges. Services accounted for in enterprise funds are tangible, and it is possible to determine the extent to which they benefit individual service consumers.

**EXPENDITURES** – Decreases in net financial resources. Expenditures include current operating expenses, which require the current or future use of net current assets, debt service, and capital outlays.

**EXPENSES** – Decreases in net total assets. Expenses represent the total cost of operations during a period regardless of the timing of related expenditures.

**FIDUCIARY FUND** – Those trust and agency funds used to account for assets held by a local government in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds.

**FINANCIAL INDICATORS** – Comparison of planned vs. actual expenditures, cost, obligations, receipts, allocations or losses.

**FISCAL YEAR (FY)** – The accounting period for which an organization’s budget is termed the fiscal year. In Decatur, the fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30 of the following year.

**FIXED ASSETS** – A financial resource that is tangible in nature, has a useful life of more than one year, is not a repair part or supply item and has a value equal to, or greater than, the capitalization threshold of \$5000. See also Capital Assets.

**FTE** – Full-time equivalent-in reference to personnel.

**FUND** – A fund is an independent financial and accounting entity. It has a balanced set of accounts and records, cash and other resources together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. Though funds are independent entities with the financial records of a government, there need not be physical segregation of assets.

**FUND ACCOUNTS** – All accounts necessary to set forth the financial position and results of operations of a fund.

**FUND BALANCE** – The difference between assets and liabilities on the balance sheet.

**GAAP** – See Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

**GASB** – See Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

**GENERAL FUND** – This fund accounts for the revenues and activities not required by law or administrative decision to be accounted for in a special fund. Ordinarily, the General Fund has a great variety of revenues and is used to finance many more activities than any other fund. The General Fund provides general-purpose governmental services.





**GENERAL OBLIGATION (GO) BONDS** – Bonds that are secured by the issuer’s full faith and credit pledge. Most GO bonds are backed by the issuer’s ability to level an ad valorem tax in an amount sufficient to meet debt service requirements.

**GENERAL REVENUE** – The revenue of a government other than those derived from and retained in an enterprise. If a portion of the net income in a Proprietary or Enterprise Fund is contributed to another non-enterprise fund, such as the General Fund, the amount transferred constitutes general revenue to the government.

**GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (GAAP)** – Uniform minimum, standards used by state and local governments for financial accounting, recording and reporting, encompassing the conventions, rules and procedures that define accepted accounting principles; established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

**GMA** – Georgia Municipal Association, organization representing municipalities in Georgia.

**GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (GASB)** – The body that sets accounting standards specifically for governmental entities at the state and local level.

**GOVERNMENTAL FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION (GFOA)** – Professional association of state/provincial and local finance officers in the United States and Canada dedicated to the sound management of government financial resources.

**GRANTS** – A financial gift, donation or award that is made from a funding source, usually a governmental entity, to the City for the acquisition of goods, services or land. The grant award agreement defines the City’s responsibilities and duties to be exchanged for the grant. Grants are often earmarked for a specific purpose of program.

**INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS** – A fund used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department to other departments within the City on a cost-reimbursement basis.

**INVESTMENTS** – Securities and real estate held for production of revenue in the form of interest, dividend, rentals or lease payments. The term does not include fixed assets used in governmental operations.

**LCI (Livable Centers Initiative)** – A grant program sponsored by the Atlanta Regional Commission that incentivizes local jurisdictions to re-envision their communities as vibrant, walkable places that offer increased mobility options, encourage healthy lifestyles and provide improved access to jobs and services.

**LEVY** – To impose taxes, special assessments or service charges for the support of governmental activities.

**LINE-ITEM BUDGET** – A budget format in which departmental outlays are grouped according to the items that will be purchased, with one item or group of items on each line.

**LMIG** – Local Maintenance & Infrastructure Grant Program – Grant program sponsored by the Georgia Department of Transportation.

**LONG-TERM DEBT** – Debt with a maturity of more than one year after the date of issuance.

**MAJOR FUND** – Funds with revenues, expenditures, assets or liabilities that make up at least 10 percent of the total for the fund category or type and at least five percent of the aggregate amount of all governmental and enterprise funds. The general fund is always considered a major fund.

**MILLAGE RATE** – The rate used in calculating taxes based upon the value of property,

expressed in mills per dollar of property value.

**MISSION** – The reason or purpose for the organizational unit’s existence.

**NET INCOME** – Enterprise Fund in excess of operating revenues, non-operating revenues, and operating transfers-in over operating expenses, non-operating transfers-out.

**NON-MAJOR FUND** – A fund in which the revenues, expenditures, assets or liabilities do not make up at least 10 percent of the total for the fund category or type and at least five percent of the aggregate amount of all governmental and enterprise funds.

**OBJECTIVES** – The specified end result expected and can include the time at which it will be achieved.

**OPEB** – Other Post-employment benefits.

**OPERATING EXPENSES** – Enterprise Fund expenses that are directly related to the fund’s primary service activities.

**OPERATING INCOME** – The excess of Enterprise Fund operating revenues over operating expenses.

**OPERATING REVENUES** – Enterprise Fund revenues that are directly related to the fund’s primary service activities. They consist of user charges for services.

**PFA** – Public Facilities Authority.

**PROPRIETARY FUND** – Used to account for a government’s ongoing organizations and activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector (enterprise and internal service funds). All assets, liabilities, equities, revenues, expenses and transfers relating to the government’s business and quasi-business activities – where net income and capital maintenance are measured – are accounted for through proprietary funds.

**REVENUES** – Increases in governmental fund type net current assets from other than expenditure refunds and residual equity transfers.

**SPLOST** – Special Purpose Local Options Sales Tax.

**TAX ALLOCATION DISTRICT** – A TAD is a tool used to pay for infrastructure and other improvements in underdeveloped or blighted areas so that property becomes productive and enhances the surrounding neighborhoods

**TAX DIGEST** – The total assessed value of all real estate property, motor vehicles, mobile homes, timber and heavy-duty equipment in the City of Decatur, Georgia.

**TAX RATE LIMIT** – The maximum rate at which a government may levy a tax. Overall tax rate limits usually restrict levies for all purposes and of all governments, state or local, having jurisdiction in a given area. Taxes are levied via a Tax Levy Ordinance.

**TAXES** – Compulsory charges levied by a government for the purpose of financing services performed for a common benefit. This term does not include specific charges made against particular persons or property for current or permanent benefits such as special assessments.

**UNIFORM CHART OF ACCOUNTS** – State mandated financial reporting format for governments. See “Chart of Accounts.”

**URA** – Urban Redevelopment Agency.



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