

GLOSSARY

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

Annual Budget - A budget covering a single fiscal year.

Appropriated Fund Balance – The amount of fund balance budgeted as revenue to offset expenses that exceed current revenue.

Appropriation - The amount budgeted on a yearly basis to cover projected expenditures which the Board of Aldermen legally authorizes through the budget ordinance.

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

Assessed Valuation - The estimated dollar value placed upon real and personal property by the county assessor as the basis for levying property taxes. The General Assembly exempted household personal property from taxation effective July 1, 1987.

Audit – An examination, usually by an official or private accounting firm retained by the Board that reports on the accuracy of the annual financial report.

Authorized Positions - Employee positions that are authorized in the adopted budget to be filled during the fiscal year.

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

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

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 - A financial plan for a specified period of time that matches planned revenues and expenditures with various Town services.

Budget Message - A written overview of the proposed budget from the Town Manager to the Board of Aldermen. This overview discusses the major budget items of the Manager's budget.

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) - The official annual report of a government.

Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) - A long term plan of proposed capital improvement projects including estimated project costs and funding sources the Town expects to undertake within a five year period. The plan is updated annually to reassess capital needs.

Capital Outlay - An expenditure that results in the acquisition of, or addition to, a fixed asset.

Capital Project Fund - A fund used to account for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and equipment.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) – A statistical description of price levels provided by the U.S. Department of Labor. The index is used as a measure of the increase in the cost of living (economic inflation).

Contingency - Appropriation intended for unanticipated expenditures. The Board of Aldermen controls transfer of these funds into an expendable account.

Debt Service - Principal, interest and administrative costs associated with the repayment of long-term debt.

Department - A major administrative division of the Town that has overall management responsibility for an operation within a functional area.

Encumbrances – An approved financial commitment for services, contracts, or goods which have not 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.

Expenditures - The total cost of a program or capital project.

Fiscal Year (FY) - A 12 month period (July 1 through June 30) in which the annual operating budget applies and at the end of which an assessment is made of the Town's financial condition and performance of operations.

Fixed Asset – A capital item that has an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more, is tangible, and has an expected minimum life of 1 year.

Fund - An accounting entity created to record the financial activity for a selected financial group.

Fund Balance - Funds accumulated through the under expenditure of appropriation and/or receiving revenues greater than anticipated and included in the budget.

General Fund - A fund which provides for the accounting for most of the basic government services, such as police, fire, sanitation, inspections, law enforcement, recreation, and other general services.

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

Geographic Information System (GIS) - An organized collection of computer hardware, software, geographic data, and personnel designed to efficiently capture, store, update, manipulate, analyze, and display all forms of geographically referenced information.

Goal - A board statement of desired conditions to be maintained or achieved through the efforts of an organization.

Governmental Funds – consists of the General Fund, Special Revenue Fund and Capital Project Fund.

Interest and Penalties Receivable on Taxes - Uncollected interest and penalties on property taxes.

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 assessment imposed by the government.

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

Local Government Commission (LGC) - The Local Government Commission, which is chaired by the State Treasurer, is an oversight body that ensures municipalities and other governmental units fulfill their statutory obligations with regard to State and local government finance.

LTD – Life to Date

Major Fund Reporting – General Government Accounting Principles require governmental fund data be presented separately for each individual major governmental fund. General Fund is always considered a major fund. The Non-major Funds include the Revolving Loan, Capital Projects, Grant, Capital Reserve, Payment in Lieu Reserve, and Affordable Housing Funds.

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 aggregated total for both governmental funds and enterprise funds of any one of the items for which it met the 10% criterion.

Modified Accrual - The basis of accounting for the Town. Under this system, expenditures are recognized when encumbered.

Midpoint of Salary – a rate that is half way between the minimum rate and maximum rate of a budgeted position.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) - An international nonprofit NFPA is to reduce the worldwide burden of fire and other hazards on the quality of life by providing and advocating consensus on codes and standards, research, training, and education.

Non-major Fund – see definition for Major Fund Reporting.

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

Operating Budget - The Town’s financial plan which outlines proposed expenditures for the upcoming fiscal year and estimates revenues which will be used to finance them.

Operating Expenses - Those expenditures of a recurring nature, covering services and supplies necessary to operate individual departmental activities.

Orange Water and Sewer Authority (OWASA) – OWASA is the public, nonprofit water and sewer utility serving the Carrboro-Chapel Hill community. OWASA’s nine-member Board of Directors is appointed by the Carrboro Board of Aldermen, the Chapel Hill Town Council, and the Orange County Board of Commissioners.

Ordinance - A formal legislative enactment by the Board of Aldermen which has the full force and effect of law within the boundaries of the Town.

Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) – Regulations passed by the US Department of Occupational Safety and Health Administration to assure safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women by authorizing enforcement of the standards developed under the Act.

Personal Property - Movable property classified within two categories; tangible and intangible. “Tangible” or touchable property includes items of visible and movable property not permanently affixed to real property. “Intangible” or non-touchable property includes stocks, bonds, notes, cash, bank deposits, accounts receivable, patents, trademarks, copyrights, and similar assets.

Personnel 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 objective may be developed.

Property Tax - Tax paid by those owning property in the Town.

Property Tax Rate - The rate at which real property in the Town is taxed in order to produce revenues sufficient to conduct necessary governmental activities.

Proprietary Funds – consists of the Stormwater Utility Fund.

Real Property - Land, buildings, and items permanently affixed to land or buildings.

Real Property Value - The value of land and buildings which are taxable.

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

Reserve - An account designed for a portion of the fund balance which is to be used for a specific purpose.

Revaluation - 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. Orange County revalues property every four years. Property was revalued as of January 1, 2017.

Revenue - All funds that the Town government receives as income, including items such as tax payments, fees for specific services, receipts from other governments, fines, forfeitures, shared revenues, and interest income.

Revenue-neutral Tax Rate - The revenue-neutral tax rate, as defined by G.S. 159-11(e), is the rate that is estimated to produce revenue for the next fiscal year if no reappraisal had occurred. The rate is then adjusted by a growth factor equal to the average annual percentage increase in the tax base due to improvements since the last general reappraisal. State law requires that units of local government, including public authorities, publish a revenue-neutral tax rate in the budget immediately following the completion of the general reappraisal of real property. The purpose of the revenue-neutral tax rate is to provide residents with comparative information.

Sales Tax - Tax paid by retail consumers in the Town.

Service Level - The amount of service provided during the fiscal year as indicated by one or more performance indicators.

Special Revenue Funds – Specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) that are legally restricted expenditures for specific purposes.

Stormwater Utility Enterprise Fund – This fund comprehensively addresses the stormwater management needs of the Town. The Enterprise Fund establishes a dedicated source of funding for stormwater and flood remediation.

Tax Levy - Revenue produced by applying a given tax rate to a property’s assessed, or tax value.