

GLOSSARY

A

ACCOUNTING PERIOD A period of time for which financial records are prepared, (e.g. a month, quarter, or fiscal year)

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM The total set of records and procedures which are used to record, classify, and report information on the financial status and operations of an entity.

ACCRUAL BASIS The method of accounting under which revenues are recorded when they are earned, whether or not cash is received at the time, and expenditures are recorded when goods and services are received, whether cash disbursements are made at the time or not.

AGENCY FUND A fund which is used to account for assets held by a governmental unit in a trustee capacity or as an agency for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds.

ALLOT To divide an appropriation into amounts which may be encumbered or expended during an allotment period.

AMORTIZATION The process of decreasing, or accounting for, a lump sum amount to different time periods, particularly for loans and other forms of finance, including related interest or other finance charges.

ASSESSED VALUATION A valuation set upon real estate or other property by a government body for the basis of levying taxes.

AUDIT A systematic examination of resource utilization concluding in a written report. It is a test of management's internal accounting controls and is intended to: ascertain whether financial statements fairly present financial positions and results of operations; test whether transactions have been legally performed; identify areas for possible improvements in accounting practices and procedures; ascertain whether transactions have been recorded accurately and consistently; and, ascertain the stewardship of officials responsible for government resources.

B

BALANCED BUDGET A financial plan of operation in which revenues equal expenditures for the fiscal year. A balanced budget is required of municipalities by the State of Utah.

BALANCE SHEET A statement presenting the financial position of an entity by disclosing the value of its assets, liabilities and equities at a specified date.

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BASIS OF BUDGETING Basis of budgeting refers to the method used for recognizing revenues and expenditures in the budget. The city uses the modified accrual basis of accounting for budgetary purposes, which is in compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

BOND A written promise to pay (debt) a specified sum of money (called principal or face value) at a specified future date (called the maturity date) along with periodic interest paid at a specified percentage of the principal (interest rate).

BUDGET A plan of financial operation embodying an estimate of proposed means of financing them. Used without a modifier, the term usually indicates a financial plan for a single fiscal year. The term “budget” is used in two senses in practice. Sometimes it designates the financial plan presented to the appropriating body for adoption and sometimes it designates the plan finally approved by that body. It is usually necessary to specify whether the budget under consideration is preliminary and tentative or whether it has been approved by the appropriating body.

BUDGET CALENDAR The schedule of key dates or milestones which a government follows in the preparation and adoption of the budget.

BUDGET DOCUMENT The official written statement prepared by the City Manager and supporting staff which presents the proposed budget to the legislative body.

BUDGET MESSAGE A general discussion of the proposed budget presented in writing as a part of or supplement to the budget document. The budget message explains principal budget issues against the background of financial experience in recent years and presents recommendations made by the City Manager.

BUDGET RETREAT A meeting scheduled for the Mayor and Council with Administration to discuss important issues to be addressed in the budget. The place of the meeting is at a location away from the city council chamber and usually is at least a half day event.

BUDGETING (APPROPRIATION) The city prepares its budget in conformity with practices prescribed or permitted by the applicable statutes of the State of Utah.

C

CAPITAL ASSETS Assets of significant value having a useful life of several years. Capital assets are also called fixed assets. Santaquin City considers an asset as a capital assets if the value is \$5,000 or more and the useful life is 5 years or more.

CAPITAL BUDGET A plan of proposed capital expenditures and the means of financing them. The capital budget is usually enacted a part of the complete annual budget which includes both operating and capital outlays. The capital budget should be based on a capital improvement program (CIP).

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CAPITAL EXPENDITURES Expenditures for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital assets as determined by the asset's value and useful life.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP) A plan for capital expenditures to be incurred each year over a fixed period of several future years setting forth each expenditure.

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

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND A governmental fund used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by Proprietary Funds).

CASH BASIS The method of accounting where revenues and expenditures are recognized as cash is received and disbursed.

CASH FLOW BUDGET A projection of the cash receipts and disbursements anticipated during a given time period. Typically, this projection covers a year and is broken down into separate projections for each month, week and/or day during the year.

CERTIFIED TAX RATE (CTR) A tax rate that will provide the same ad valorem property tax revenue for each taxing entity as was levied for the prior year by the entity, plus new growth, less the amount of increase to locally assessed real property taxable values resulting from factoring reappraisal, or any other adjustments.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) A time series measure of the price level of consumer goods and services published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE (COLA) A salary adjustment which helps maintain employee's purchasing power. Santaquin City's is based on the annual change to the Consumer Price Index.

D

DEBT SERVICE Payment of interest and repayment of principal to holders of a government's debt instruments.

DEBT SERVICE FUND A governmental fund used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

DEMAND 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.

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DEPARTMENT A major unit of organization in the city comprised of subunits called Functional Areas.

DEPRECIATION A decrease or loss in value, as because of age, wear, or market conditions. Used in accounting as an allowance made for a loss in the value of property.

E

EFFECTIVENESS A category of measurement sometimes referred to as quality indicators. Effectiveness examines 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 A category of measurement sometimes called productivity. This is often measured in terms of unit costs over time. Sometimes timeliness of responses or reduction in previous delays is 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).

ENCUMBRANCE Includes obligations in the form of purchase orders, contracts, or other commitments. They cease to be encumbrances when paid, canceled, or when the actual liability is established.

ENCUMBRANCE RE-BUDGETS The balance of un-liquidated purchase commitments brought forward from the previous fiscal year.

ENDING FUND BALANCE 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 A proprietary fund used to account for operations (a) 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 goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

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EXPENDITURES Decreases in net financial resources. Expenditures include current operating expenses which require the current or future use of net current assets, debt service, and capital outlays.

F

FEES Charges for specific services

FINANCIAL POLICY A government's directive with respect to revenues, spending, reserves, and debt management as these relate to government services, programs and capital investment. Financial policy provides an agreed upon set of principles for the planning and programming of government budgets and its funding.

FISCAL PERIOD Any period at the end of which a governmental unit determines its financial condition and the results of its operations and closes its books. NOTE: This is usually a year, though not necessarily a calendar year. Santaquin's fiscal year (FY) runs from July 1 to June 30.

FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN An estimation of revenues and expenses required by the city to operate for the next five-year period.

FIXED ASSETS Assets of a long-term character that are intended to continue to be held or used, such as land, buildings, machinery, furniture, and other equipment.

FORECAST A prediction of a future outcome based on known and unknown factors.

FRINGE BENEFITS Contributions made by a government to meet commitments or obligations for employee-related expenses. Included is the government's share of costs for social security and the various pension, medical, and life insurance plans.

FULL-COST ACCOUNTING A branch of managerial accounting concerned with accumulating both direct and indirect costs for financial reporting and decision making purposes. By using this accounting technique, the city is able to assess the true cost of providing a service and its associated benefits.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) 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 each funded and paid for 20 hours/week and 52 weeks/year would be equal to one full-time equivalent.

FUND An independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other resources together with all related liabilities, obligations, reserves, and equities which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives.

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FUND BALANCE (EQUITY) The excess of an entity's assets over its liabilities. A negative fund balance is sometimes called a deficit.

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

G

GAAP ADJUSTMENTS Differences arising from the use of a basis of accounting for budgetary purposes that differs from the basis of accounting applicable when reporting on operations in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). For example, depreciation and amortization in Enterprise Funds are not considered expenses on the budget basis of accounting, but are considered expenses on the GAAP basis.

GENERAL ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (GAAP) Uniform minimum standards of, and guidelines to, financial accounting and reporting. They govern the form and content of the basic financial statements of an entity. GAAP encompass the rules, conventions, and procedures necessary to define accepted accounting practice at a particular time. They include not only broad guidelines of general application, but also detailed practices and procedures. The primary authoritative statement on the application of GAAP to state and local governments is the National Council on Governmental Accounting's Statement #1. Every government should prepare and publish financial statements in conformity with GAAP. The objectives of governmental GAAP financial reports are different from, and much broader than, the objective of business enterprise GAAP financial reports. *NOTE: Although this is a generally accepted definition, it comes from the accounting organization and does not necessarily reflect the best standard. As an example of the problems these standards create under certain conditions, GAAP defines the purchase of some capital equipment as an "investment," but the training of human resources to run that equipment is called an "expense."*

GENERAL FUND A fund that accounts for all financial resources necessary to carry out basic governmental activities of the city that are not accounted for in another fund. The General Fund supports essential city services such as police and fire protection, street maintenance, libraries, and parks and open space maintenance. Revenues to support the General Fund are derived from sources such as property tax, sales tax, franchise fees and service fees.

GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT Represents any un-matured debt not considered to be a fund liability.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND (G.O. BONDS) A municipal backed by the credit and taxing power of the issuing jurisdiction rather than the revenue from a given project. General obligation bonds are issued with belief that a municipality will be able to repay its debt obligation through taxation or revenue from projects. No assets are used as collateral.

GENERAL PLAN The General Plan is a long-range planning document that provides the city a framework for action and the direction in which to focus that action. General Plan Elements are

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areas in which the city has elected to administer and manage the delivery of services to its community.

GENERAL PLAN GOAL A long-term condition or end result that the city will work toward. Broad goals are set to maintain or affect community conditions. Each goal expresses a general and immeasurable value and is tracked by at least one indicator.

GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (GASB) An organization whose mission it is to establish and improve standards of state and local governmental accounting and financial reporting that will result in useful information for users of financial reports and guide and educate the public, including issuers, auditors, and users of those financial reports. In establishing its standards, the GASB exercises its judgment only after research, due process, and careful deliberation. GASB standards are officially recognized as authoritative by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and by many laws and regulations that apply to state and local governments.

GOVERNMENTAL FUND A fund through which most governmental functions typically are recorded and financed and include the General, Special, Revenue, Capital Projects, and Debt Service Funds.

GOALS A statement of broad direction, purpose or intent based on the needs of the community. A goal is general and timeless.

GRANT A contribution of assets (usually cash) by one governmental unit or other organization to another. Typically, these contributions are made to local governments from the state and federal governments. Grants are usually made for specific purposes.

I

IMPACT FEES 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.

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS Consists of property owners desiring improvements to their property. Bonds are issued to finance these improvements, which are repaid by assessments on affected property. Improvement District debt is paid for by a compulsory levy (special assessment) made against certain properties to defray all or part of the cost of a specific capital improvement or service deemed to benefit primarily those properties.

INFRASTRUCTURE A set of interconnected structural elements under the jurisdiction of a municipal government or other local government. Municipal infrastructure typically includes transportation; water, sewer, and storm water drainage systems; and buildings, park and other improvements used to provide services to the local residents and economy.

IN-LIEU PROPERTY TAX Charges to the enterprise funds, which compensates the general fund for the property tax that would have been paid if the utilities were for-profit companies.

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INTERFUND TRANSFER Amounts transferred from one fund to another.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUND A proprietary fund used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the governmental unit, or to other governmental units, on a cost reimbursement basis.

L

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES Major policy decisions made by the city council such as General Plan Sub-Elements, ordinances, and resolutions that require city council action.

M

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

MEASURE 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 issues, gallons of water treated, etc.

MILL 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.

MISSION Defines the primary purpose of the city and is intended to guide all organizational decisions, policies, and activities (internal and external) on a daily basis.

MILL LEVY A levy assessed on property value for collection of tax revenues (also known as “tax rate”).

MILEAGE RATE 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) 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.

MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS The modified accrual basis of accounting is a mixture of both cash and accrual basis concepts. All funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available as net current assets. Sales taxes are recognized when in the hands of intermediary collecting agencies. All other intergovernmental revenues are recorded as revenue when received. Property tax revenues

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are recognized in the fiscal year for which they are levied. Licenses and permits, charges for services, fines and forfeitures, and other revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash. Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred. However, an exception to this general rule would include principal and interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

N

NET ASSETS A term used to describe the difference between assets and liabilities to show total fund equity of the fund.

NET INCOME Proprietary fund excess of operating transfers-in over operating expenses, non-operating expenses, and operating transfers-out.

NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENT 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 benefitted 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.

O

OBJECTIVE 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.

OPERATING BUDGET Plans of current expenditures and the proposed means of financing them. The annual operating budget (or, in the case of some state governments, the biennial operating budget) is the primary means by which most of the financing acquisition, spending, and service delivery activities of a government are controlled. The use of annual operating budgets is usually required by law. Even where not required by law; however, annual operating budgets are essential to sound financial management and should be adopted by every government. See BUDGET.

OPERATING REVENUE Funds that the government receives as income to pay for ongoing operations. It includes such items as taxes, fees from specific services, interest earnings, and grant revenues. Operating revenues are used to pay for day-today services.

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ORDINANCE A formal legislative enactment by the governing board of a municipality. If it is not in conflict with any higher form of law, such as a state statute or constitutional provision, it has the full force and effect of law within the boundaries of the municipality to which it applies.

OUTCOME MANAGEMENT A refinement of the Performance Management concept, Outcome Management is structured to place the focus on the end product, not the process. It is defined by high level, core outcomes that determine the service delivery components.

OUTSTANDING DEBT The balance due at any given time resulting from the borrowing of money or from the purchase of goods and services.

P

PAY-AS-YOU-GO FINANCING Pay-as-you-go financing of improvement projects from current revenues. Such revenues may come from general taxation, fees, charges for services, special funds, or special assessments.

PERFORMANCE BUDGET A budget wherein expenditures are based primarily upon measurable performance of activities.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR A performance indicator is a measurement designed by a reasoning process to determine whether or not a service objective has been met. It measures the effectiveness of achieving the objective or how well the objective has been accomplished.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE Data collected to determine how effective or efficient a program is in achieving its objectives.

PERSONAL SERVICES Include the salaries and wages paid to employees plus the city's contribution for fringe benefits such as retirement, social security, health, and workers' compensation insurance.

PROGRAM A group of related activities performed by one or more organizational units for the purpose of accomplishing a function for which the city is responsible. A program differs from a division from the standpoint that cost centers from different departments may make up a program while cost centers from the same department to make up a division.

PROGRAM BUDGET A budget, which allocated money to the functions or activities of a government rather than to specific items of cost or to specific departments.

PROJECT COSTS All of the costs associated with a project. These costs include prior year actual expenditures, current year budgeted expenditures and future year planned expenditures.

PROPERTY TAX Based according to value of property and is used as the source of monies to pay general obligation debt (secondary property tax) and to support the general fund (primary property tax).

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PROPRIETARY FUND A fund used to account for a government's ongoing organizations and activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector and include Enterprise and Internal Service Funds.

R

REBUDGET Carryover. Represents encumbered and committed funds carried forward to the next fiscal year budget.

REFUNDING BOND A procedure whereby an issuer refinances an outstanding bond issue by issuing new bonds. There are generally two major reasons for refunding: (1) to reduce the issuer's interest costs or (2) to remove a burdensome or restrictive covenant imposed by the terms of the bonds being refinanced. The proceeds of the new bonds are either deposited into escrow to pay the debt service on the outstanding obligations when due, or they are used to immediately retire the outstanding obligations. The new obligations are referred to as the refunding bonds and the outstanding obligations being refinanced are referred to as the refunded bonds or the prior issue. (Refinancing)

REPLACEMENT SCHEDULE A schedule used to document information for vehicles and equipment currently used in operations. The information includes description of assets, year of purchase, useful life, amount of original purchase, year to be replaced, and estimated future cost of replacement.

RESERVE FOR INVESTMENT FAIR MARKET VALUE CHANGE The increase or decrease in the unrealized value of the investments held by any sub-fund. While the change in the fair market value of any investment is reflected as 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 re-appropriation process, entries reserving the inception-to-date "Investment Fair Value Change" are recorded at the sub-fund 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.

RESERVE An account which records a portion of the fund balance which must be segregated for some future use and which is, therefore, not available for further appropriation or expenditure.

RESIDUAL EQUITY A transfer of net assets to another fund when separating a function or service from a combined function or service.

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RESTRICTED REVENUES Funds collected for limited or specific expenditure purposes. These funds are earmarked for specific purpose 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.

REVENUE The term designates an increase to a fund's assets which does increase a liability (e.g., proceeds from a loan); does represent a repayment of an expenditure already made; does represent a repayment a repayment of an expenditure already made; does represent a cancellation of certain liabilities; and does represent an increase in contributed capital.

REVENUE BONDS Bonds payable from a specific source of revenue, which do not pledge the full faith, and credit of the issuer. Revenue bonds are payable from identified sources of revenue and do not affect the property tax rate. Pledged revenues may be derived from operation of the financed project, grants, excise, or other specified non-property tax.

RETAINED EARNINGS Accumulation of net income closed to the balance sheet at the end of the fiscal year. Also known as net assets and used only in the enterprise funds.

ROLLED-BACK RATE The mileage 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 Utah Statutes.

S

SELF INSURANCE The retention by an entity of a risk of loss arising out of the ownership of property or from some other cause instead of transferring that risk through the purchase of an insurance policy.

SERVICE LEVELS Describes the present services provided by a city department and/or division within the department.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT Another name for NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENT.

SID See Special Improvement District

SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT A special district created to make improvements, typically to infrastructure, in a given area. Property owners agree among themselves to pay into the district, in return for services which they also agree on. These payments, or assessments, can also be used to pay back debt created from improving the infrastructure for the district.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUND A governmental fund used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than expendable trusts or for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

STAKEHOLDER Refers to anyone affected by or who has a stake in government.

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This term stakeholder includes, but is not limited to: citizens, customers, elected officials, management, employees, and their representatives (whether unions or other agents) businesses, vendors, other governments, and the media.

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE The numbers have been “crunched” by specific equations and formulas to indicate what chance the suggested relationship between factors happened just because of random chance, or luck, versus whether the suggested relationship could not have occurred by chance and is due to an objective “cause,” or reason. If a relationship is determined to be statistically significant, it is not due to luck.

T

TASK A task is a specific activity that departmental personnel perform to accomplish the results of a service objective. It is the basic cost center of the performance budget. All resources are budgeted and expanded through a task or activity.

TAXABLE VALUE 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.

TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES Notes issued in anticipation of taxes which are usually retired from taxes collected.

TAX RATE The amount of tax levied for each \$100 of assessed valuation.

TAX RATE LIMIT The maximum legal rate at which a municipality may levy a tax. The limit may apply to taxes raised for a particular purpose or for general purposes.

TAXES Compulsory charges levied by a government for the purpose of financing services performed for the common benefit. This term does not include specific charges made against particular persons or property for current or permanent benefits such as special assessments. Neither does the term include charges for services rendered such as sewer services.

TENTATIVE BUDGET A preliminary budget created for review of Mayor and Council in the first meeting in May of each year. It is to be available for public inspection 10 days before the final adoption of the budget.

TRANSFERS A term referring to monies moved from one budgetary fund or sub-fund 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 Inter-fund Transfer. When it

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occurs between the restricted and unrestricted portions of the same fund, it is known as an Intra-fund Transfer.

TREND ANALYSIS Examines changes over time, which provides useful management information such as the city's current financial situation and its future financial capacity to sustain service levels.

TRUST FUNDS Established to administer resources received and held by the city as the trustee or agent for others. Use of these funds facilitates the discharge of responsibility placed upon the city by virtue of law or other similar authority.

TRUTH IN TAXATION PROCESS The process established by the State (see Utah Code Ann 59-2-918 and 59-2-919) of notifying the public and holding a public meeting to discuss a proposed tax rate increase before the final rate is adopted.

U

UDOT An acronym for the Utah Department of Transportation.

UNRESERVED FUND BALANCE The portion of a fund's balance that is not restricted for a specific purpose and is available for general appropriation.

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

USER FEES 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).

W

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

Z

ZERO-BASE BUDGETING (ZBB) 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.