GLOSSARY

Ad Valorem Tax: A tax levied in proportion to the value of a property.

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

Allocate: To set apart portions of budgeted expenditures which are specifically designated to organizations for special activities or purposes (i.e., various rescue squads).

Annual Budget: A budget covering a single fiscal year.

Appropriation: An authorization granted by the Board of Commissioners to make budgeted expenditures and to incur obligations for purposes specified in the budget ordinance.

Approved Budget: The budget as formally adopted by the Board of Commissioners for the upcoming fiscal year.

Assessed Value: The value of real estate or personal property as determined by tax assessors and used as a basis for levying taxes.

Assessment: The process for determining values of real and personal property for taxation purposes.

Authorized Bond: Bonds which have been legally approved but may or may not have been sold.

Balanced Budget: Occurs when planned expenditures equal anticipated revenues. In North Carolina it is required that the budget submitted to the Board of Commissioners be balanced.

Board of County Commissioners: Five member Board elected at large by the voters of the County for four year terms.

Bond: A written promise to pay a specific amount of money with interest within a specific time period, usually long-term.

Bond Issued: Bonds that are sold.

Bond Rating: A grade indicating a governmental unit's investment qualities. Generally speaking, the higher bond rating, the more favorable the interest rate and the lower the cost of financing capital projects funded by bonds. A high rating is indicative of the Government=s strong financial position. Ratings range from AAA (highest) to D (lowest).

Budget Document: A formal document presented to the Board of Commissioners containing the County's financial plan for a fiscal year.

Budget Message: A written overview of the proposed budget from the County Manager to the Board of Commissioners which discusses the major budget items and the County's present and future financial condition.

Capital Improvement Plan: A long term plan of proposed capital improvement projects which includes estimated project costs and funding sources that the County expects to undertake within a five year period. The plan is updated annually to reassess capital needs.

Capital Outlay: An expenditure expected to have a useful life greater than three years or an estimated total cost of $5,000 or more. Capital outlay expenditures include such purchases as a vehicle, ambulance equipment, or Landfill equipment.

Capital Project: A project expected to have a useful life greater than ten years or an estimated total cost of $100,000 or more and requiring professional certification. Capital projects include the construction, purchase, or major renovation of a building or the purchase of land.

Capital Projects Fund: A fund used to account for the acquisition or construction of major governmental capital facilities and equipment which are not financed by other funds.

Contingency Account: Account in which funds are set aside for unforeseen expenditures which may become necessary during the year and which have not been provided for in the context of the annual operating budget. Transfers from this account must be approved by the County Manager or Board of Commissioners.

Current Expense: Local funds used to supplement the State's minimum level of support for operating the schools. These funds by State law are appropriated on a per pupil basis.

Debt Service: Used for payment of general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

Delinquent Taxes: Taxes that remain unpaid after the due date on which a penalty for nonpayment is incurred.

Department: A major administrative division of the County that has overall management responsibility for an operation within a function area.

DHR: Represents Departments of Human Resources that includes Social Services, Public Health, and Partners Behavioral Health Management (Partners BHM).

Encumbrance: A financial commitment for services, contracts, or goods that have not as yet been delivered or performed.

Enterprise Fund: A grouping of activities whose expenditures are wholly or partially offset by revenues collected from consumers in the form of fees and charges.

GLOSSARY

Expenditures: The total costs of a program or capital project.

Fire Protection Service Districts: Districts established pursuant to NCGS 153A-301(a)(2) within the County for the purpose of establishing fire tax rates to provide fire protection services.

Fiscal Year: The time period beginning July 1 of a calendar year and ending on June 30 of the following calendar year. Budgeting is carried out on a fiscal year schedule.

Fixed Asset: An asset of long-term character. For budgetary purposes a fixed asset is defined as an item costing $5,000 or more with an expected life of more than three years.

FORESIGHT: FORESIGHT was first created in 1985 to bring 20 business, cultural, educational, and governmental leaders from across the County together for a detailed, long range strategic planning study. Their goal was to examine the County's economic status, identify key areas of strength and weakness, and recommend strategies that would enhance the County's long-term economic growth.

Fringe Benefits: For budgeting purposes fringe benefits include employer payments for social security, retirement, group health, life insurance, dental insurance, and workers compensation.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE): An FTE converts the hours worked by a position into a percentage of a full year's number of hours. One FTE equals 40 hours per week or 2,080 hours per years per permanent position.

Fund: An accounting entity created to record the financial activity for a selected financial grouping. A fund is set up to carry out a special function or attain certain objectives in accordance with set laws and regulations.

Fund Balance: Amounts shown as fund balance represent monies which remain unspent after all budgeted expenditures have been made. North Carolina statutes dictate that a portion of fund balance should be retained and not made available for appropriation in the following fiscal year.

Function: A broad grouping of activities and departments whose outcomes and expenditures are inter-related. Examples of functions within Catawba County include Human Services, Public Safety, and General Government.

General Fund: The general operating fund of the County used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

General Obligation Bonds: Bonds issued by a government that are backed by the full faith and credit of its taxing authority.

Grants: A broad statement of desired conditions to be maintained or achieved through the efforts of an organization.

Indirect Cost: The component of the total cost for a service that is provided by and budgeted within another department or division. Indirect costs are budgeted to more accurately reflect the true total cost for such services such as those provided by the Administrative Departments.

Intergovernmental Revenues: Revenues from other governments (State, Federal, or local), which can be in the form of grants, shared revenues, or entitlement.

Lease Purchase: A method of purchasing equipment in which payments are spread over a period of time.

Levy: The amount of tax, service charge, and assessments imposed by the government.

Line Item: A budgetary account representing a specific object of expenditure.

Modified Accrual: The County budgets all funds on the modified accrual basis of accounting according to North Carolina General Statute. This is an accounting method in which revenues are recorded when they are earned or billed and expenditures are recorded when they are obligated.

Ordinance: A formal legislative enactment by the Board of Commissioners that has the full force and effect of law within the boundaries of the County.

Personal Services: Salaries and wages paid to employees for full-time, part-time, and temporary work including overtime and similar compensation. Also included in this account group are fringe benefits paid for employees.

Program: A well-defined portion of the operating plan for which a distinct set of goals and outcomes may be developed.

Program Objective: A specific statement about what is to be accomplished or achieved for a particular program during the fiscal year.

Public Safety: A group of expenditures related to the provision and enforcement of law enforcement and fire and disaster protection.

Reappraisal: The process of revaluing a jurisdiction's real property in order to adjust the tax value to the market value. By North Carolina law, a revaluation must be conducted at a minimum of every eight years.

Reclassification: A change in the classification and corresponding job title of an existing position that results from a major change in assigned responsibilities.

GLOSSARY

Reinventing Department: One of four departments operating under alternative methods for budgeting which give more flexibility for accounts.

Reserve: An account designated for a portion of the fund balance that is to be used for a specific purpose.

Revenue: Income including transfers and excluding proceeds from the sale of bonds or notes for the fiscal year. The major categories of revenue include taxes, intergovernmental, Federal and State, permits and fees, sales and services, and interest on investments.

Special Revenue Fund: A fund used to account for the revenues from specific sources that are to be used for legally specified expenditures.

Tax Levy: Revenue produced by applying a given tax rate to a property's assessed or tax value.