

GLOSSARY

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BORROWING - Includes the sale of bonds and notes, certificates of indebtedness, and tax anticipation certificates. Counties are restricted by law from borrowing for current expenses.

CAPITAL OUTLAY - The purchase or construction of buildings, permanent improvements, equipment, machinery, and land. Capital outlay varies from year to year based on the needs and resources of the counties.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND - A fund created to account for the financial resources that are used for the acquisition or construction of a fixed asset. An example of this fund type is a building construction fund.

CHARGES FOR SERVICES - Fees for activities of the governmental funds. These include rent of government buildings by individuals or organizations, road and bridge services, recreation fees, park fees, etc.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES - Activities designed to conserve and develop natural resources such as water, soil, forests, and minerals.

CURRENT EXPENDITURES - Expenditures that benefit the current fiscal period. Expenditures included in this definition are salaries, pension contributions, operating expenses, etc.

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS - A fund to account for the collection of resources and payment of long-term debt principal and interest.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - Expenditures related to providing adequate housing and the redevelopment of substandard physical facilities. These expenditures also provide assistance and opportunity to those economically disadvantaged.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS - A fund established to account for operations financed and operated in a manner similar to private business, e.g., hospitals and nursing homes. The expenses of providing services are primarily financed by user charges.

FINES AND FORFEITS - Receipts from the payment of penalties for law violations, non-observance of contracts, and forfeited deposits.

GENERAL FUND - The fund used to account for all financial resources not required to be accounted for in another fund. This fund is the main operating fund.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT - Expenditures related to the administration of the governmental unit.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - The funds that account for most of the governmental activities. The four governmental fund types are: general, special revenue, debt service, and capital projects.

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HEALTH - Expenditures include mental health centers, general clinics, preparation of vital statistics (birth and death records), disease control, etc.

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS - Streets and highways current expenditures are for the maintenance and repair of local highways, streets, bridges, and street equipment. Common expenditures include patching, seal coating, and snow removal. Streets and highways expenditures cover expenditures on all county highways, including county state aid highways. Streets and highways capital outlays include construction and equipment purchases.

HUMAN SERVICES - Human services expenditures are designed to provide public assistance and institutional care for individuals economically unable to provide for their own essential needs. Typical expenditures include social services and income maintenance.

INTEREST EARNINGS - Includes interest earned on checking and savings accounts, CD's, money market funds, and Treasury Bonds and bills.

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

LIBRARIES - Expenditures include the purchase of reference materials and books, reference services to patrons, cataloging of materials, and general administration of the library.

LICENSES AND PERMITS - Business licenses and permits are receipts from business and occupations that must be licensed before doing business in the county. Non-business licenses and permits are revenues levied according to benefits presumably conferred by the license or permit.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES - Miscellaneous expenditures include all other expenditures for activities not shown or expenditures not allocated to a specific function presented in this report.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES - Includes all revenues not presented as part of another revenue category. Examples include refunds, reimbursements, donations, and lease payments.

NET TAX LEVY - The property taxes, net of state property tax relief aids or grants, required to be paid by the property owners of the county.

OTHER FINANCING SOURCES - Includes long-term debt proceeds, sale of fixed assets, and transfers in from other funds.

OTHER FINANCING USES - Includes transfers out to other funds, refunding bond proceeds deposited with escrow agent, and remittance to other agencies.

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PARKS AND RECREATION - Park expenditures include park maintenance, mowing, planting and removal of trees. Recreation expenditures include festivals, bands, museums, community centers, cable TV, baseball fields, organized recreation activities, etc.

PUBLIC SAFETY - Expenditures for the sheriff, corrections, traffic safety, building inspections, civil defense, etc.

SANITATION - Sanitation expenditures are for the collection and disposal of refuse, recycling, composting, and weed and pest control.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS - A levy made against certain properties to defray all or part of the costs of a specific improvement, such as new sewer and water mains, deemed to benefit primarily those properties. The amount includes the penalties and interest paid on the assessments.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS - A fund used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for a specific purpose.

TAXABLE TAX CAPACITY - The tax capacity less the tax increment district value, less the fiscal disparities contribution value, plus the fiscal disparities distribution value.

TAX CAPACITY - The value assigned to the property used to calculate the property taxes.

TAXES - Includes revenue from property taxes, penalties and interest on delinquent property taxes, fiscal disparities, forfeited tax sales, gravel taxes, and tax increment taxes if not shown separately.

TAX INCREMENTS - The increased taxes collected on parcels located within tax increment financing districts. Tax increment financing is a tool that cities use to develop or redevelop land. The increase in taxes on the developed or redeveloped area is used to cover the costs associated with the development project.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES - Includes current operating expenses, capital outlays, and debt service principal and interest payments.

TOTAL REVENUES - The receipt of money that increases the amount of available resources without creating a liability or a future payment. Borrowing and transfers between funds are not included in total revenues.

TRANSFERS - ENTERPRISE FUNDS - The transfer of available resources to or from public service enterprises. It is shown separately because enterprise funds are not included in the governmental funds.

TRANSFERS - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - The transfer of money between governmental fund types.