

Accrual Basis of Accounting – a method of accounting that recognizes the financial effect of transactions, events, and inter-fund activities when they occur, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Adopted Budget – the final operating and capital budget approved by the City Council after public hearings and amendments to the proposed budget, if applicable; becomes legal guidance to City management and departments for spending levels.

Advisory Referendum – a measure voted on by the general public in an election; refers to a specific question posed on a ballot which is non-binding and used to provide guidance to the elected representatives.

ALS – Advanced Life Support.

Amortization – the paying off of debt in regular installments over a period of time.

Appropriation – an authorization made by the City Council that permits officials to incur obligations against and to make expenditures of governmental resources. Appropriations are usually made for fixed amounts and are granted for a one-year period.

Assessed Value – the fair market value placed upon real and personal property by the City as the basis for levying property taxes.

Assessment/Sales Ratio – assessed value for each sale of real property divided by its selling price; used to determine if real property is assessed within a reasonable range of fair market value. The Commonwealth of Virginia requires that real property be assessed at 100% of fair market value. An acceptable assessment/sales ratio percentage is 70% or higher.

Audit – an examination of the financial records of a governmental unit that is conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

Balanced Budget – by law, local government budgets must be balanced; i.e., expenditures may not exceed revenues.

Basis of Accounting – the timing of recognition, that is, when the effects of transactions or events should be recognized for financial reporting purposes.

Blenheim – generally refers to the 12-acre property and house purchased by the City for historic preservation and development of a museum/interpretive center; Blenheim (c. 1858) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and significant because it contains the nation's largest and best-preserved collection of Civil War soldier graffiti.

BLS – Basic Life Support.

Bond Debt Instrument – a written promise to pay 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. Bonds are typically used for long-term debt to pay for specific capital expenditures.

Bond Ratings – a rating of quality given on any given bond offering as determined by an independent agency in the business of rating such offerings.

BPOL Tax – “Business, Professional, Occupational License Tax”. Business license or gross receipts tax, this item taxes the total revenues of a business.

Budget – a plan of financial operation including an estimate of proposed means of financing them (revenue estimates). The term also sometimes is used to denote the officially approved expenditure ceilings under which the City and its departments operate.

Budget Calendar – the schedule of key dates or milestones the City follows in the preparation and adoption of the budget.

BZA – Board of Zoning Appeals.

Cable Grant Fund — this fund receives its revenue from a 3 percent cable television fee. The revenue can only be used for cable television equipment. This is a separate Capital Fund.

Capital Fund — each year, the City adopts a five-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) that serves as a blueprint for the long-term physical improvements the City wishes to make. The Capital Fund is funded through a transfer from the general and wastewater funds, State aid and bond issues. The current year CIP is included as part of the annual budget.

Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) – a five-year plan of proposed capital expenditures for long-term improvements to City facilities including wastewater, transit and schools; identifies each project and source of funding.

Capital Outlay – an appropriation or expenditure category for government assets with a value of \$5,000 or more and a useful economic life of one year or more.

Cityscene – A monthly report to the Citizens of the City of Fairfax written and mailed by the City Community Relations Department; the *Cityscene* includes articles of interest, notices of public meetings, minutes of public meetings and other information pertinent to the citizens of the City of Fairfax.

Coefficient of Dispersion – represents the mean percentage deviation from a median.

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) – the annual report that represents a locality's financial activities and contains the independent auditor's reports on compliance with laws, regulations and internal controls over financial reporting based on an audit of financial statements performed in accordance with "Government Auditing Standards."

COG – Washington Metropolitan Council of Governments – an independent, nonprofit association of 17 member governments located in the Washington metropolitan region.

Constitutional Officers – officials elected to four-year terms of office who are authorized by the Constitution of Virginia to head City departments, the Treasurer, and Commissioner of Revenue in the City. Also includes the Court Clerk and the Sheriff's office in Fairfax County.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) – a measure, calculated by the United States Department of Labor, commonly used to indicate the rate of inflation.

Contingency – a budgetary reserve set aside for emergencies or unforeseen expenditures for which no other budget exists.

CPR – Cardio-pulmonary Resuscitation.

CSA – Comprehensive Services Act.

CUE Bus – City/University/Energy Saver bus system – provides bus service to City residents and George Mason University (GMU) students.

CY – Calendar year.

Debt Per Capita – total outstanding debt divided by the population of the City.

Debt Ratio – a measure used that determines the annual debt service or outstanding debt as a percentage of some other item which is generally an indication of the ability of the City to repay the debt; examples include annual debt service as a percentage of total annual expenditures and total outstanding debt as a percentage of total assessed value.

Debt Service – the payment of interest and principal to holders of the City's debt instruments.

Depreciation – a method of allocating the cost of a tangible asset over its useful life.

E-911 Tax – this is a tax on telephone usage to pay for fire and police emergency dispatch operations.

Economic Development Authority (EDA) – responsible for encouraging industrial and commercial development in the City.

EMS – Emergency Medical Services.

EMT – Emergency Medical Technician.

Encumbrance – a reservation of funds that represents a legal commitment, often established through contract, to pay for future goods or services.

Enterprise Funds – account for the financing of services to the general public whereby all or most of the operating expenses involved are recorded in the form of charges to users of such services. The enterprise funds consist of the Wastewater Utility Fund and the Transit Fund (although transit is not formally recognized as an enterprise fund).

Expenditure – actual outlay of monies for goods or services.

Expenses – expenditures and encumbrances for goods and services.

Fair Market Sales – defined as an “arm’s length” transaction where there is a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither of which is under pressure to sell or buy. This excludes transfers such as sales within a family, foreclosures, or sales to a governmental unit.

Fastran – name of paratransit service.

FHS – Fairfax High School.

Fringe Benefits – the employer contributions paid by the City as part of the conditions of employment. Examples include health insurance, state public employees’ retirement system and the City retirement system.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) – a measure for determining personnel staffing, computed by equating 2,080 hours of work per year (2,912 for firefighters) with one full-time equivalent position.

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 that are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives.

Fund Balance – the excess of an entity’s assets over its liabilities also known as excess revenues over expenditures. A negative fund balance is sometimes called a deficit. *Reserved* fund balance consists of portions of fund balance that are either legally restricted to a specific future use or are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Legally restricted portions of fund balance include “reserve for encumbrances”. *Unreserved* fund balance is categorized as either designated or undesignated. The former refers to portions held for future financial resources and the latter represents expendable available financial resources.

Funding Sources:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Description</u>
C & I	Commercial and Industrial Tax
Cable	Cable Capital Grant
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality
DRPT	Department of Rail and Public Transportation
FCPS	Fairfax County Public Schools
Federal	U.S. Federal Government
Financing	Debt incurred with future periodic payments
FVFD	Fairfax Volunteer Fire Department
General	City of Fairfax General Fund
I – 66	I – 66 inside the Beltway Funding Program
NVTA 30%	Northern Virginia Transportation Authority 30%
NVTA 70%	Northern Virginia Transportation Authority 70%
Parks Bond Issue	Proposed FY 2021 Bond Issue for Parks Projects
RevShr	State Revenue Sharing
RSTP	Regional Surface Transportation Program
Smart Scale	State of Virginia Transportation Funding Program
State	State of Virginia – various Funding Programs
Stormwater	Stormwater Tax Fund
Wastewater	Wastewater Enterprise Fund

FY – Fiscal year.

GASB – Governmental Accounting Standards Board – an organization that provides the ultimate authoritative accounting and financial reporting standards for state and local governments.

General Fund — used to account for all general operating expenditures and revenues, this is the City’s largest fund. Revenues in the general fund primarily are from property taxes, sales tax, the business license tax and State aid.

General Obligation Bond – a bond for which the full faith and credit of the City is pledged for payment.

Governmental Funds – funds generally used to account for tax-supported activities.

Historic Fairfax City, Inc. (HFCI) -- a nonprofit in the City whose purpose is to promote and preserve historic properties in the City of Fairfax. They also promote public awareness and appreciation of the history of the City of Fairfax.

Infrastructure – public systems and facilities, including water and sewer systems, roads, bridges, public transportation systems, schools and other utility systems.

Internal Service Charges – charges to City departments for assigned vehicle repairs and maintenance provided by the fleet maintenance division.

IT – Information Technology.

Lease Financing Instrument – financial obligation which is not the general obligation debt of the City for which the full faith and credit of the City is pledged for payment.

Median Household Income – median denotes the middle value in a set of values, in this case, household income.

MGD – Million Gallons per Day.

MIS Services – management information services generally referring to information technology products and services.

MISS UTILITY – an organization that tracks utilities so that, in accordance with the Underground Utility Protection Law, anybody who wants to dig in the ground for any purpose can determine where utilities are located.

Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting – basis of accounting according to which revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become available and measurable and expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt and certain similar accrued obligations, which are recognized when due.

Non-Departmental Accounts – accounts used to record expenditures that cannot or have not been allocated to individual departments.

NVTA – Northern Virginia Transportation Authority. NVTA is responsible for long-range transportation planning for regional transportation projects in Northern Virginia.

NVTC – Northern Virginia Transportation Commission.

Object – as used in expenditure classification, this term applies to the type of item purchased or the service obtained (as distinguished from the results obtained from expenditures). Examples are personnel services, contractual services and materials and supplies.

Old Town Service District – the area defined as Old Town Fairfax; the service district was established to provide revenues, through a special assessment, to help fund costs related to the Old Town Fairfax development projects.

Old Town Service District Fund – this fund was established to fund the costs of the proposed Old Town development projects. Old Town Service District special assessment taxes are transferred into this fund in accordance with City Council Ordinance. This is a separate Capital Fund.

Performance Measure – an indicator of the attainment of an objective; it is a specific quantitative measure of work performed or services provided within an activity or program, or it may be a quantitative measure of results obtained through a program or activity.

Personal Property Tax (PP) – a City tax levied on motor vehicles and boats based on published listings of values, and on machinery and tools based on a percentage of cost.

Proposed Budget – the operating and capital budgets submitted to the City Council by the City Manager.

Proprietary Fund – a fund that accounts for operations that are financed in a manner similar to private business enterprise; consists of enterprise funds.

Public Service Corporation (PSC) – an entity defined by the Commonwealth of Virginia as providing utilities to residents and businesses; includes power companies, phone companies, gas companies, and other similar type organizations.

Real Estate Tax (R/E) – a tax levied by the City Council on real property in the City of Fairfax; real property is defined as land and improvements on the land (buildings).

Reserve – an account used to indicate that a portion of fund equity is legally restricted.

Residential Renaissance Program – a set of programs run by the Renaissance Housing Corporation, a non-profit organization in the City, to assist homeowners in improving and upgrading their houses; currently taking applications for a residential home improvement loan whereby the Renaissance Housing Corporation will buy down the first two years of interest on home improvement loans for those meeting established criteria.

Revenue – the income received by the City in support of a program of services to the community; includes such items as property taxes, fees, user charges, grants, fines and forfeitures, interest income and miscellaneous revenue.

Revenue Estimate – a formal estimate of how much revenue will be earned from a specific revenue source for some future period – typically a future fiscal year.

ROW – Right-of-Way.

Salaries – the amounts paid for personnel services rendered by employees in accordance with rates, hours, terms and conditions authorized by law or stated in employment contracts. This category also includes overtime and temporary help.

Stormwater Fund — this fund was established to carry out major stormwater projects. It is to be funded by 2.5¢ on the real estate rate in FY 2019, and is a separate Capital Fund.

Structurally Balanced Budget — where recurring revenues equal or exceed recurring expenditures.

SUP – Special Use Permit as in zoning.

Supplies and Materials – the expenditure classification used in the budget to cover office and operating supplies, construction materials, chemicals, fuels, and repair parts.

Tax Rate – the amount of tax levied for each \$100 of assessed value.

Transient Occupancy or Lodging Tax – tax on stays at hotels and motels of less than 30 days duration.

Transit Fund — the transit fund is used to account for operations of the City's CUE bus system.

UCR based reporting – Uniform Crime Reporting; move is toward incident based reporting (IBR).

User Fees – The payment of a fee for direct receipt of a public service by the person benefiting from the service.

Wastewater Fund — Wastewater services are accounted for in the Wastewater Fund, an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are those funds in which the cost of providing goods or services is financed primarily through user charges.

WMATA – Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the regional agency that operates the METRO bus and subway systems expenditures.

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