

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMS

Accrual Basis	The basis of accounting under which revenues are recognized when they are earned and become measurable and expenditures are recognized when they are incurred and become measurable.
Appropriation	An expenditure or revenue amount set aside in the County's annual budget for a specified purpose.
Appropriation Resolution	A resolution adopted by the County Board and signed by the County Executive through which appropriations are given legal effect. The adopted Capital Budget and Operating Budget Appropriations Resolutions together constitute the County Budget as defined in s.65.90, Wisconsin State Statutes.
Base Budget	The budget which departments are sent at the beginning of the budget process. Departments then build their budget request through the addition of decision items that either increase or decrease the Base. Base budgets include any negotiated or anticipated salary and benefit increases. All operating, contractual service and revenue accounts in the Base are equal to the current year adopted budget amounts, except for insurance and principal and interest payments that are adjusted based on anticipated amounts for the upcoming year. All operating capital is zeroed out of the Base budget.
Budget	A plan of financial operation embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period and the proposed means of financing them. Used without any modifier, the term usually indicates a financial plan for a single fiscal year. As defined in s 65.90, Wisconsin State Statutes, the Capital Budget and Operating Budget Appropriations Resolutions adopted by the County Board and signed by the County Executive.
Budget Narrative	A document describing the county's financial plan of operation embodying proposed expenditures for a given period, generally a fiscal year, and the proposed means of financing them. It may also include narrative, historical, comparative, summary and

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	other financial information as well as information regarding the process through which budget decisions are made.
Capital Assets	Assets of significant value and having a useful life of several years. Capital assets, sometimes referred to as fixed assets, include buildings, equipment, improvements other than buildings, and land. In the private sector, these assets are referred to most often as property, plant and equipment.
Capital Improvement Program	A plan for capital expenditures to be incurred each year over a fixed number of years, usually five or ten, to meet capital needs arising from the long-term work program or other capital needs. It sets forth each project or other contemplated expenditure in which the government is to have a part and specifies the resources estimated to be available to finance the projected expenditures.
Carry Forward	Budget authority that does not lapse at the end of a fiscal year, but is allowed to be extended into the following fiscal year. Carry Forwards are usually associated with large-scale capital projects, equipment acquisition or grants that may span multiple fiscal years.
Contingency	An appropriation of funds to cover unforeseen expenditures which may occur during the budget year.
Debt Service	The payment of principal and related interest as a result of incurring long-term debt.
Debt Service Fund	A fund established to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.
Decision Item	A change to an agency's budget that encompasses all the increases and/or decreases related to a particular programmatic change or need.

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMS (continued)

Depreciation	The expiration in the service life of fixed assets attributable to wear and tear, deterioration, action of the physical elements, inadequacy and obsolescence. In accounting for depreciation, the cost of a capital asset, less any salvage value, is prorated over the estimated service life of the asset, and each period is charged with a portion of such cost. Through this process, the entire cost of the asset is ultimately charged off as an expense.
Designated Fund Balance	That portion of the unreserved fund balance which has been designated by the County Board for tentative future spending plans (e.g. for contingencies or equipment replacement).
Encumbrances	Commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Used in budgeting, encumbrances are not GAAP expenditures or liabilities, but represent the estimated amount of expenditures ultimately to result if unperformed contracts in process are completed.
Enterprise Fund	A fund established to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises - where the intent of the governing body is that the costs of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. Examples include the Airport and Solid Waste funds.
Expenditures	Decreases in net financial resources. Expenditures include current operating expenses requiring the present or future use of net current assets, debt service and capital outlays, and intergovernmental grants, entitlements and shared revenues.
Equalized Value	The value of taxable property in a municipality as certified by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Bureau of Property Tax. Equalized values are used to achieve comparability between municipalities due to differing assessment policies.

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMS (continued)

Fiduciary Funds	Funds used to report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others which therefore cannot be used to support the government's own programs. The fiduciary fund category includes pension (and other employee benefit) trusts funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds.
Finance Contingent Fund	Funds for emergency and other purposes that may arise during the year requiring the expenditure of money in addition to any appropriations, and for purposes for which no express provision is made in the budget.
Fiscal Year	A 12-month period to which the annual operating budget applies and at the end of which a government determines its financial position and the results of its operations. Dane County's fiscal year is January 1 through December 31.
FTE	Full-time Equivalent.
Fund	A fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts in which cash and other financial resources, all related liabilities and residual equities, or balances, and changes therein, are recorded and segregated to carry on specific activities or attain certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.
Fund Balance	The difference between fund assets and fund liabilities of governmental and similar trust funds.
Fund Balance Applied	The portion of the Unreserved, Undesignated Fund Balance exceeding the desired Fund Reserve amount which is used to finance a portion of the budget which would otherwise be levied for.
Fund Balance Levied	An amount included in the tax levy to increase the Unreserved, Undesignated Fund Balance to the desired Fund Reserve amount.

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMS (continued)

GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principals
GASB	Governmental Accounting Standards Board
General Fund	The fund used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
General Fund Reserve	The Unreserved, Undesignated Fund Balance in the County's General Fund. The County has established a General Fund Reserve of 3.0% of the operating expenditures less capital outlay.
General Obligation Bonds	Bonds which the full faith and credit of the issuing government are pledged for payment.
General Purpose Revenues	"General Purpose Revenues" consist of general taxes collected by the County which are paid into specific funds, lose their identity, and are then available for appropriation. They include property taxes, sales taxes, and fund balances applied and levied.
Generally Accepted Accounting Principals	The conventions, rules and procedures that serve as the norm for the fair presentation of financial statements.
Governmental Accounting Standards Board	The ultimate authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for state and local governments.
Governmental Funds	Funds generally used to account for tax-supported activities. There are five different types of governmental funds: the general fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds, capital project funds, and permanent funds.
GPR	General Purpose Revenue

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMS (continued)

Infrastructure	Public domain capital assets such as roads, bridges, drainage systems, and similar assets that are immovable and of value only to the government unit.
Internal Service Fund	A fund used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of a government, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis.
Lease-Purchase Agreements	Contractual agreements that are termed leases, but that in substance are purchase contracts over time. Lease-purchase agreements generally are used for equipment and machinery.
Long-Term Debt	Debt with a maturity of more than one year after the date of issuance.
Maturity	The date on which the principal or stated value of investments or debt obligations are due and may be reclaimed.
Mill Rate	Rate applied to the equalized value of property to determine property taxes. A mill is 1/10th of a penny, or \$1.00 of tax for each \$1,000 of equalized valuation.
Modified Accrual Basis	The accrual basis of accounting adapted to the governmental fund-type measurement focus. Under it, revenues are recorded when they are measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period and expenditures are recorded when the liability is incurred.
Permanent Funds	A fiduciary fund type used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the reporting government's programs - that is, for the benefit of the government or its citizenry.

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMS (continued)

Program Performance Budget	A method of budgeting whereby the services provided to the residents are broken down into identifiable service programs or performance units.
Program Specific Revenues	Revenues paid into the County and credited to an appropriation to finance a specific program.
Proprietary Funds	Funds that focus on the determination of operating income, changes in net assets (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. There are two types of proprietary funds: enterprise funds and internal service funds.
Reserved Fund Balance	The portion of fund balance that is not appropriable for expenditure or that is legally segregated for a specific future use.
Special Revenue Fund	A fund used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.
Tax Apportionment	The apportionment of the county tax and the whole amount of state taxes and charges levied upon a county, as certified by the State Department of Administration, among the towns, cities and villages of the county according and in proportion to the valuation thereof as determined by the State Department of Revenue. Adjustments are made for participation in County Library, Public Health and Bridge Aid programs.
Undesignated Fund Balance	The portion of the unreserved fund balance which has not been designated for any specific use.
Unreserved Fund Balance	The portion of the fund balance which has not been reserved for any specific use.