

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMINOLOGY

Account Groups: Account groups are used to establish accounting control of general fixed assets and the unmatured principal of general long-term obligations. Assets and liabilities of these funds are neither spendable resources nor do they require current appropriation. Therefore, they are accounted for separately from the governmental fund types.

Accrual Basis: A basis of accounting in which transactions are recognized at the time they are incurred, as opposed to when cash is received or spent.

Activity: Departmental efforts which contribute to the achievement of a specific set of program objectives; the smallest unit of the program budget.

Agency Funds: Agency funds are used to account for assets held by the City as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments and/or other funds.

Appropriation: An authorization by the City Council to make expenditures/expenses and to incur obligations for a specific purpose within a specific time frame. An appropriation is usually limited in amount and as to time when it may be expended. Operational appropriations usually expire at fiscal year end.

Assessed Valuation: A dollar value placed on real estate or other property by Contra Costa County as a basis for levying property taxes.

Assessment District: Defines area of land that is benefited by the acquisition, construction, or maintenance of a public improvement. An assessment is levied and collected in the regular property tax bill to fund the improvements.

Assets: A probable future economic benefit obtained or controlled by a particular entity as a result of past transactions or events.

Audit: A view of the City's accounts by an independent auditing firm to substantiate fiscal year-end funds, salaries, reserves, and cash on hand.

Base Budget:- Cost of continuing the existing levels of service in the current budget year.

Beginning/Ending (Unappropriated) Fund Balance: Unencumbered resources available in a fund from the prior/current fiscal year after payment of the prior/current fiscal year's expenditures/expenses. This is not necessarily cash on hand.

Bond: A City may raise capital by issuing a written promise to pay a specific sum of money, called the face value or principal amount, at a specific date or dates in the future, together with periodic interest at a special rate.

Budget: A plan of financial activity for a specified period of time indicating all planned revenues and expenses for the budget period (July 1 through June 30). The budget is proposed until it has been approved by the City Council.

Budget Amendment: The City Council has the sole responsibility for adopting the City's budget and may amend or supplement the budget at any time after adoption by a majority vote. The City Manager has the authority to approve administrative adjustments to the budget as long as those changes will not have a significant policy impact nor affect budgeted year-end fund balances.

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Budget Hearing: A public meeting at which any citizen may appear and be heard regarding the increase, decrease or omission of any item in the proposed budget as presented in writing by the City Manager to the City Council.

Building Permits: The City requires that building permits be obtained to ensure that structures meet specific standards. The City requires various construction permits for activities such as the installation of electric, plumbing, and sewage facilities. The City charges a fee for issuing these permits in order to recover only the costs incurred. These fees are collected into the General Fund.

Business License Tax: The Business License Tax is imposed for the privilege of conducting business within the City. These fees are collected into the General Fund.

Capital Improvement: A permanent addition to the City's assets, including the design, construction, or purchase of land, buildings, or facilities, or major renovations of same.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP): A financial plan of proposed capital improvement projects with single- and multiple-year capital expenditures/expenses. The Capital Improvement Program plans for five years and is updated annually.

Capital Outlay: A budget appropriation category which budgets all equipment having a unit cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life of five years. Non-CIP capital outlay is budgeted in the City's operating budget.

Capital Projects: Major construction, acquisition, or renovation activities which add value to a government's physical assets or significantly increase their useful life.

CDBG: Community Development Block Grant – a program designed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to revitalize low-and-moderate-income areas within a city.

Contingency: A budgetary reserve set aside for emergency or unanticipated expenditures, revenue shortfalls and/or unknown expenditures.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) - Consumer price index is a statistical measure of a weighted average of prices of a specified set of goods and services purchased by wage earners in urban areas.

Debt Service: Payment of the principal and interest on an obligation resulting from the issuance of bonds, notes, or certificates of participation.

Debt Service Requirements: The amount of money required to pay principal and interest on outstanding debt and required contributions to accumulate monies for future retirement of term bonds.

Deficit: An excess of expenditures or expenses over revenues (resources).

Department: An organizational unit comprised of divisions or programs. It is the basic unit of service responsibility encompassing a broad mandate of related activities.

Division: A sub-section (or activity) within a department which furthers the objectives of the City Council by providing specific services or a product.

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Encumbrances: Funds not yet expended, but which are legally obligated or "set aside" in anticipation of expenditure. These funds cease to be an encumbrance when paid, and become a disbursement.

Enterprise Funds: A type of fund established for the total costs of those governmental facilities and services which are operated in a manner similar to private enterprises. These programs are entirely or predominantly self-supporting. The City's water, sewer, marina, and Prewett Park funds are enterprise funds.

Expenditure: The actual spending of Governmental Funds set aside by appropriation.

Expense: The actual spending of Proprietary Funds (Enterprise and Internal Service Fund types) set aside by an appropriation.

Fiscal Year: A 12-month period of time to which a budget applies. In Antioch, it is July 1 through June 30.

Fixed Assets: Assets of a long-term character such as land, building, machinery, furniture and other equipment with a value greater than \$5,000 and a useful life longer than 5 years.

Franchise Fee: A Franchise Fee is imposed on various utilities and organizations which permits them to use and operate those facilities within the City. These fees are collected into the General Fund.

FTE (Full-Time Equivalent): The amount of time a regular full or part time position has been budgeted for in terms of the amount of time an employee works in a year.

Fund: An independent fiscal and accounting entity used to record all financial transactions related to the specific purpose for which the fund was created.

Fund Balance: Also known as financial position, fund balance is the excess of assets over liabilities, and represents the cumulative effect of revenues and other financing sources over expenditure and other financing uses.

Gas Tax: Administered by the State Board of Equalization, this is an 18 cents per gallon tax on fuel used to propel a motor vehicle or aircraft. Use of the revenue is for research, planning, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of public streets and highways or public mass transit.

General Fund: The primary fund of the City used to account for all revenues and expenditures of the City not legally restricted as to use. This fund is used to offset the cost of the City's general operations. Examples of departments financed by the General Fund include the Police Department and City Council.

Governmental Fund Types: General, Special Revenue, Debt Service and Capital Projects fund types are used to account for most governmental functions. The governmental fund measurement focus is on the "financial flow" basis, which accounts for sources and uses of available spendable resources.

Grant : Contributions, gifts of cash, or other assets from another governmental entity to be used or expended for a specific purpose, activity, or facility. An example is the Community Development Block Grant provided by the Federal Government.

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Infrastructure: Facilities on which the continuance and growth of a community depend on such as roads, water lines, sewers, public buildings, and parks.

Interest: Interest income is earned as the City invests its idle funds in various investment media. The goal of the City's investment is to protect each investment while achieving the highest rate of return.

Interfund Transfers: Monies transferred from one fund to another. Such money is transferred to finance the operations of another fund or to reimburse the fund for certain expenditures/expenses.

Internal Service Fund: An Internal Service Fund provides services to other City departments and bills the various other funds for services rendered, just as would private business. Internal Service Funds are self-supporting and only the expense by this fund is counted in budget totals. Examples include the Equipment Maintenance Fund, Warehouse & Central Stores Fund, Printing & Mail Service Fund, Information Systems Fund, Administrative Services Fund and Compensated Absences Fund.

Materials, Supplies, and Services: Expenditures/expenses for materials, supplies, and services which are ordinarily consumed within a fiscal year and which are not included in departmental inventories.

Motor Vehicle in-Lieu: A State vehicle fee imposed on motorists for the privilege of operating a motor vehicle on the public highways. It is imposed "in-lieu" of a local property tax.

Objectives: The expected results or achievements of a budget activity.

Operating Budget: Annual appropriation of funds for on-going program costs, including salaries and benefits, services and supplies, debt service, capital outlay and capital improvements.

Ordinance: A formal legislative enactment by the City Council. It has the full force and effect of law within City boundaries unless preempted by a higher form of law. An Ordinance has a higher legal standing than a Resolution.

Performance Measures: A performance measure is a public oriented measure which, whether stated in terms of effectiveness or efficiency, quantitatively describes how well a service is being performed. The foundation of performance measures is understanding the relationship between program inputs, outputs, efficiency, effectiveness, and ultimately program outcomes.

Property Tax: Property tax is imposed on real property (land and permanently attached improvements, such as building) and tangible personal property located within the City.

Proposition 4 Limit (Gann Initiative): In November 1979, the voters of the State of California approved Proposition 4, commonly known as the (Paul) Gann Initiative. The Proposition created Article XIII B of the State Constitution placing limits on the amount of revenue which can be spent by all entities of government. Proposition 4 became effective for the 1980-81 fiscal year, but the formula for calculating the limits was based on the 1978-79 "base Year" revenues. In June 1990 California voters passed Proposition 111, which provides or new adjustment formulas to make the Gann appropriations limit more reflective of increased service demand due to commercial growth.

Proprietary Fund Types: Enterprise and Internal Service fund types are used to account for on-going activities which are financed and operated in a manner similar to those found in the private

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sector. The intent is that costs (expenses, including depreciation) be financed or recovered through user charges. The measurement focus is "capital maintenance" as in private industry, with the emphasis on net income determination.

Reimbursement: Payment of amount remitted on behalf of another party, department, or fund.

Reserved Fund Balance: Accounts used to record a portion of the fund balance as legally segregated for a specific use and not available for appropriation.

Resolution: A special order of the City Council which has a lower legal standing than an ordinance.

Revenues: Amount received for taxes, fees, permits, licenses, interest, intergovernmental sources, and other sources during the fiscal year.

Revised Budget: Revised budget is first 9 months actual (July-March) and 3 months estimated (April-June).

Risk Management: The process for conserving the earning power and assets of the City by minimizing the financial effect of accidental losses.

Salaries and Benefits: A budget category which generally accounts for full time and temporary employees; overtime expenses; and all employee benefits, such as medical, retirement, worker's compensation, and dental.

Sales and Use Tax: Sales and use tax is imposed on retailers for the privilege of selling, at retail, within the City limits. This tax is based on the sales price of any taxable transaction of tangible personal property. This revenue is placed in the General Fund for unrestricted uses.

Special Revenue Funds: This fund type collects revenues that are restricted by the City, State, or Federal Government as to how the City might spend them.

Transient Occupancy Tax: The Transient Occupancy Tax is a tax imposed on "transients" who occupy a room or room in a hotel or motel in the City. This tax is 10%. Seven percent is placed in the General Fund and three percent is placed in the Civic Arts Fund.