
GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

AD VALOREM TAX is a tax levied in proportion (usually expressed in mills) to the assessed value of the property on which it is levied. This tax is also called **PROPERTY TAX**.

ADOPTED BUDGET is the financial plan for the fiscal year beginning October 1. Florida Statutes require the Board of County Commissioners to approve this budget at the second of two public hearings.

ALL YEARS BUDGETING is the method of budgeting and reporting grant and capital project appropriations and expenditures from grant or project inception through the reporting period, as opposed to budgeting and reporting on a fiscal year basis. As a result, each year's budget only reflects that year's changes in funding, such as additional funds being added to a project budget or unneeded funds being subtracted from the budget.

ALLOTMENTS BY LEGISLATIVE ACTS is a department set up to provide a mechanism for the recording and payment of items which are general government costs and are not distributed to specific departments.

AMENDED OR REVISED BUDGET is the current year adopted budget adjusted to reflect all budget amendments approved by the Board of County Commissioners through the date indicated.

APPROPRIATION is the legal authorization of funds granted by a legislative body such as Hillsborough County's Board of County Commissioners to make expenditures and to incur obligations for specific purposes. An appropriation is usually limited in amount and to a time period within which it may be expended. It is the act of appropriation that funds a budget.

ASSESSED VALUE is a value set upon real estate or other personal property by a government as a basis for levying taxes. The assessed value in Hillsborough County is set by the Property Appraiser.

BEGINNING FUND BALANCE is the Ending Fund Balance of the previous period. (See **ENDING FUND BALANCE** definition.)

BOCC is an acronym for the Board of County Commissioners. See the definition for **BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS is the seven-member legislative body of Hillsborough County's general purpose government. This board is governed by State law and the County Charter.

BOND is written evidence of the issuer's obligation to repay a specified principal amount on a certain date (maturity date), together with interest at a stated rate, or according to a formula for determining that rate.

CAU is an acronym for Capacity Assessment Unit. See the definition for **CAPACITY ASSESSMENT UNIT**.

CAPACITY ASSESSMENT UNIT (CAU) is a "financing tool" that allows property owners to pay water and wastewater system connection charges over a 20 year period.

CAPITAL BUDGET is the financial plan of capital project expenditures for the fiscal year beginning October 1. It incorporates anticipated revenues and appropriations included in the first year of the six year Capital Improvements Program (CIP), and any anticipated unspent budget appropriation balances from the previous fiscal year. It is adopted by the Board of County Commissioners as a part of the annual County budget.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP) is the financial plan of approved capital projects, their timing and cost over a six-year period. The CIP is designed to meet county infrastructure needs in a responsive and efficient manner. It includes projects which are, or will become the property of Hillsborough County, as well as projects that although not owned by the county, will be part of a joint project agreement.

CAPITAL OUTLAY or **CAPITAL EQUIPMENT** is an item such as office furniture, fleet equipment, data processing equipment and other operating equipment with a unit cost of \$750 or more.

CAPITAL PROJECT is any improvement or acquisition of major facilities with a useful life of at least five years such as roads, bridges, buildings, or land.

CIP is an acronym for the **CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**. See the definition for **CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**.

CONTINUATION BUDGET is a level of funding which enables an organization to provide the same amount of services in the following fiscal year as the organization provides in the current fiscal year. A continuation level budget does not necessarily provide funding for growth in demand of services.

DEBT SERVICE is the dollars required to repay funds borrowed by means of an issuance of bonds or a bank loan. The components of the debt service payment typically include an amount to retire a portion of the principal amount borrowed (i.e., amortization), as well as interest on the remaining outstanding unpaid principal balance.

DECISION UNITS are groups of inputs which make a measurable contribution to the achievement of an established department purpose--a purpose often dictated by law and/or defined by objectives and measured by service levels or units of output. Decision units are segregated by funding source. Decision units build departmental budgets. They are rank ordered in a hierarchical format.

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DEMAND is a type of measurement category. Demand represents the external factors that demonstrate the needs for the service(s) or program(s), i.e., population, service area, complaints, and waiting lists.

DEPARTMENT is, for budgeting purposes, any distinct government organizational entity receiving direct funding approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

EFFECTIVENESS is a type of measure category sometimes referred to as quality indicators. Effectiveness measures examine the degree to which services are responsive to the needs and desires of the customers (both external and internal). These measures tell how well the job is being performed, how well the intent is being fulfilled. Effectiveness encompasses both quality and quantity. Demand and the response to demand are often linked in these measures. These are the most difficult measures to collect and use, because the organization must develop a method of retrieving the information from outside those served.

EFFICIENCY is a type of measurement category sometimes called productivity. This is often measured in terms of unit costs over time. Sometimes timeliness of responses or reduction in previous delays are used to indicate efficiency. Efficiency refers to the ratio of the quantity of service (tons, gallons, hospital care days, etc.) to the cost in dollars or labor, required to produce the service. An efficiency measure can be either an output or input ratio (e.g., the number of trees trimmed per crew per day) or an input/output ratio (e.g., the dollar cost per permit application processed).

ELAPP is the acronym for Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquisition and Protection Program. See the definition for **ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS ACQUISITION AND PROTECTION PROGRAM**.

ENDING FUND BALANCE is funds carried over at the end of the fiscal year. Within a fund, the revenue on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, plus revenues received during the year, less expenses equals ending fund balance.

ENTERPRISE FUND is a fund used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, wherein the stated intent is that the costs (including depreciation) of providing goods and services be financed from revenues recovered primarily through user fees.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS ACQUISITION AND PROTECTION PROGRAM is a program established by Hillsborough County Ordinance Number 90-19 for the acquisition, preservation, protection, management and restoration of environmentally sensitive lands in Hillsborough County. Under Resolution Number 92-0131, the BOCC is authorized to issue limited ad valorem tax bonds and levy up to 0.25 mills for payment of these bonds.

FTE is the acronym for Full-Time Equivalent. See the definition for **FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT**.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT is one position funded for a full year. For example, a permanent employee funded and paid for 40 hours/week and 52 weeks/year or 2 employees funded and paid for 20 hours/week and 52 weeks/year would be equal to one full-time equivalent.

FUND is an accounting entity used to record cash and other financial resources as well as an offsetting amount of liabilities and other uses. The resources and uses are segregated from other resources and uses for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining specific objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

FUNDED POSITIONS is a term referring to the number of authorized positions for which funding is included in a given fiscal year's budget.

FUNDING SOURCES is a term referring to the type or origination of funds to finance recurring or non-recurring expenditures. Examples include revenues such as ad valorem taxes, user fees, licenses, permits, and grants and non-revenues such as fund balance and interfund transfers.

FY 04 ADOPTED BUDGET refers to the budget for the period beginning October 1, 2003 and ending September 30, 2004.

FY 05 ADOPTED BUDGET refers to the budget for the period beginning October 1, 2004 and ending September 30, 2005.

GASB 34 is a new accounting standard used by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board that is applicable to state and local governments. Compliance with GASB Statement 34 is necessary for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. A significant provision of this new standard includes the preparation of government-wide financial statements that summarize the information of the government as a whole using the accrual basis of accounting (in addition to the continuing –requirements for fund financial statements using the modified accrual basis of accounting). Infrastructure assets such as streets, bridges, and sidewalks are also to be included in the government-wide financial statements. There are also expanded disclosure requirements.

GENERAL REVENUE FUND (GENERAL FUND) is a fund that accounts for all financial transactions except those required to be accounted for in other funds. The fund's resources, ad valorem taxes, and other revenues provide services or benefits to all residents of Hillsborough County.

GRANTS AND AIDS includes all grants, subsidies, and contributions from other government agencies or private organizations.

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IMPACT FEES are a type of charge for services imposed on new construction in order to support specific new demands on a given service, e.g., transportation, schools, parks and fire protection.

INFRASTRUCTURE is a permanent installation such as a building, road, or water transmission system that provides public services.

LIBRARY TAXING DISTRICT is a special taxing district encompassing the City of Tampa and the unincorporated areas of the county. It provides library services for county residents. These services are financed primarily by an ad valorem tax levied on all taxable property located in the district and accounted for in the Special Library Tax District Fund.

MANDATE is a requirement imposed by a legal act of the federal, state, or local government.

MEASURE is a term referring to any one of four different types of measure: a count, a ratio, a percentage, and a dollar amount. Before developing any measure, it is necessary to identify something that can be counted. In order to identify what is to be counted, the event being assessed must be determined, i.e., days spent in the hospital, certificates of occupancy issued, gallons of water treated, etc.

MILL is a monetary measure equating to 0.001 of a dollar. When referring to the **AD VALOREM TAX** it means that a 1-mill tax is one dollar of tax on \$1,000 of taxable value.

MILLAGE RATE is the rate per one thousand dollars of taxable property value which, when multiplied by the taxable value, yields the tax billing for a given parcel.

MINIMUM SERVICE LEVEL (MSL) is a term which defines the base outputs which are either legally mandated and/or considered to be the most important set of outputs of an organization. The minimum service level corresponds directly to the purpose or mission of the organization. MSL is the effort, expressed in terms of service and cost, below which it is not realistic or feasible to operate.

MISCELLANEOUS (FUNDING SOURCE) is revenue other than those received from standard sources such as taxes, licenses and permits, grants and user fees.

MISSION STATEMENT is a broad statement of purpose derived from an organization's and/or community's values and goals.

MOSI is an acronym for the facility and organization known in Hillsborough County as the Museum of Science and Industry.

MSTU is an acronym for Municipal Services Taxing Unit. See the definition for the **MUNICIPAL SERVICES TAXING UNIT**.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES TAXING UNIT is the taxing district encompassing the unincorporated area of the county. It provides services typically provided by a municipality (e.g., Sheriff's patrol, paramedic services, fire protection, parks and recreation, code enforcement and road network maintenance) to the residents and businesses in the unincorporated area. The services are financed primarily by an ad valorem tax levied on all taxable property located in the unincorporated area.

NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENT is a fee levied on certain properties to defray all or part of the cost of a specific capital improvement or service deemed to benefit those properties. The value of the property is not considered when calculating a **NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENT**. Instead, the cost of the facility or the service is allocated proportionately to the benefited properties in a defined area. It is sometimes referred to as a **SPECIAL ASSESSMENT**. Generally, this is collected by the Tax Collector's Office on the annual consolidated tax bill like **AD VALOREM TAXES**.

OBJECTIVE is a statement specifying achievements to be attained within a prescribed time frame. An objective is exchanged/superseded by another objective at the expiration of the time frame. An objective is directly connected to how the resources of an organization will be used. An objective statement begins with an action verb and includes the quantified statement of the results expected as an outcome of the action, such as *PROVIDE* (the action verb) *WITH EXISTING MANPOWER, 24-HOUR SECURITY COVERAGE FOR FIVE SOUTH COUNTY GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT DAILY COST NOT TO EXCEED \$15.60* (quantified results) *DURING THE APPLICABLE FISCAL YEAR* (explicit timeframe).

OPERATING BUDGET is the budget including appropriations for recurring and certain one-time expenditures that will be consumed in a fixed period of time to provide for day-to-day operations (e.g., salaries and related benefits, operating supplies, contractual and maintenance services, professional services, and operating equipment). The operating budget does not include debt service payments (principal and interest), budgeted reserves, transfers between funds, and the capital projects program budget. It does include the Internal Service and Trust funds.

PERSONAL SERVICES characterizes expenses for salaries, wages, and related employee benefits provided for all persons employed by the County whether on a full-time, part-time, or temporary basis. Employee benefits include employer contributions to a retirement system, social security, insurance, sick leave, and similar direct benefits as well as other costs such as Workers' Compensation and Unemployment Insurance.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY (PD&E) is the preliminary study to determine the best alternatives related to location, facility layout, materials of construction, design parameters, zoning requirements, right-of-way require-

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ments, permitting issues, cost and schedule for completion. Additionally utility relocations, transportation needs, social and economic impacts, environmental impacts, economic factors and public acceptance are considered. The study results in a clear and complete project scope of work, schedule and budget such that a project can be properly prioritized and inserted into the County's CIP process.

PROJECTED EXPENSE is the estimated expense through the end of the current fiscal year for a respective budget line item.

PROPERTY TAX is another term for **AD VALOREM TAX**. See **AD VALOREM TAX**.

RECLAIMED WATER IMPROVEMENT UNIT is a type of **MUNICIPAL SERVICE BENEFIT UNIT** established by Hillsborough County in selected areas of the unincorporated area. The purpose of a unit of this type is to levy non-ad valorem assessments on properties benefiting from the installation of pipes carrying reclaimed water. The non-ad valorem assessments pay for costs associated with the installation of these pipes. There are multiple units of this type.

REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT is equipment requested by a department for replacing like or similar equipment to be retired because of unserviceability.

RESERVE FOR INVESTMENT FAIR MARKET VALUE CHANGE represents the increase or decrease in the unrealized value of the investments held by any subfund. While the change in the fair market value of any investment is reflected as a revenue (like interest) in the budget, it is important to note that until such time that the investments are sold, this revenue is unrealized and therefore there is no cash to support this revenue. As such, as part of the annual reappropriation process, entries reserving the inception-to-date "Investment Fair Value Change" are recorded at the subfund level. If the Investment Fair Value Change represents a positive gain, the unrealized revenue will result in a higher fund balance, but since there is no cash it is important that this portion of fund balance be included in a restricted reserve to prevent it from being "spent" or appropriated.

RESERVES AND REFUNDS refers to a budget category for funds required to meet both anticipated and unanticipated needs; the balance of anticipated earmarked revenues not required for operation in the budget year; estimated reimbursements to organizations, state, or federal governments for revenues received and not spent, and those required to be set aside by bond covenants.

RESTRICTED REVENUES are funds collected for limited or specific expenditure purposes. These funds are earmarked for specific purposes by requirements within the resource origin, such as: regulations found in bond covenants; grant contracts;

local ordinances; donations for a specific purpose; state statute; and federal law or administrative guidelines.

REVENUES are funds received from the County by external sources; income. Revenues are to be differentiated from funding sources which include fund balance, interfund transfers, reimbursements, etc.

ROLLED-BACK RATE is that millage rate which, when applied to the total amount of taxable value of property (excluding new construction), produces the same amount of tax dollars as the previous year. Calculation of the "rolled-back rate" is governed by Florida Statutes.

RWIU is an acronym for Reclaimed Water Improvement Unit. See the definition for **RECLAIMED WATER IMPROVEMENT UNIT**.

SINKING FUND is an account, sometimes called a debt service fund, into which the issuer makes periodic deposits to assure the timely availability of sufficient monies for the payment of debt service requirements. The revenues to be deposited into the sinking fund and payments from it are determined by the terms of the bond contract.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT is another name for **NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENT**.

TAXABLE VALUE is the assessed value of property minus any authorized exemptions (i.e., agricultural, homestead exemption). This value is used to determine the amount of ad valorem tax to be levied. The **TAXABLE VALUE** is calculated by the Property Appraiser's Office in compliance with State law.

TE FLGFC is an acronym for Tax Exempt Florida Local Government Finance Commission and for the long term financing packages arranged through the Commission. This Commission is a legal entity formed through interlocal agreement among several Florida governments. This Commission enables public agencies to benefit from the economies of scale associated with large commercial paper financings.

TRANSFERS is a term referring to monies moved from one budgetary fund or subfund to another. Because of legal or other restrictions, monies collected in one fund may need to be expended in other funds. A transfer is accomplished through Transfers-In (a source of funds) for the recipient fund and an equal Transfer-Out (a use of funds) for the donor fund. When this movement occurs between different funds, it is known as an Interfund Transfer. When it occurs between the restricted and unrestricted portions of the same fund, it is known as an Intrafund Transfer.

UNRESTRICTED REVENUES is a term referring to those revenues that can be used for any lawful expenditures supporting a wide variety of functions, or objectives.

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USER FEES are charges for specific governmental services. These fees cover the cost of providing that service to the user (e.g., building permits, animal licenses, park fees).

WORKLOAD is a type of measure category. Workload data provides a comparison of how output corresponds to the demand (e.g., people served, transactions processed in certain geographic locations, complaints addressed).

ZERO-BASE BUDGETING (ZBB) is a method of detailed budget analysis and justification that combines elements of

management by objectives and program evaluation. It is a vehicle to link management and planning to the budget process. ZBB starts with an examination of an agency's basic programs and services by the lowest management level, and continues up the organization as funding packages are prioritized at each level in accordance with available resources and desired outcomes. ZBB is a tool for objectively directing the allocation of funds among activities and programs. Its basis is the consideration of the efficiency and effectiveness of activities and programs.