

GLOSSARY

Accrual Basis	The basis of accounting under which transactions are recognized when they occur, regardless of the timing of related cash receipts and disbursements. See Cost of Services Measurement Focus.
Accrued Expenses	Expenses incurred but not due until a later date.
Ad Valorem Tax	A tax levied on the assessed value of real and personal property. This tax is also known as property tax.
Amortization	(1) Gradual reduction, redemption, or liquidation of the balance of an account according to a specified schedule of times and amounts. (2) Provision for the extinguishment of a debt by means of a debt service fund.
Appropriation Ordinance	An ordinance by means of which appropriations are given legal effect. It is the method by which the expenditure side of the annual operating budget is enacted into law by the legislative body.
Assessed Valuation	Basis for determining property taxes (ad valorem tax). Assessor determines valuation of residential real property (home and land) at 100% of market value, including commercial.
Assessment Roll	In the case of real property, the official list containing the legal description of each parcel of property and its assessed valuation. The name and address of the last known owner are also usually shown. In the case of personal property, the assessment roll is the official list containing the name and address of the owner, a description of the personal property, and its assessed value.
Balanced Budget	A budget in which proposed expenditures do not exceed total estimated revenues and reserves.
Bond	Written promise to pay a specified sum of money, called the face value or principal, at a specified date or dates in the future, called the maturity date(s), together with periodic interest at a specified date.
Budget	<p>A plan of financial operation embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period and the proposed means of financing them. Used without any modifier, the term usually indicates a financial plan for a single fiscal year. The term "budget" is used in two senses in practice. Sometimes it designates the financial plan presented to the appropriating body for adoption and sometimes the plan finally approved by that body. It is usually necessary to specify whether the budget under consideration is preliminary and tentative or whether it has been approved by the appropriating body.</p> <p>Actuals – The actual expenditures incurred and funding sources received during the year indicated.</p> <p>Adopted Budget – A financial plan that has been officially adopted by the City and Borough Assembly.</p> <p>Amended Budget – Adjustments made to the financial plan that was previously adopted by the City and Borough Assembly.</p>

GLOSSARY

Approved Budget – A financial plan that has been considered by the City and Borough Assembly. This term is used for the second year of the biennial budget cycle when the first year has been adopted.

Proposed Budget - A financial plan that has been introduced to the City and Borough Assembly for consideration. This term typically refers to the two years under consideration at the beginning of a biennial budget cycle.

Projected Actuals – The total expenditures and funding sources departments expect to use and/or receive for the current budget year. The projection is made prior to the Assembly's budget deliberations and is not typically updated unless there is a significant change.

Revised Budget – A financial plan that has been considered by the City and Borough Assembly and additional adjustments occur prior to adoption. The second year of the biennial budget that was previously approved becomes revised when it is presented to the Assembly for deliberation and subsequent adoption.

Budget Document The instrument used by the budget-making authority to present a comprehensive financial program to the appropriating body. The budget document usually consists of two parts. The first part contains a message from the budget-making authority, together with a summary of the proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. The second consists of schedules supporting the summary. These schedules show in detail the information as to the past years' actual revenues, expenditures, and other data used in making the estimates. In addition to the budget document, an appropriation ordinance will be necessary to put the budget into effect.

Budget Message A general discussion of the budget as presented in writing by the CBJ Manager to the Assembly. The budget message contains an explanation of the principal budget items, an outline of the government's experience during the past period and its financial status at the time of the message, and recommendations regarding the financial policy for the coming period.

Budgetary Accounts Accounts used to enter the formally adopted annual operating budget into the general ledger as part of the management control technique of formal budgetary integration.

CAFR See Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Capital Expenditures See Capital Improvement Budget below.

Capital Improvement Budget The budgeted costs to provide infrastructure, development, construction and other related items. Funding is provided from various sources.

Capital Outlay Expenditures for assets costing more than \$5,000.

Charges for Services Consists of a wide variety of fees charged by the CBJ including, but not limited to, harbor, swimming pool, zoning, water/sewer hookups, and building permit fees.

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) The official annual report of a government. It includes Government-Wide Financial Statements and basic financial statements for each individual fund and account group prepared in conformity with GAAP and organized into a financial reporting pyramid. It also includes supporting schedules necessary to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions, extensive introductory material, and a detailed Statistical Section.

GLOSSARY

Commodities and Services	A budgeted expenditure category including general goods and contractual professional services.
Contingency	An appropriation of funds to cover unforeseen events, which may occur during the budget year.
Core Services	These are the unique, independent and major functions provided by a department, which directly support its “mission statement”.
Cost of Services Measurement Focus	The measurement focus applied to proprietary funds, non-expendable trust funds, and pension trust funds. All assets and all liabilities whether current or non-current are reported on their balance sheets, and their operating statements present "capital maintenance" information (revenues and expenses).
Debt Service Fund	A fund used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.
Depreciation	Expiration in the service life of fixed assets, attributable to wear and tear, deterioration, action of the physical elements, inadequacy and obsolescence.
Encumbrances	Commitments for unperformed (executory) contracts for goods or services. Also referred to as commitments.
Encumbrances/ Commitments Carried Over	Appropriations committed by contract for goods or services, which will not be paid for until the next fiscal year.
Employment Status	<p>Permanent Full Time (PFT): Appointments averaging not less than 37.5 hours per week.</p> <p>Permanent Part Time (PPT): Appointments averaging less than 37.5 hours per week but at least 15 hours per week.</p> <p>Part-time Limited (PTL): Appointments working less than 780 hours per year and expected that the same employee will continue in or return to the position. Examples of this type are lifeguards and games officials.</p> <p>Permanent Seasonal (PS): Appointments made to meet recurring seasonal needs of at least 780 hours per year and less than 1,867 hours per year and expected that the same employee will return to the position.</p>
Expenditures	<p>Decreases in net current assets. Expenditures include debt service, capital outlay and those current operating costs, which require the use of the current assets.</p> <p>The difference between expenditure and expense is the difference in what is being measured. Expenditures measure current outlays (the flow of current resources) while expenses measure total costs (total resources used; also known as capital maintenance). For example, purchases of fixed assets (buildings and equipment) and of inventories are expenditures at the date of purchase, because they cause the outflow or the tie-up of current assets. They are not expenses, however, until they are used or used up, because they are still a resource until consumed. Another example is depreciation, which is not an expenditure because no current assets are used when depreciation is incurred, but which is an expense because it allocates the total cost as the depreciable fixed asset is used. See Modified Accrual Basis and Measurement Focus.</p>

GLOSSARY

Expenses	Decreases in net total assets. Expenses represent the total cost of operations during a period regardless of the timing of related expenditures. See Expenditures.
Fines and Forfeitures	Consists of a variety of fines, fees, and forfeitures collected by the police and court system, as well as sales tax and property tax, fines and forfeitures.
Fiscal Year	A 12-month period to which the annual operating budget applies and at the end of which a government determines its financial position and results of its operations. The CBJ's fiscal year ends June 30.
Fixed Assets	Assets which are intended to be held or used for a long term, such as land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery and equipment. In common usage, the term refers only to operating facilities and equipment, not to long-term investments and other non-current assets.
Fleet Fund	The internal service fund within the Public Works Department that was established to control the maintenance and purchase of CBJ-owned vehicles.
Formal Budgetary Integration	The management control technique through which the annual operating budget is recorded in the general ledger using budgetary accounts. It is intended to facilitate control over revenues and expenditures during the year.
Fund	An accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.
Fund Balance	The fund equity of governmental funds and trust funds. The term is used in this budget document for the Proprietary Funds to represent that portion of the retained earnings that is equity as a result of operating revenue and expenses and is noncapital in nature.
F.T.E. (Full Time Equivalent)	2,080 hours worked equate to 1.0 full time position, based upon an eight-hour workday. 1,950 hours worked equate to 1.0 full time position, based upon a seven and one-half hour day.
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
General Fund	The fund used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund is always considered a major fund.
General Ledger	A book, file, or other device, which contains the accounts, needed to reflect the financial position and the results of operations of an entity. In double entry accounting, the debits and credits in the general ledger are equal. Therefore, the debit balances equal the credit balances.
General Obligation Bonds	Bonds for the payment of which the full faith and credit of the CBJ are pledged.
General Support	Funding provided from the General or Service Area Funds. The major revenue source for these funds is property and sales taxes.
Goals	Statement of desired improvements, both short and long term, to the provision of goods and services consistent with a department's mission statement.

GLOSSARY

Income	A term in proprietary fund type accounting to represent (1) revenues or (2) the excess of revenues over expenses. See Operating Income, Income Before Operating Transfers, and Net Income.
Income Before Operating Transfers	Proprietary fund operating income adjusted by non-operating revenues and non-operating expenses.
Incremental Request	Programs and services which departments would like to have added (in priority order) if resources are available.
Interdepartmental Charges	Consists of administration, accounting and central treasury fees charged to enterprise, special revenue and school funds.
Interdepartmental Charges Sales Tax	The operating costs of the Sales Tax office are components of the Finance Department. These costs are transferred into the Sales Tax Fund for proper recognition and allocation.
Interest Income	Revenue associated with CBJ management activities of investing idle cash in approved securities.
Interfund Loans	Temporary borrowings of cash from central treasury to purchase goods. Example: Loan to hospital fund for new equipment.
Interfund Transfers	<p>There are two types of interfund transfers. Both types involve the permanent (or at least long-term) movement of resources between funds. For any one transaction, the transfer-in and the transfer-out must be classified in the same way, so that the total operating transfers-in for the entire municipality equal the total operating transfers-out and the total residual equity transfers-in equal the total residual equity transfers-out.</p> <p>Operating Transfers: Transfers used for the general operations of a function or department.</p> <p>Residual Equity Transfers: There are three types.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Transfers at the closeout of a discontinued fund or one-time contributions to establish a new fund.The interfund equivalent of a "capital grant" or its repayment. Normally, these residual equity transfers will involve both a proprietary fund and a governmental fund. Such transfers must be contributions restricted to capital outlays or the return of such contributions.Contributions to an internal service fund to establish or increase its working capital and repayment of such contributions. <p>Examples include the transfer of the fund balance in a special assessment fund to the LID Guaranty Fund at the completion of the special assessment project, payments by the General Fund to the Central Equipment Fund to allow the purchase of additional data processing equipment, payments by the Roaded Service Area Fund to the Sewer Fund for sewer hookup at a new municipal park, transfer of inventory from a utility to a central warehouse fund, and repayment to the Human Services Fund of its contribution to Equipment Rental for vehicles no longer needed.</p> <p>A government's contribution to a special assessment fund should also be treated as a residual equity transfer if the assets being acquired or constructed will be capitalized in a proprietary fund when they are completed.</p>

GLOSSARY

Residual equity transfers are reported as direct additions to or deductions from beginning fund balance in governmental funds and as direct additions to or deductions from fund equities (contributed capital or retained earnings, as appropriate) in proprietary funds.

Intergovernmental Revenues

Revenues from other governments in the form of grants, entitlements, shared revenues, or payments in lieu of taxes.

Internal Control

Internal control comprises the plan of the organization, and all of the coordinate methods and measures adopted within a government to accomplish its objectives.

Administrative control includes, but is not limited to; the plan of organization and the procedures and records that are concerned with the decision processes leading to management's authorization of transactions. Such authorization is a management processes function directly associated with the responsibility for achieving the objectives of the government and is the starting point for establishing accounting control of transactions.

Accounting control comprises the plan of organization and the procedures and records that are concerned with the safeguarding of assets and the reliability of financial records and consequently are designed to provide reasonable assurance that:

- a. Transactions are executed in accordance with management's general or specific authorization.
- b. Transactions are recorded as necessary (1) to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or any other criteria applicable to such statements and (2) to maintain accountability for assets.
- c. Access to assets is permitted only in accordance with management's authorization.
- d. The recorded accountability for assets is compared with the existing assets at reasonable intervals and appropriate action is taken with respect to any differences.

The foregoing definitions are not necessarily mutually exclusive because some of the procedures and records comprehended in accounting control may also be involved in administrative control.

Lease-Purchase Agreements

Contractual agreements, which are termed "leases," but which in substance, amount to purchase contracts for equipment and machinery.

Maintenance

The upkeep of physical properties in condition for use or occupancy. Examples are the inspection of equipment to detect defects and the making repairs.

Major Funds

The General Fund is always considered a major fund. In addition, governments may report as major funds whatever other individual governmental funds considered to be of particular importance to financial statement users. At a minimum, governmental funds other than the general fund must be reported as major funds if they meet *both* of the following criteria:

10% criterion. An individual governmental fund reports at least 10% of any of the following: a) total governmental fund assets, b) total governmental fund liabilities, c) total governmental fund revenues, or d) total governmental fund expenditures.

5% criterion. An individual governmental fund reports at least 5% of the total for both governmental and enterprise funds of any one of the items for which it met the 10% criterion.

If an individual fund is expected to meet the minimum criteria for mandatory major fund reporting in some years but not in others, a government might elect to always report it as a major fund to enhance consistency from year to year.

GLOSSARY

Measurement Focus	The accounting convention which determines (1) which assets and which liabilities are included on an entity's balance sheet and (2) whether its operating statement presents "financial flow" information (revenues and expenditures) or "capital maintenance" information (revenues and expenses). See Spending Measurement Focus and Cost of Services Measurement Focus.
Mill Levy	Rate applied to assessed valuation to determine property tax. A mill is 1/10th of a penny or \$1.00 of tax for each \$1,000 of assessed value.
Mission Statement	A statement of purpose for why the department or function exists.
Modified Accrual Basis	The accrual basis of accounting adapted to the governmental fund type spending measurement focus. Under it, revenues are recognized when they become both "measurable" and "available to finance expenditures of the current period." Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred except for: (1) prepaid insurance and similar items which need not be reported; (2) accumulated unpaid vacation, sick pay, and other employee benefit amounts which need not be recognized in the current period, but for which larger-than-normal accumulations must be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements; (3) interest on special assessment indebtedness which may be recorded when due rather than accrued, if approximately offset by interest earnings on special assessment levies; and (4) principal and interest on long-term debt which are generally recognized when due. All governmental funds and expendable trust funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. See Spending Measurement Focus.
Net Income	Income of a proprietary fund that represents the excess of operating revenues, non-operating revenues, and operating transfers-in over operating expenses, non-operating expenses, and operating transfers-out.
Non-Core Services	These are provided services that are not considered, by themselves, necessary to meet the department's "Mission Statement". However, these services are considered necessary support to providing "Core Services". For example, the Finance Department operates the mailroom. The mailroom is not required to perform the Finance Department's core services. However, receipt, control and distribution of the mail are important to the CBJ's overall operations.
Nonmajor Funds	Those funds not meeting the criteria for a major fund. See Major Funds.
Operating Budget	Plans of current expenditures and the proposed means of financing them. The annual operating budget is the primary means by which most of the financing of acquisition, spending, and service delivery activities of CBJ are controlled. The use of annual operating budgets is usually required by charter. The annual operating budget is essential to sound financial management.
Operating Income	The excess of proprietary fund operating revenues over operating expenses.
Personnel Services	Salaries and related costs (benefits) of permanent, part time and temporary employees.
Projected	Estimation of revenues and expenditures based on past trends, current economic conditions and future financial forecasts.
Property Tax	A tax levied on the assessed value of real and personal property. This tax is also known as Ad Valorem tax.

GLOSSARY

Refund	(1) The recovery of an item previously expensed or the repayment of an item previously recorded as revenue. Such refunds should be included in revenues, expenditures, or expenses of the current accounting period. (2) To pay back or allow credit for an amount because of an over-collection or because of the return of an object sold. Such charges or credits should be made to the account where the original transaction was recorded. (3) To provide for the payment of an obligation through cash or credit secured by a new obligation.
Reserve	(1) An account used to segregate a portion of fund balance to indicate that it is not available for expenditure; and (2) an account used to segregate a portion of fund equity as legally set aside for a specific future use.
Resources	Total amounts available for appropriation including estimated revenues, fund transfers and beginning fund balances.
Revenues	(1) Increases in governmental fund type net current assets from other than expenditure refunds and residual equity transfers. Under NCGA Statement 1, general long-term debt proceeds and operating transfers-in are classified as "other financing sources" rather than revenues. (2) Increases in proprietary fund type net total assets from other than expense refunds, capital contributions, and residual equity transfers. Under NCGA Statement 1, operating transfers-in are classified separately from revenues. See Interfund Transfers and Refunds.
Service Area	A geographic area that provides specific/additional services not provided for on a general basis. A service area also has taxing authority to provide the special service.
Special Assessment Fund (L.I.D.)	The capital improvement fund established to account for improvements financed in part by property owner assessments.
Spending Measurement Focus	The measurement focus applied to governmental funds and expendable trust funds. Under it, only current assets and current liabilities are generally reported on their balance sheets, and their operating statements present "financial flow" information (revenues and expenditures). See Modified Accrual Basis.
Target Budgets	Desirable expenditure levels provided to departments in developing the coming year's recommended budget. Based on prior year's adopted budget, excluding one-time expenditures, projected revenues and reserve requirements.