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SECTION – 26 **Glossary**

Glossary

Account - The primary accounting field in the budget used to describe the type of the financial transaction.

Actual - Actual level of expenditures/FTE positions approved for fiscal year noted as of February 2015.

Amended - Level of expenditures/FTE positions reflecting adjustments made during the current fiscal year.

Appropriation - An authorization by the City Council, which permits officials to incur obligations and expend City resources, for a specific purpose within a fiscal year.

Assessment - Revenue collected for City services that benefit properties in specific areas or districts.

Assessment District – A separate local government agency formed to provide specific services. Property owners within the Assessment District boundary pay the district in proportion to the benefits or services they receive.

Balanced Budget - The amount of budgeted expenditures is equal to or less than the amount of budgeted revenues plus other available resources.

Beginning/Ending Fund Balance - Unencumbered resources available in a fund from the prior/current year after payment of the prior/current year's expenses. Not necessarily cash on hand. (Also refer to Fund Balance.)

Budget - An annual financial plan consisting of Proposed/Approved expenditures for specified purposes and the Proposed/Approved means of financing them.

California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) – The nation's largest public pension fund, providing health and retirement benefits to more than 1.6 million state, public school, and local public agency employees, retirees and their families. The City contracts for retirement benefits only.

Capital Assets - Capital assets include land, improvements to land, easements, buildings, building improvements, vehicles, machinery, equipment, works of art and historical treasures, infrastructure, and all other tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period (fiscal year).

Capital Improvement - A specific undertaking involving procurement, construction or installation of facilities or related equipment which improves, preserves, enhances or modernizes the City's provision of municipal services, has a useful life of at least five years, and costs in excess of \$20,000. CIPs may include construction or major repair of City buildings and facilities such as streets, roads, storm drains, traffic signals, parks, community centers, etc.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP) - An ongoing five-year plan of single and multiple-year capital expenditures which is updated annually.

Carryover - Appropriated funds remaining unspent at the end of the fiscal year, which are allowed to be retained by the project to which they were appropriated so that they may be expended in the next fiscal year.

Charter Offices - City Attorney, City Clerk, City Manager, and City Treasurer.

Citywide and Community Support - Program costs that do not relate to any one department, but represent costs of a general citywide nature, such as debt service. (Previously Non-Department).

Combined Sewer System (CSS) – Sewers that are designed to collect rainwater runoff, domestic sewage, and industrial wastewater in the same pipe. Combined sewer systems transport their wastewater to a sewage treatment plant, where it is treated and then discharged to a water body.

Debt Financing - Issuance of bonds and other debt instruments to finance municipal improvements and services.

Debt Service - The costs of paying the principal and interest on borrowed money according to a predetermined payment schedule.

Department - “Department” refers to the Mayor and City Council; City Manager; City Attorney; City Clerk; City Treasurer; Convention and Cultural Services; Community Development; Economic Development; Finance; Fire; General Services; Human Resources; Information Technology; Parks and Recreation; Police; Public Works; Utilities; Capital Improvement; Debt Service; Citywide and Community Support; and Reserves.

Dept ID - A sub-unit of a department or division.

Division - A roll-up of units within a department. There are one or more units within a division.

Employee Services - The personnel costs of a City program, including wage/salary, direct and indirect benefits, such as health insurance, social security costs, retirement contribution, workers’ compensation, unemployment insurance, etc.

Enterprise - A governmental facility or service that is self-supporting through fee and charge revenue.

Enterprise Funds - These funds are used to account for operations for which it is the stated intent that costs of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges and space rentals, e.g., Water Fund, Wastewater Fund (also known as the Sewer Fund), etc.

Equipment - Capital outlay for tangible property of a relatively permanent nature, such as vehicles or equipment with a unit cost of \$20,000 or more.

Expenditure Class - A roll-up of accounts: employee services, services and supplies, property, debt service, and interdepartmental transfers.

Expenditure/Requirement - The actual spending of funds authorized by an appropriation. Expenditures are divided into the following “classes” of individual line items:

- Employee Services
- Services and Supplies
- Equipment
- Debt Service
- CIP or Grant Labor Offset
- Capital Improvements

Externally Funded Program - Program revenues provided by external agencies which are restricted to a specified purpose.

Fiscal Year (FY) - A time period designated by the City signifying the beginning and ending period for recording financial transactions. Sacramento has a fiscal year from July 1 through June 30.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) - A unit indicating the workload of a position in order to distinguish workloads comparable to a full-time position. An FTE of 1.0 means that the position is equivalent to a full-time workload; while an FTE of 0.50 signals that the position is only half-time.

Fund - A group of related accounts used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives.

Fund Balance - The total dollars remaining after current expenditures for operations and capital improvements are subtracted from the sum of the beginning fund balance and current resources.

General Fund - The City's principal operating fund, which is supported by taxes and fees and which, generally, has no restrictions on its use. Expenditures may be described as discretionary and non-discretionary.

- Discretionary - That portion of the General Fund for which there are no restrictions on the use of the fees or taxes collected.
- Non-discretionary - Expenditure of revenues which are collected by users of a program to offset the cost of the program. State law requires that fees charged cannot exceed the cost of the service.

Grant - Contributions of cash or other assets provided by external agencies, which are restricted to a specific purpose, have a time limit for use, and frequently are reimbursed after incurring eligible costs.

Growth Rate - Level at which expenditures and revenues are expected to increase annually.

Impact - Effects on the service level provided by a particular program due to budget changes.

Indirect Costs - Those elements of cost necessary in the performance of a service that are not readily identified to the unit of service, such as administration, supplies, etc.

Internal Service Fund (ISF) - An ISF provides services to all City departments and bills the various other funds for services rendered. ISFs are self-supporting. Only the expenditure by the ISF is counted in budget totals; the internal transfer from the department to the ISF is excluded to avoid double-counting expenditures.

Internal Service Fund Transfer - A transfer from operating funds to an ISF, e.g., Risk Management or Fleet Management.

Labor/Supply Offset (CIP/Grant/Labor) - Amounts for employee salaries and benefits expected to be charged to a CIP or grants, thus reimbursing the operating budget for these costs.

Measure U - An ordinance that provides for a ½ cent tax on each dollar of taxable sales of goods with the City of Sacramento, and on the taxable storage, use, or consumption in the city of goods purchased from a retailer. The tax went into effect on April 1, 2013, and will expire on March 31, 2019.

Operating Budget - Annual appropriation of funds for ongoing program costs, including employee services, other services and supplies, equipment, and debt service.

Operating Transfers - Moving dollars from a fund receiving revenue to a fund which will expend the resources.

Ordinance - A law or regulation made by a city or town government.

Other Governmental Funds - These funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes, e.g., Gas Tax Fund, Traffic Safety Fund, Operating Grant fund.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) - Benefits that an employee will begin to receive at the start of retirement, not including pension benefits.

Proposition 218 - Passed by California voters in 1996. It specifies requirements for how utility rates for water, sewer, drainage, and solid waste services are set and how the funds generated by those rates are used. Some of the requirements of Proposition 218 include:

- Holding a public hearing prior to any rate changes for water, sewer, drainage, or solid waste services and notifying rate payers of that hearing via mail at least 45 days in advance.
- Using funds generated by a particular rate, such as water rates, for water operations and projects.

Resolution - A formal declaration by City Council.

Resources - Total dollars available for appropriation during the fiscal year, including estimated revenues, fund transfers, and beginning fund balances.

Revenues - Income received from seven categories:

- Taxes - Revenue including sales tax, property tax, utility user tax, etc., collected to fund general operating City programs.
- Charges for Fees and Services - Fees charged to the user of any specific service provided by the City not supported by the General Fund. The fee cannot exceed the cost of providing the service.
- Licenses and Permits - Revenues collected for construction, maintenance, and/or operation of designated equipment, businesses, buildings, and private property including animals.
- Use of Money and Property - Interest earned on City investments or County-held funds.
- Inter-Governmental - Revenue disbursements from other agencies, such as State Motor Vehicle In-Lieu Tax and State Homeowners Property Tax Relief, and revenue reimbursement for services provided to other agencies.
- Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties - Revenues collected for violations of City ordinances, late payments, etc.
- Miscellaneous Revenues - Revenues not categorized above.

Revenues can also be classified as operating or non-operating in the enterprise activities. Operating revenues are directly related to the fund's primary service activity and consist primarily of user fees and charges. Non-operating revenues are incidental to, or by-products of the enterprise's primary service, such as interest income or the Transient Occupancy Tax for the Community Center Fund.

Services and Supplies - Costs of contractual or outside services, office supplies, and equipment.

Special Revenue Funds - These funds are used to account for activities supported by specific taxes or other revenue sources. These funds are generally required by statute, charter, or ordinance to finance specific government functions.

Successor Agency - Pursuant to operation of California state law, the Redevelopment Agency was dissolved. Effective February 1, 2012, former activities and affairs of the Sacramento Redevelopment Agency were transformed to the City of Sacramento as the Successor Agency. The Successor Agency is authorized by law to accept and maintain the legal title, custody and dominion of records that were created by another agency.

Surplus - An excess of total current resources over total current requirements.

Total City Budget - The City's total fiscal year expenditure budget (operating and capital) as approved by the City Council.

Trust Funds - These funds are used to account for assets and activities restricted to a specific purpose in accordance with a trust agreement, e.g., Ethel MacLeod Hart Trust Fund.

User Charges/Fees - The payment of a fee for direct receipt of a public service by the party benefiting from the service.

Variance - Change in expenditures or staffing levels between fiscal years.

ACRONYMS

CFD – Community Facilities District

CNG – Compressed Natural Gas

CRM – Customer Relationship Management

ESC – Entertainment and Sports Center

GSAEC – Greater Sacramento Area Economic Council (formerly SACTO)

LNG – Liquefied Natural Gas

PBID – Property-Based Business Improvement District

RASA – Redevelopment Agency Successor Agency

SCERS – Sacramento County Employees' Retirement System

SCVB – Sacramento Convention & Visitors Bureau

SHRA – Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency

SPLA – Service Provider License Agreement