GLOSSARY

ACCOUNT: An accounting unit established to record expenditures or revenues by detailed categories.

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 that time) and expenditures are recorded when goods and services are received (whether or not cash disbursements are made at that time).

ACTIVITY: A specific unit of work or service performed (e.g., response to medical emergencies).

ACTIVITY INDICATOR: A quantitative measure of an activity, which assists in analyzing the effectiveness and efficiency of a budget activity unit or program. Indicators may include quality, productivity, or workload measures.

AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAX: General property taxes levied on the assessed valuation of real and personal property.

ADOPT-A-LOT PROGRAM: The Adopt-a-Lot Program provides funding for community groups to purchase tools and equipment to maintain public and privately owned vacant lots in target areas identified by the Neighborhood Protection Program, which have been neglected by the property owners.

ADVANCE REFUNDING: A refunding under the federal tax code in which the refunded obligation is not redeemed for a period of more than 90 days after the issuance of the refunding issue.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA): Legislation passed in 1990 that prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities. Under this Act, discrimination against a disabled person is illegal in employment, transportation, public accommodations, communications, and government activities.

ANNEXATION: A process by which a city adds land to its jurisdiction. The City then extends its services, laws, and voting privileges to meet the needs of residents living in the annexed area.

APPROPRIATION: An authorization by City Council, which permits officials to incur obligations and expend City resources. Appropriations are usually made for fixed amounts which extend for a fiscal year. Appropriations for capital improvement projects, however, extend until completion which usually extends beyond the current fiscal year.

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE: The official enactment by City Council establishing the legal authority for City officials to obligate and expend City resources.

ARBITRAGE: Classically, the simultaneous purchase and sale of the same or an equivalent security to profit from price discrepancies. In government finance, the most common occurrence of arbitrage involves the investment of bond proceeds in an investment that yields a higher interest rate, resulting in interest revenue in excess of interest costs.

ASSESSED VALUATION: The value placed upon real and personal property by the chief appraiser of the appraisal district as the basis for levying property taxes.

ASSET RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT: Cyclic repair and replacement of an asset's components [e.g., roofs, electrical systems, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment, paving, replacement vehicles, computer servers, computer networks, and telephony systems] that extends the useful life and/or retains the usable condition of facilities, fleet, and systems not normally contained in the annual operating budget. Included are major building and infrastructure systems and components that have a maintenance cycle in excess of one year.

ASSETS: Property with monetary value owned by the City that can be converted to cash.

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 accomplish some or all of the following:

- ascertain whether financial statements fairly represent financial positions and results of operations;
- test whether transactions have been legally performed;
- ascertain whether transactions have been recorded accurately and consistently;
- ascertain the stewardship of officials responsible for governmental resources; and
- identify areas for possible improvements in accounting practices and procedures.

BALANCE SHEET: A statement purporting to present the financial position of an entity by disclosing the value of its assets, liabilities, and equities as of a specified date.

BALANCED BUDGET: Budget in which revenues and other resources will be sufficient to support expenditures or uses within the fiscal year.

BASE LAYER: A set of data that other data layers and attributes are referenced to or associated with. Example: A road has three base layers, a right-of-way, a certain type of surface/paving material, and a certain number of lanes.

BASIS: Figure or value that is the starting point in computing gain or loss, depreciation, depletion, and amortization. For example, in an asset sale, gain in proceeds minus basis, where basis is the amount on which depreciation is calculated.

BFA: Budget and Fiscal Affairs Committee of City Council.

BOND: A municipality will issue this debt instrument and agree to repay the face amount of the bond on the designated maturity date. Bonds are primarily used to finance capital projects.

- General Obligation (GO) Bond: This type of bond is secured by the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the municipality.
- Revenue Bond: This type of bond is secured by the revenues from a specific source such as water revenues.

BUDGET: A plan of financial operations including an estimate of proposed expenditures and revenues for a fiscal period. The budget establishes funding levels for continuing service programs, operation and maintenance of public facilities, and principal and interest payments on bonded indebtedness. Recurring replacement of capital outlay and minor new capital outlay items are included.

BUDGET CALENDAR: The schedule of key dates or milestones, which the City follows in the preparation and adoption of the budget.

BUDGET DOCUMENT: The document used by the authority responsible for preparing the budget to present a comprehensive financial program to City Council or another legislative body.

BUDGET AMENDMENT: Transfer of unencumbered appropriation balance or any portion within a department office or agency to another. Budget Amendments can be made to the annual budget ordinance by the vote of the Mayor and City Council, or through a separate ordinance submitted to City Council.

BUDGET ORDINANCE: An ordinance considered and adopted by City Council to formally enact the annual operating budget for a fiscal year.

BUDGET STABILIZATION FUND formerly called the "Rainy Day Fund": Cash reserves available for any lawful use in the event of an emergency including temporary cash flow shortages, major disasters, economic instability, and other emergencies as determined by the City. A temporary cash flow shortage is a period of time where cash inflows are not sufficient to cover required outflows, even after the normal means for managing cash flow have been exhausted. Major disasters are any natural catastrophe including, but not limited to, hurricanes, tornados, floods, severe drought, explosions, chemical or biological threats, or acts of terrorism. Economic instability is an unforeseen, unbudgeted dire financial situation affecting revenue and/or government spending such as declining property and sales tax revenues over the prior fiscal year and/or a very significant, rapid increase in inflation. Other emergencies are any unusual occasion or instance, unforeseen and/or unanticipated, for which the City expends funds in its efforts to save lives and to protect property, public health and safety or to lessen or avert the threat of catastrophe or major disaster.

BUDGET UNITS: The basic building blocks of the department budget requests; the principal subdivision of a department's activities for budget preparation.

BUDGETED FUNDS: Funds that are planned for certain uses but have not been formally or legally appropriated by City Council. The budget document that is submitted for Council approval is composed of budgeted operating funds.

BUSINESS AREA: An organizational unit of financial accounting that represents a separate area of operations or responsibilities within an organization and to which value changes recorded in Financial Accounting can be allocated.

CAD SYSTEM: Computerized Aided Dispatch System (Police and Fire Department). A Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System, which performs the decision-making process which allows the Dispatcher to perform the functions required in a more expedient manner. The Computer Aided Dispatch system records incident details and updates, prioritizes events, and identifies the most appropriate units to respond to each incident.

CAFR: The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Official annual report of a government. In addition to a combined, combining (assembling of data for all funds within a type) and individual balance sheet, the following are also presented as appropriate: (1) statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance (all funds); (2) statement of revenues, expenditures, changes in fund balance, budget and actual (for general and special revenue funds); (3) statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in retained earnings (for proprietary funds); and (4) statement of changes in financial position (for proprietary funds).

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES: An amount spent to acquire or upgrade productive assets (such as buildings, machinery and equipment, vehicles) in order to increase the capacity or efficiency of a company.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP): Five-year plan for capital improvement projects detailing the schedule for design, land acquisition, and construction. Funding sources for the projects are also identified.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT: An investment in the infrastructure or physical plant of the City. Examples include streets and drainage facility construction, fire stations, and major reconstruction or repair of buildings.

CAPITAL OUTLAY: Expenditures for the acquisition of capital assets. Includes the cost of land, buildings, permanent improvements, machinery, large tools, and rolling and stationary equipment.

CAPITAL PROGRAM: A group of capital projects classified according to common purpose and common funding sources.

CAPITAL PROJECT: Any substantial nonrecurring physical improvement with a 15-to-20-year life expectancy. This includes land purchases, new facilities, initial equipment purchases to furnish new facilities, and all related planning, engineering, and architectural design.

CAPS: City Accreditation Program for Supervisors.

CARRY-OVER BALANCE: Balances in each fund at the end of the fiscal year that will be the beginning fund balances of the next fiscal year. Generally, this includes savings (total expenditures that are less than appropriations), canceled encumbrances (contracts completed for less than the encumbered amount), and actual revenues which exceed estimates.

CARRY-OVER EXPENDITURES: Expenditures budgeted and encumbered in one fiscal year for materials, equipment, etc., but not spent until the following fiscal year. These expenditures are re-encumbered at the beginning of the new fiscal year. Therefore, these expenditures must be "carried over," i.e., re-budgeted in the new fiscal year to provide funds when the goods are delivered.

CASH BASIS: The method of accounting in which revenues are recorded when received in cash and expenditures are recorded when actually paid.

CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: An integrated computer system that will network with various systems within several departments such as the Police Department, Municipal Courts Department and the Legal Department to bring about a paperless work environment.

CDBG: Community Development Block Grant. The creation of several grants to replace categorical grant programs, reducing the role of the federal government, and reducing administrative costs by consolidating fifty-seven categorical programs into several block grants.

CERTIFICATES OF OBLIGATION: Debt sold for the purchase of major capital outlay, building demolition, and infrastructure improvements. Property tax and mixed beverage tax receipts are pledged for repayment of principal and interest.

CHAPTER 380 AGREEMENTS: An Economic Development Program established pursuant to Chapter 380 of the Texas Local Government Code and City Ordinance 99-674 that allow the City to grant performance based incentives to promote economic development and to stimulate business and commercial development.

CHART OF ACCOUNTS: Standard classifications by which all financial transactions are recorded and summarized for budgetary and reporting purposes. Revenue and expenditures are classified according to responsible department or division, expenditure or revenue type, and asset or liability (or balance sheet) type.

CLAIMS LAG LIABILITY: An estimate of the value of health insurance claims costs that have not been received and reported at a given time. This lag is caused by delays in billings by doctors and hospitals and by payment requests by health plan participants. This is also sometimes called IBNR (Incurred But Not Reported).

CLEAN NEIGHBORHOOD PROGRAM: Administered by the Solid Waste Management Department. The goal of this program is to make Houston the cleanest large city in the nation.

CLEARANCE RATE: A comparison of the number of cases solved to the actual number of incidents reported to the police and fire departments.

COHGIS: City of Houston Geographic Information System is a database used to capture, store and update geographic data and attributes related to the data. COHGIS is used to analyze, manipulate, and display the data in map or report form.

COMBINED UTILITY SYSTEM: The Combined Utility System is composed of three separate funds: the Water and Sewer System Operating Fund, the Combined Utility System Operating Fund, and the Combined Utility System General Purpose Fund.

COMMERCIAL PAPER (TAX-EXEMPT): Issued by various municipalities as an interim funding tool for capital expenditures. A promissory note secured by pledged revenues and a revolving credit agreement. Maturities range from 1 to 270 days.

COMMITMENT ITEM: Reflect the functional structure of an organization, individual revenues, and expenditure line items within a financial management area.

COMMITMENT ITEM GROUP: A group of commitment items for the purpose of evaluation, such as Personnel, Supplies, etc.

COMPONENT UNITS: As defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), component units are legally separate organizations that the City must include as part of its financial reporting entity for fair presentation.

CONTINGENCY: A budgetary reserve usually set aside for emergencies or unforeseen expenditures not otherwise budgeted. A contingency may also be set for a program or service for which the exact costs are not determined.

CONTRACTS: Agreements between the City and vendors covering the purchase of supplies or services.

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES: Expenditure items for services the City receives from an internal service fund or an outside company or governmental agency. Utilities and rent are examples of contractual services.

COST ALLOCATION PLAN: Based on cost accounting principles, costs incurred by General Fund central services departments (e.g. Legal, Human Resources, and Finance) are calculated and allocated to funds that benefit from the services. Costs allocated are from audited, actual expenditures. However, allocations may be performed on a budget basis also. There are two types of cost allocation plans: full cost and OMB-A87 (Office of Management and Budget). The OMB-A87 plan is implemented according to restrictive federal guidelines. The full cost plan generally recovers additional costs not allowed under the Office of Management and Budget (OMB-A87) plan.

COST CENTER: An organizational unit within a controlling area that represents a defined location of cost incurrence.

COST CENTER GROUP: Hierarchical grouping of cost centers created to facilitate data entry and reporting.

COST CENTER OBJECTIVE: A responsibility center in which the manager has the authority to incur costs and is evaluated on the basis of how well costs are controlled.

CURRENT REFUNDING: Refunding transaction where the refunded obligation will mature or be redeemed within 90 days from the date of issuance of the refunding issue.

CURRENT REPLACEMENT VALUE: The standard industry cost and/or engineering estimate of materials, supplies, and labor required to replace a facility or item of equipment at its existing size and functional capability, and to meet applicable regulatory codes. When estimating Current Replacement Value, it should be assumed that code-compliant materials and systems will be used to replace the existing asset. Current Replacement Value is to be estimated for reconstructing an asset as it currently exists, without further modifications or improvements.

DEBT SERVICE: Principal and interest payments on outstanding bonds. The series of payments of interest and principal required on a debt over a given period of time to repay an outstanding debt on an obligation resulting from the issuance of bonds, certificates of obligation notes or other debt.

DEBT SERVICE FUND: A governmental fund established to repay principal and interest on outstanding debt.

DEMAND BONDS: Debt issuances with a demand ("put") provision that requires the issuer to repurchase the bonds upon notice from the bondholder at a price equal to the principal plus accrued interest. To ensure their ability to redeem the bonds, issuers of demand bonds frequently enter into standby purchase agreements and purchase and re-marketing agreements.

DEPARTMENT: A major administrative division of the City that indicates overall management responsibility for an operation or a group of related operations within a functional area.

DEVELOPER ADVANCES: Initial investment provided by developers for tax increment reinvestment zone improvements before "tax increment" is generated.

EFFECTIVE TAX RATE (ETR): The tax rate that produces the same tax levy as the previous year's levy for property taxed both years, excluding new construction. The calculation of the ETR follows a formula, stipulated by State law, that factors in changes in tax value, exemptions and debt service requirements. Increases above the effective tax rate that exceed three percent and eight percent require special public notices and City Council action.

E-GOVERNMENT: The Internet has made it possible for government to provide services electronically on a seven-day-a-week, twenty-four-hour basis or non-stop government. Government services like permits, paying water bills, and paying traffic or parking fines can be done over the Internet. In the future, the City may expand these services to include other services like purchasing and courts case management.

ELA: Enterprise License Agreement. A software site license that is issued to a large company. It typically allows unlimited use of the program throughout the organization, although there may be restrictions and limitations. It always foregoes the need to register the software each time it is installed on another computer; however, there may be a master password that is required to activate each copy.

EMS: Emergency Medical Service. The EMS program is integrated into and administered through Houston Fire Department (HFD). As a result, all EMS personnel are also fire fighters experienced in emergency rescue, extrication, and the suppression and confinement of hazardous materials.

ENCUMBRANCES: Obligations in the form of purchase orders, contracts or salary commitments, which are chargeable to an appropriation and for which a part of the appropriation is reserved. They cease to be encumbrances when paid or when an actual liability is released.

ENTERPRISE FUND: A fund established to finance and account for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of governmental facilities and services, which are entirely or predominantly self-supporting by user charges. This type of fund uses the accrual basis of accounting. The City has three enterprise funds: Aviation, Public Utilities, and Convention and Entertainment Facilities. These funds are also known as proprietary funds.

ENTRY AGE NORMAL ACTUARIAL COST METHOD also called ENTRY AGE ACTUARIAL COST METHOD: A method which actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in an actuarial valuation is allocated on a level basis over the earnings or service of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age(s). The portion of this actuarial present value allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. The portion of this actuarial present value not provided for at a valuation date by the actuarial present value of future normal costs is called the actuarial accrued liability. Under this method, the actuarial gains (losses) are reflected as they occur in a decrease (increase) in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency. An agency of the federal government charged with a variety of responsibilities relating to protection of the quality of the natural environment, including research and monitoring, promulgation of standards for air and water quality, and control of the introduction of pesticides and other hazardous materials into the environment.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY (EEO): An independent federal agency created under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, to police a program (Equal Employment Opportunity) to eliminate discrimination in employment based on race, color, age, sex, national origin, religion, or mental or physical disability.

EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION CONSOLIDATED FUND: The Equipment Acquisition Consolidated Fund supports the acquisition of durable capital assets for all General Fund departments and selected Special Revenue Funds. Historically, funding has come from issuing Commercial Paper for the purchase of such capital assets. In FY2008, a transition began where the cost for capital assets were transferred to the respective departments who are now responsible for the respective debt service. Funding will still come from the issuance of Commercial Paper and other sources. This fund is administered by the Finance Department.

EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION PROGRAM: A program used by the City as an alternative to acquiring capital equipment through cash purchase. This program is financed by certificates of obligation/commercial paper to procure major capital outlay items such as automobiles, trucks, tractors, and computer equipment.

EQUITY PAY ADJUSTMENT: Changes in the rate of compensation for similar positions in a class based on the following: evidence of high levels of employee turnover; disparities between similar jobs within or outside the organization; and/or pay differences among individuals with the same job that are not based on experience or education.

ERP: Enterprise Resource Planning. ERP utilizes ERP software applications to improve the performance of organizations' resource planning, management control, and operational control. ERP software is multi-module application software that integrates activities across functional departments, from product planning, parts purchasing, inventory control, and product distribution to order tracking. ERP software may include application modules for the finance, accounting, and human resources aspects of a business.

ESRI: Environmental Systems Research Institute. International supplier of Geographic Information System (GIS) software, web GIS and geodatabase management applications.

ESTIMATE: Annualized projections of either revenues or expenditures.

ETJ: Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction. Extra Territorial Jurisdiction gives a municipality the right to apply its zoning and sub-division ordinances to nearby properties that are not within the municipality and not incorporated in another municipality.

ETL: Extract Transform Load. Technology used to load data into an information technology system.

EXPENDITURES: Costs of goods received or services rendered that are recorded in the accounting system. Accounts are kept on an accrual or modified accrual basis and expenditures are recognized whether or not cash payments have been made. Where accounts are kept on a cash basis they are recognized only when cash payments have been made.

EXTRA BOARD ASSIGNMENT: An optional work assignment, which constitutes hours, worked in excess of the fire fighter's regular work hours, but less than 182 hours worked within any 24-day work cycle.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS: This category of funds includes Trust and Agency funds that account for assets held by a government as a trustee or agent. Examples of this fund include pension and benefit funds. These funds, depending on their use, can either be on an accrual or modified accrual basis of accounting.

FINANCE WORKING GROUP: Composed of the Mayor and City Controller (as used in connection with the activities of the Finance Working Group, other than the chairing of Finance Working Group meetings, the term "Mayor" or "City Controller" includes the designee of such office holder who may only be a City employee accountable to the designating office holder) and, upon the request of either the Mayor or City Controller, may also include:

- City Attorney or designees
- Finance Director or designees
- Other appropriate department directors or their designees
- Financial Advisor
- Bond Counsel
- Independent Auditor
- Any member of City Council interested in attending, or designee
- Others deemed necessary for the individual financing

FINANCIAL ADVISOR: With respect to a new issue of municipal securities, commonly refers to an individual or firm that advises the issuer or other obligated person on matters pertinent to the issue, such as structure, timing, and marketing, fairness of pricing, terms and bond ratings. A financial advisor may also be employed to provide advice on subjects unrelated to a new issue of municipal securities, such as advising on cash flow and investment matters in connection with outstanding municipal securities.

FISCAL NOTE: Brief, high-level written estimate of the budgetary and fiscal impacts that may result from implementation of an ordinance, motion or resolution.

FISCAL YEAR: A twelve-month period of time to which the annual budget applies and at the end of which a governmental unit determines its financial position and the results of its operations. The City of Houston's fiscal year is from July 1 to June 30.

FIXED RATE OBLIGATION: Debt which bears interest at a fixed rate.

FRANCHISE FEES: A fee levied by the City Council on businesses that use the City's right-of-way to deliver services. This fee is usually charged as a percentage of gross receipts.

FULL FAITH AND CREDIT: A pledge of the general taxing power for payment of debt obligations. Bonds carrying such pledges are referred to as general obligation bonds or full-faith-and-credit bonds.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE): Total estimated annual person-hours for all employees expected to fill positions within an organization for all or a portion of a year divided by 2,088. The annual paid hours for a full-time employee working 26.1 pay periods are 2,088, including holidays, vacation, and sick leave. For example, a seasonal employee who works for eight pay periods (approximately four months) would have an FTE of .31 (8pp x 80 hours/2,088). Other terms synonymous with FTE include worker year, staff year, or man year.

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

FUND BALANCE: Difference between fund assets and fund liabilities, also known as equity (for enterprise funds, fund balance is referred to as "Net Position" in line with GASB - Governmental Accounting Standards Board rules).

GAAP: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Uniform minimum standards and guidelines used for financial accounting and reporting. They govern the form and content of the financial statements of an entity. GAAP encompass the conventions, rules 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. GAAP provide a standard by which to measure financial presentations. The primary authoritative body on the application of GAAP to state and local government is the GASB (Governmental Accounting Standards Board).

GFOA: Government Finance Officers Association. It is a professional association of approximately 17,500 states, provincial, and local government finance officers in the Unites States and Canada that awards the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award.

GENERAL FUND: The largest fund within the City. It was established to finance and account for the general receipts and expenditures and is operated under a modified accrual basis. This fund may be used for any legitimate municipal purpose. The sources of revenues for this fund include property and sales taxes, licenses and permits, fines, fees, and others. This fund is used for most basic operating services such as public safety, human and cultural services, parks and recreation, public works, and general government administration.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS: A municipal bond backed by the credit and "taxing power" of the issuing jurisdiction rather than the revenue from a given project.

GIMS: Geographic Information Management System. A computerized map of the water, wastewater and storm water infrastructure systems, whereby the intelligence of the software provides answers to queries about the various systems.

GOVERNMENTAL FUND: A category of funds that include General, Special Revenue, Capital Projects, and Debt Service funds. Usually under the modified accrual basis of accounting these funds account for the customary governmental activities.

GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD – STATEMENT 34 (GASB 34): A governmental accounting standard board statement that requires two financial statements of governmental funds: a balance sheet and a statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. In addition, Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is required. Funds have been redefined and account groups have been eliminated. Major funds will be reported instead of fund types.

GRANT: Contribution by one government unit of funding source to another. The contribution is usually made to aid in the support of a specified function, i.e., library materials, drug enforcement, etc.

GREEN LIGHTS PROGRAM: A program that promotes energy efficiency and reduction of energy consumption, resulting in lower energy costs.

HALAN: Houston Area Library Automated Network. A customer-service computer network that serves seven public libraries and one community college library in the Houston area.

HAWC: Houston Area Water Corporation. The Houston Area Water Corporation was created under Chapter 431 Transportation Code to aid and assist the City of Houston in establishing Houston's regional groundwater reduction plan for Area Three of the Harris-Galveston Coastal Subsidence District.

HAZCOM: Hazardous Communication Act. A communication program that requires information about the hazards of chemicals used in the workplace is communicated to the employees.

HEALTH BENEFITS FUND: A fund established to account for the City's employee health, dental and life insurance programs. Through assessment to other funds based on payroll, this fund receives revenues which defray claims costs of the City's medical plans and life and dental insurance. Employees and retirees also contribute based on the cost of the insurance plan or HMO (Health Management Organization) in which they are enrolled. This fund includes costs for employees who handle the administrative activity and manage the third party administrative contract.

HCAD: Harris County Appraisal District.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND: Provides seed funding, the involvement of the private sector and the local funding agencies in developing historic preservation programs.

HOUSTON CIVIC EVENTS FUND: This fund was created to produce and permit events that enhance the image of the city and highlight Houston's diverse culture.

IBNR: Incurred But Not Reported is a measurement of the value of outstanding claims costs that have not been received and reported.

INCEPTION-TO-DATE: The period during which financial activity has occurred for a multi-year capital project or grant. Such period begins with the initial authorization of funding by City Council which only rarely coincides with the beginning of the City's fiscal year, July 1.

INDUSTRIAL ASSESSMENT: The industrial assessment's end product is a final report that identifies recommendations of potential energy and energy-related cost-saving measures as well as productivity improvements. The report also estimates the conceptual costs to implement the findings. The list of Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs), which include productivity improvements, will be prioritized in an action plan for the site to consider for implementation.

INTERFUND TRANSFERS: Transfers of resources from one fund to another, usually for the reimbursement of services provided or for debt service or capital outlay funds.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE: Funds received from federal, state and other local government sources in the form of grants, shared revenues and payment in lieu of taxes.

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORTING: For the City of Houston, this term means monthly financial reports.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUND: Internal Service Funds are established for the purpose of providing services to City departments on a cost-reimbursement basis. Services provided by personnel in this fund type are charged to the department receiving the services. The Internal Service Funds section includes Health Benefits and Long-Term Disability in FY2016.

IP TELEPHONY: IP Telephony is an abbreviated form of the phrase Internet Protocol Telephony. IP Telephony is a technology term that refers to the combining of the use of voice and data communication lines into a single communication network. Instead of voice and data communications using two separate mediums, the technology consolidates to use one communications network.

ISO: International Organization for Standardization.

JUDGMENT: An amount to be paid or collected by a government as the result of a court decision, including a condemnation award in payment for private property taken for public use.

JUDGMENT BONDS: Bonds issued to finance legal judgments.

JUDGMENT PAYABLE: The liability incurred as the result of a legal judgment.

LARA: Land Assemblage Redevelopment Authority. The Land Assemblage Redevelopment Authority (LARA) is a 13-member board appointed by the Mayor, City Council, Harris County, and the Houston Independent School District. The LARA Authority is organized for the purpose of aiding, assisting, and acting on behalf of the City in the performance of its governmental functions to promote the common good and general welfare of the City and in undertaking and completing one or more projects, as may be defined or determined by the City Council of the City.

LEPC: The Local Emergency Planning Committee is composed of representatives of various Police, Fire, EMS (Emergency Medical Service), Hospitals, Public Health, Private Industry, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Military, Coast Guard, Colleges, private ambulance services, Offices of Emergency Management, and the Public. They do not function in actual emergency situations, but attempt to identify and catalogue potential hazards, identify available resources, mitigate hazards when feasible, and write emergency plans. The role of the LEPC is to anticipate and plan the initial response for foreseeable disasters in their jurisdiction.

LGC: Local Government Corporation. A corporate entity formed by a municipality or county to act on behalf of the government.

LIABILITY: Debt or other legal obligation arising out of a transaction in the past, which must be liquidated, renewed, or refunded at some future date. This term does not include encumbrances.

LIMITED PURPOSE ANNEXATION: A Strategic Partnership Agreement with local utility districts. The City may annex properties within the district for "limited purposes". Within these areas, the City levies a 1% sale tax, which is typically split with the utility district. Further, the City collects no ad valium taxes and provides limited services and in most cases the City provides only health inspection services. Another condition of the Agreement is a deferral of "full purpose" annexation for a period of thirty years.

LIP: Leadership Institute Program. A 20-week course for front-line supervisors, middle managers and executive managers designed to provide training, develop effective communication skills, and present issues future leaders could face as managers.

LONG-TERM DEBT: Debt with a maturity date beyond one year after the date of issuance.

M & O: Maintenance and Operation.

MAGNET SCHOOL: A school (public elementary school, public secondary school, public elementary education center, or public secondary education center) of choice that provides the standard required curriculum of general education to students while using special learning themes, such as science and technology. These themes serve to attract students to the magnet schools.

MAINTENANCE RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT FUND (MRR): This fund is to provide funds needed to maintain and replace systems in buildings and assets as well as to protect the City of Houston's (City) investments.

MAJOR RENOVATION: Projects for the substantial rehabilitation or replacement of more than one building or building systems.

MATURITY: The date on which the principal or stated value of investments or debt obligations is due and may be reclaimed.

MDT: Mobile Data Terminal.

MEET & CONFER AGREEMENT: The statutorily created process and procedure that allows for election of a majority bargaining agent that has sole and exclusive authority to negotiate with a public employer concerning wages, salaries, rates of pay, hours, working conditions, grievance, labor disputes, other terms and conditions of employment, and other administrative matters of interest to police officers and municipal employees at the City of Houston.

METRO: Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA). A local transit authority in the Houston area that operates bus, light rail, future commuter rail, and METROLIFT (paratransit) service.

MISSION: A specific task or duty assigned to a person or group of people.

MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS: The method of accounting under which revenues are recorded when measurable and available and expenditures are recorded when the transaction is measurable, the liability is incurred and current resources will liquidate the liability.

MOTION: An order or decision of City Council, which is less formal than an ordinance. Motions are used to accept work on construction, issue purchase orders, and appoint members to a board or commission.

MSC: Multi-Service Center.

MUD: Municipal Utility District.

MWDBE: Minority/Women/Disadvantaged Business Enterprise.

NEIGHBORHOOD ORIENTED GOVERNMENT (NOG): A philosophy and/or concept about the delivery of City services. The goal is to make City services more accessible to the people by engaging them in a meaningful way to identify and solve problems in the neighborhoods.

NEIGHBORHOODS-TO-STANDARD: A neighborhood improvement program that brings together a conglomerate of entities, such as local utility companies, local transportation agencies and any other entity that works in conjunction with the City of Houston to revitalize and stabilize older neighborhoods.

NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURES: Expenditures not expected to be funded each year. Examples include one-time transfers and one-time purchases.

NON-RECURRING REVENUES: Revenues that cannot be relied upon in future budget periods. Examples include, but are not limited to, Fund Balance, the sale of land (other than City rights-of-way), infrequent irregular sales of City assets, bond refunding savings, infrequent irregular revenues from development agreements, interlocal agreements, other contracts, short-term grants and one-time transfers, such as litigation settlements or non-routine transfers of fund balance from other funds.

OBJECTIVE: A clear statement of a desirable accomplishment within a short-term time span, which represents an interim step or measured progress toward a goal.

OPEB: Other Post-Employment Benefits.

OPERATING BUDGET: Plans of current expenditures and the proposed means of financing them. The annual operating budget is the primary means by which most of the financing, acquisition, spending, and services delivery activities of the City are controlled, and is required by state law.

OPERATING EXPENDITURE: An ongoing cost for running a product, business, or system. May also include the cost of workers and facility expenses such as rent and utilities.

OPERATING FUNDS: Resources are derived from recurring revenue sources and used to finance on-going operating expenditures and pay-as-you-go capital projects.

OPERATING MAINTENANCE: Preventive maintenance, where equipment, vehicles, and computer hardware are maintained *before* breakdown occurs in an attempt to avoid failures, and corrective maintenance, where equipment, vehicles, and computer hardware are maintained after breakdown occurs to bring it back to working order.

ORDINANCE: A formal written document signed by the Mayor. An ordinance is the equivalent of a municipal statute, passed by the City Council, or equivalent body, and governing matters not already covered by federal or state law. Ordinances commonly govern matters of municipalities such as zoning, building, safety, etc. Ordinances are used to award contracts, appropriate funds, establish tax abatement districts, amend or add new materials to the Code of Ordinances, or revise anything already done by ordinance.

PAID TIME OFF (PTO): A leave program governing police officers' use of sick and vacation time that became effective in September 2001.

PARKS-TO-STANDARD: A parks improvement program that brings currently developed parks up to a uniform condition, including typical amenities, security, safety, and accessibility. The program also develops and implements standards for programming design and construction; commonly used materials and equipment; compliance with state and national mandates, compliance with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA); and hazardous material abatement.

PAY FOR PERFORMANCE: A performance-based program for municipal employees. Under the program, employees are eligible for a performance-based increase.

PAYGO CAPITAL EXPENDITURES: "Pay-As-You-Go" Capital funding is the process of paying for capital expenditures at the time the cost is incurred instead of using credit or debt for the purchase. PAYGO expenditures at the City are those capital expenditures that were historically funded by credit or debt and are now paid for with cash.

PERFORMANCE BASED BUDGETING: A budgeting method focusing on program accomplishments in addition to program costs.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE: A unit of measure for determining a program's effectiveness in achieving its objectives.

PERSONNEL ORDINANCE: A City ordinance that defines the maximum number and type of authorized employee positions.

PERSONNEL ROSTER: A list of positions by type and number, which sets an upper limit on the number of employees that, can be on the current payroll or in the process of being hired. All rostered positions must first appear on the Personnel Ordinance.

PERSONNEL SERVICES: The costs associated with compensating employees for their labor (e.g., salaries, wages, insurance, payroll taxes, and retirement contributions).

PHASE DOWN PROGRAM: A program that provides an option to the current lump sum cash distribution of sick, vacation and compensatory time leave balances by allowing police officers to take leave and extend the payment of their accrued Paid Time Off (PTO) and compensatory accounts over a period of time up to and including their total leave balances.

PRIME ACCOUNTS: Accounts established to record expenditures or revenues by major categories.

PRIORITIES: Established preferences in the allocation of resources and services.

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.

PROGRAMMATIC BUDGETING: A budgeting method focusing on outputs relating to proposed expenditures grouped into programs, which identify goals and objectives to be accomplished if the program is funded.

PROJECT COST RECOVERY: A revolving fund used to pay the costs of department employees who directly and indirectly work on CIP-related projects. These costs are then recovered from the appropriate CIP project fund.

PROMPT PAYMENT ACT: Act 1993, 73rd Texas State Legislature, ch. 268 effective September 1, 1993 requires that local governments make every effort to pay vendors within 30 days after the receipt of invoice, receipt of goods or performance of service. Any payment made after 30 days is considered overdue and an interest penalty of 1% per month of the payment amount shall be imposed. This penalty is to be paid automatically without the vendor requesting payment.

PROPOSITION 1: Charter Amendment approved by voters in November 2004, which limits the growth of Property Tax revenue to the lower of the increase in population and CPI, or 4.5%.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS: A category of funds that include Public Works and Engineering - Public Utilities, Aviation, and Convention and Entertainment Facilities activities. These activities have characteristics (i.e., self-supporting through user fees and charges) similar to private sector entities. These funds are accounted for using the full accrual basis of accounting. These funds are also known as enterprise funds.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BONDS (PIBs): Long-term debt issued to finance the capital improvement projects. Also known as general obligation bonds, these bonds are repaid with property tax receipts.

QUINT: A term used to describe a fire vehicle that has the basic capabilities of both an engine and ladder company. It is equipped with a 500-gallon water tank, 1,500 GPM pump, and storage space for supply/attack hose replicating an engine company. It also has a 75-100 foot aerial ladder, hydraulic extrication tools, and an assortment of ladder truck equipment/tools.

QC/QA: Quality Control/Quality Assurance.

RATING: The credit-worthiness of the City as evaluated by independent agencies. The ratings are performed by Standard and Poor's, Fitch, and Moody's Investors Service, usually before the sale of debt.

RECURRING EXPENDITURES: Expenditures expected to be funded each year in order to maintain current/status quo service levels. Recurring Expenditures appear in the budget each year. Examples include salaries, benefits, supplies and services, debt, and recurring pass-through expenditures; long-term contractual obligations should also be considered, including availability payments related to participation in a public-private partnership. Other expenditures including, but not limited to, supplies, services, and transfers are recurring to the extent that expenditure levels in the current year match the expenditure levels in the previous year. For example, if computer supplies to support operations are needed every year and budgeted every year, this expenditure is considered recurring.

RECURRING REVENUES: Revenues expected to continue year to year with a reasonable degree of predictability. Examples include property taxes, sales taxes, licenses and permits, charges for services, fines and forfeits, franchise fees, and recurring pass-through revenues. Small routine right-of-way sales are also considered Recurring Revenues, but all other land sales are Non-Recurring (one-time) Revenues. This does not include Fund Balance.

RECYCLING EXPANSION FUND: Created to receive funds to be used for the expansion and implementation of the City's Recycling Programs and related services (i.e., equipment and materials acquisition and recycling education).

RESERVE: An account used to indicate that a portion of fund equity is legally restricted for a specific purpose.

RESOLUTION: A special or temporary order of a legislative body; an order of a legislative body requiring less legal formality that an ordinance or statue.

RESOURCES: Total dollars available for appropriation including estimated revenues, fund transfers and beginning fund balances.

REVENUE: An increase in (sources of) fund financial resources other than from interfund transfers and debt issue proceeds. Revenues should be classified by fund and source.

REVENUE BOND: Legal debt instruments which finance public projects for such services as water or sewer. Revenues from the public project are pledged to pay principal and interest of the bonds. In Texas, revenue bonds may or may not be authorized by public referenda.

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, or an end-of-year estimate.

REVOLVING FUND: A special type of fund established to promote improved financial reporting and administrative convenience. The City has six revolving funds: Central Services, In-House Renovation, Fleet Maintenance, Property and Casualty, and Workers Compensation. For annual comprehensive financial reporting purposes, funds of this type are considered sub-funds of the General Fund.

RISK MANAGEMENT FUND: To account for the operation of a self-insured retention fund for health services for all City employees and that relate to workers' compensation claims. Claims are primarily administered by an outside agency.

ROW: Right-of-Way.

SAP: Systems, Applications, and Products in Data Processing. The integrated financial purchasing, human resources and payroll system implemented in fiscal year 2007 as the City's financial system for all expenditures and revenues. SAP accesses and unifies data from a full spectrum of enterprise resources, including document management systems including detailed accounting for operating expenditures and revenues, and inception-to-date accounting and reporting for capital projects and grants.

SCHOOLS-TO-STANDARD PROGRAM: This program focuses on the City's infrastructure, such as crossing signs/lights, sidewalks, streetlights, etc. around schools.

SELF- INSURANCE FUND: All or most costs associated with workers compensation and legal claims are funded by the City without insurance policies issued by outside vendors. The City, in effect, is assuming all associated risks and claims and is operating as its own insurance company. Self-insurance became prevalent after policy coverage became unavailable or prohibitively expensive.

SOURCE OF REVENUES: Classification of revenues according to their source or point of origin.

SPA: Special Purpose Annexation. This type of annexation, authorized in the 1999 Legislature, may be conducted as part of a Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) with a utility district. It carries less stringent public notice requirements. The annexation typically includes commercial property only. Property (ad valorem) taxes are not levied on properties included in this type of annexation, but the City may levy a sales tax on retail sales conducted in the area. Properties annexed as part of a SPA do not carry the three-year requirement. The SPA identifies which regulations and services, if any, are imposed in the area annexed. It also identifies the amount of sales tax to be levied and how much, if any, will be shared with the district. Finally, the SPA identifies the length of the agreement and the City's options for when and if the City might make the property subject to general-purpose annexation.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUND: A governmental fund established to account for the proceeds of special revenue sources, which are restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

STATUE: A type of federal or state law that restricts the time within which legal proceedings may be brought.

STRATEGIC OFFICER STAFFING PROGRAM (SOSP): A program designed to provide temporary staffing throughout the Police Department for positions created by the absence of other officers, or for special assignments established by the department. Police officers volunteering to work SOSP positions are compensated with straight time pay (base salary and longevity) or compensatory time at the department's discretion.

STRUCTURAL BALANCED BUDGET: Budget that balances Recurring Revenues and Recurring Expenditures and the current portion of all known long-term liabilities within the current fiscal year, including but not limited to: Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEBs); compensated absences; and current annual service cost plus interest on unfunded pension liabilities, which is the difference between the total pension liability and the value of assets set aside in a pension plan to pay benefits, plus amortization of the unfunded liabilities over a program period.

TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES (TRAN): Notes issued prior to the receipt of taxes or other revenue. These notes are issued to meet temporary cash flow requirements that are repaid with revenue receipts expected later in the year.

TAX INCREMENT REINVESTMENT ZONES (TIRZ): Reinvestment Zones created by the City that use tax increment revenue generated by increased value in the zone to promote development and redevelopment in that zone.

TIRZ REVENUE: Revenue generated by increased value in Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones (TIRZ), created by the City to promote development and redevelopment. As development in each zone occurs, the property taxes generated by the increase in value attributable to those improvements, or "tax increments," are placed in separate funds designated for each zone. In addition to the City of Houston, contributions from Harris County and HISD are collected and deposited to the TIRZ fund.

TAX LEVY: The total amount to be billed for general property taxes for operating and debt service purposes. Revenues will be less than the levy because of delinquencies, tax roll errors, and court cases contesting assessed property value.

TAX RATE: The amount of tax levied for each $100 of assessed property value. The tax rate is applied to the assessed valuation to derive the tax levy.

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

TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (TIP): The Technology Improvement Program (TIP) provides for the orderly and systematic acquisition of information technology improvements to support the county strategic plan. The TIP is the city's principle tool for communicating and coordinating strategic information technology planning.

TELEMETRY: The science of technology of automatic measurement and transmission of data by wire, radio or other means of remote sources.

TEXAS PUBLIC INFORMATION ACT (TPIA): The Texas Public Information Act is a series of laws incorporated into the Texas Governmental Code that serve to ensure the public has access to information held by the state government.

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

UNIT COST: The cost required to produce a specific product or unit of service.

URBAN FORESTRY PROGRAM: A program in the Parks and Recreation Department's Field Operation Division. Urban Forestry is responsible for a healthy urban forest through tree planting, pruning, and needed tree removal.

USER FEES: The payment of a fee for direct receipt of a public service by the party benefiting from the service.

VARIABLE RATE DEBT (VRD): Debt, which bears interest that changes or varies at predetermined intervals (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.) selected by the issuer. The issuer may also have the option to convert the variable rate to a fixed rate. The issue then becomes a fixed-rate obligation and cannot be returned to the variable rate mode.

VISION: Aspirational description of what an organization would like to achieve or accomplish in the mid-term or long-term future. It is intended to serve as a clear guide for choosing current and future courses of action.

WHISTLE BLOWER'S HOTLINE: A telephone service that is available 24 hours a day to provide anonymity in reporting allegations of employee misconduct that is criminal and administrative in nature.

WORKING CAPITAL: The amount by which total current assets exceed total current liabilities.

YIELD: The rate earned on an investment based on the cost of the investment, the interest earned during the period held, and the sell price or redemption value of the investment.

ZERO-BASED BUDGETING (ZBB): A type of program budget. It is designed to require managers to start at zero budget levels every year and justify all costs as if the programs involved were being initiated for the first time.