

Appendix

Glossary

Account Code: A five-digit code assigned to a specific type of receipt or expenditure. A major account code is a grouping of expenditures or receipts on the basis of the types of goods or services purchased or rendered. For example, personnel services, materials, supplies, and equipment are major account codes.

Accounting Unit (AU): An accounting unit is a subunit of a fund. Each fund contains one or more accounting units, a specific and distinguishable budgetary unit of work or service. Accounting units are detailed levels of budget spending authority created to accomplish the approved objectives of the fund.

Accounting Unit Number: An eight (8)-digit number which uniquely identifies the accounting unit. The first three digits indicate the fund, while the following two digits indicate the department.

Allocation: A portion of a lump sum appropriation which is designated for expenditure by specific organizational units or for special purposes. See Appropriation.

American Rescue Plan Act (ARP): The American Rescue Plan Act, signed into law March 11, 2021, provided \$1.9 trillion in direct economic assistance for American workers, families, small businesses, and industries to address issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The ARP created the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, which provided \$350 billion to address the pandemic's public health and economic impacts and lay the foundation for a strong and equitable recovery.

Appropriation: An expenditure authorized by the City Council for a specified amount and time.

Assessed Valuation: The value that is established for real estate or other property by a government for use as a basis for levying property taxes.

Bond: A written promise to pay a specific sum of money (called the principal amount or face value) at a specified future date (called the maturity date) along with periodic interest at a specified rate.

Budget Document: The written record of the comprehensive financial plan presented by the Mayor to the City Council for review, revision, and adoption.

Capital Allocation: Assignment of available capital (dollars) to specific uses.

Capital Expenditure: Actual spending of capital (dollars) for capital improvement projects.

Capital Improvement: The purchase or construction of durable/fixed assets. Examples include streets, bridges, parks, or buildings.

Capital Improvement Budget (CIB): A plan for capital expenditures to be incurred over a fixed period of years to address the City's long-term capital needs.

Capital Outlay: Equipment, machinery, vehicles, or furniture items included in the operating budget.

Capital Projects Fund: A fund established to account for all financial resources used for the construction or acquisition of major capital facilities, except those financed by special assessment, proprietary or fiduciary funds.

CIB: Acronym for capital improvement budget.

Debt Service Fund: A fund established to account for the financial resources used for the payment of long-term general obligation debt principal, interest, and related costs.

Division: An organizational subunit of a department. Each department has one or more divisions, which are responsible for one or more activities.

Encumbrances: Legal commitment of appropriated funds (in the form of purchase orders or contracts) to purchase goods or services to be delivered or performed at a future date. They cease to be encumbrances when paid or when the actual liability is created.

Enterprise Fund: A fund used to account for City operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private businesses. The costs of providing goods or services are generally recovered primarily through user charges.

ERP: Acronym for Enterprise Resource Planning. The City's ERP system, Infor, supports the management and integration of financial, human resources, procurement, and other citywide business processes.

ETI: Acronym for Enterprise Technology Initiative. A citywide technology investment program that provides funding for technology improvements and related initiatives.

Expenditures: Total charges incurred, whether paid or unpaid, including the provision for retirement of debt not reported as a liability of the fund from which it will be retired, and capital outlays (for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, except non-expendable trust funds).

Expenses: Charges incurred, whether paid or unpaid, for operation, maintenance, interest, and other charges which benefit the current fiscal period (for proprietary funds and non-expendable trust funds). See Expenditures.

Fiduciary Fund: A fund established to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government.

Financing Plan: Identifies sources of revenues that support the spending plan.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): A personnel position which is financed for the equivalent of 80 hours per pay period, for 26.1 pay periods (a typical year), or 2,088 hours in a year. This is roughly equivalent to 40 hours per week for 52 weeks. For example, a .5 FTE would represent 20 hours per week for 52 weeks, or 40 hours per week for 26 weeks. A 1.0 FTE is a general reference to a position normally working for a year.

Fund: Each individual fund is a separate accounting entity having its own assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures or expenses. City financial resources are allocated to, and accounted for, in individual funds based on legal, donor, or administrative restrictions or requirements.

Fund Balance: An equity account reflecting the excess of accumulated assets over accumulated liabilities and reserves (monies set aside for specific purposes).

Fund Manager: The individual responsible for developing, monitoring, and managing the financial plan for a City fund. Fund managers prepare budget requests, monitor revenues and expenditures, forecast financial performance, and report significant variances in accordance with City policies and procedures.

Fund Number: A three-digit number which uniquely identifies the fund. For example, the General Fund is fund number 100, the city grants fund is 200, and the parks and recreation special projects is 260. There is no significance to the sequence of numbers. See Activity Number.

Fund Type: A classification of funds by similar purpose. The fund types are governmental (general, special revenue, debt service, capital project, special assessment), proprietary (enterprise, internal service), and fiduciary (trust and agency funds). Although the city hall annex operating fund and the public works engineering fund are separate funds, they are the same fund type (internal service). See each fund type for its definition. Also see Fund.

GIS: Acronym for geographic information system.

General Fund: The City's primary operating fund, used to account for financial resources that are not legally or administratively restricted to another fund or specific purpose.

Governmental Funds: All funds other than fiduciary and proprietary funds. Includes the general fund, special revenue funds, capital projects funds, debt service funds and special assessment funds. The measurement focus is on spending or financial flow rather than on net income. See Fiduciary Funds and Proprietary Funds.

Internal Service Fund: A fund established to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one city department to other city departments, divisions, or funds on a cost reimbursement basis.

LGA: Acronym for local government aid. See State Aids.

MSA: Acronym for municipal state aids. See State Aids.

Operating Budget: The annual financial plan that authorizes resources for the City's ongoing operations, including personnel, services, supplies, and other operating costs, and identifies the revenues and other financing sources that support those activities.

Operating Transfer In/Out: Interfund transfers are legally authorized transfers between a fund receiving revenue and a fund where resources are expended.

PED: Acronym for the Planning and Economic Development Department.

Permanent Fund: A fund established to account for the custody and administration of assets held in a trust capacity. The assets held in a trust fund must be spent or invested in accordance with the conditions of the trust. Expendable trust funds are similar to governmental funds in that the measurement focus is on spending or financial flow rather than on net income. Non-expendable trust funds are similar to proprietary funds, with the measurement focus on determination of net income. See Agency Fund and Fiduciary Fund.

Proprietary Funds: Any fund which attempts to determine net income. Measurement focus is on cost of services similar to private sector for-profit organizations. This category includes enterprise and internal service funds.

Recoverable Expenditure: An expenditure made for, or on behalf of, another governmental unit, fund, or department, private individual, firm, or corporation which will, subsequently, be recovered in cash or its equivalent.

Retained Earnings: An equity account reflecting the accumulated earnings of an enterprise or internal service fund which are not reserved for any specific purpose.

Special Assessment: Charges which the local government collects from property owners to pay for specific services or capital improvement projects such as streets, sewers, etc., which benefit a particular piece of real estate.

Special Fund: A fund established to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than special assessments, expendable trusts, and capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified functions or activities.

Spending Plan: Provides a unit or subunit of an organization with spending authority to pay for the resources required to effectively accomplish the performance plan.

STAR: Acronym for sales tax revitalization program.

State Aids: The following are the major types of intergovernmental revenues received by the City of Saint Paul from the State of Minnesota:

Local Government Aid (LGA): State funding distributed to local governments based on a formula established by the Minnesota State Legislature. The program is intended to provide property tax relief and promote equitable distribution of state resources based on differences in local government needs and fiscal capacity.

Municipal State Aids (MSA). This program is financed by motor vehicle related taxes collected at the state level. The state gasoline tax is the largest revenue source and the dollars collected are constitutionally dedicated for expenses related to MSA routes. The revenues are redistributed back to municipalities of 5,000 or more residents to be used for construction and maintenance of their MSA designated routes.

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) District: A designated geographical area where a city is undertaking redevelopment or development activity. Any increase in assessed valuation due to new development activity is captured by the district. Property taxes levied against those captured values are used to finance the public improvement costs incurred to induce the private development activity. Public improvement costs can be financed by issuing bonds or by a pay-as-you-go plan.