

1991 Realignment: In 1991-92, the state approved the Health and Welfare Realignment Program that involves a shift of program responsibilities from the state to the counties. This shift is funded through a corresponding shift of dedicated Sales Tax and Vehicle License Fee revenue.

2011 Realignment: In 2011-12, the state approved AB 109, the Public Safety Realignment Act, which shifted custodial responsibility of non-violent, non-sex, and non-sex-against-children ('Triple-Nons') offenders to local jails. In addition, the parole function of the state was delegated to County Probation departments. In conjunction with Public Safety Realignment, the state also shifted full financial burden of many social service and mental health programs to the County. While the state no longer shares in the cost, it has dedicated a portion of the state sales tax (1.0625%) revenue along with a portion of vehicle license fees for these realigned programs.

AB 74: In 2013-2014, the state approved AB 74 which made several statutory changes to the CalWORKs and CalFresh program. Those changes include the establishment of a family stabilization component effective January 1, 2014 to assist CalWORKs recipients who are experiencing an identified situation or crisis that is destabilizing their family and interferes with their participation in the welfare-to-work activities and services.

AB 109: Assembly Bill 109, the Public Safety Realignment Act, signed April 4, 2011, transfers responsibility for housing/supervising inmate and parolee populations classified as "low-level" offenders from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to counties effective October 1, 2011.

AB 233: The Lockyer – Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997 went into effect January 1, 1998 and fundamentally changed how the trial courts are funded by transferring primary responsibility for funding the courts to the state, including sole responsibility for funding future growth in court operations costs.

AB 900: Assembly Bill 900, Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act, signed May 3, 2007, provides that the State Public Works Board (SPWB) and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) are authorized to enter into agreements with participating counties for the acquisition, design and construction of local jail facilities for projects approved by the State Corrections Standards Authority (CSA). Up to \$1.2 billion is authorized by the legislation for county jail construction. Funds are being distributed in two phases.

AB 1805: Effective July 1, 2007, Assembly Bill 1805 preserved county authority to charge booking fees under Government Code Section 29550 et seq; and created a new statutory structure whereby counties - subject to an appropriation by the state – receive funding directly in local detention facility revenue accounts. Under this alternative to booking fees, revenues received are to be used exclusively for the purpose of operation, renovation, remodeling or constructing local detention facilities and related equipment.

AB 3000: Effective September 2002, Assembly Bill 3000 Court Surcharge Guideline, prioritized the distribution of criminal case installment payments of fines and penalties.

ABx1 26: Assembly Bill x1 26, the Dissolution Act, signed June 29, 2011, mandates the elimination of every redevelopment agency in California effective February 1, 2012, and mandates all unobligated funds be distributed to the appropriate taxing entities.

Accrual: An accrual is an accounting entry that recognizes revenue when earned and expenses when incurred. An accrual is made at the end of the fiscal year to ensure revenue and expenses are recorded in the appropriate fiscal year.

Activity: A component within a fund; usually a specific line of work performed to accomplish a function for which a governmental unit is responsible.

Adopted Budget: The original spending plan at the beginning of the fiscal year, typically adopted by the Board of Supervisors in June for the upcoming fiscal year. It may vary from the Recommended Budget.



Affordable Care Act (ACA): In March 2010, President Obama signed comprehensive health reform, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act into law. The legislation includes a long list of health-related provisions that began taking effect in 2010 and will continue to be rolled out over the next four years. Key provisions are intended to extend coverage to millions of uninsured Americans, to implement measures that will lower health care costs and improve system efficiency, and to eliminate industry practices that include rescission and denial of coverage due to pre-existing conditions. The most significant part of this Federal Healthcare Reform legislation will extend coverage to an expanded population effective January 1, 2014 through new eligibility processes for Medi-cal and the implementation of insurance exchanges.

Amortization: The process of gradually extinguishing an asset on the books.

Appropriation: An appropriation is the amount of authority to spend less reimbursements. It represents the authorization for the County to make expenditures/incur obligations for a specified purpose and period of time.

ARRA: ARRA is an acronym used for American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, also known as Economic Stimulus Funds. The three immediate goals of ARRA are to create new jobs and save existing ones, spur economic activity and invest in long-term growth, and foster unprecedented levels of accountability and transparency in government spending.

Balanced Budget: Total sources, including carry-over fund balances, equals the total requirements and reserves.

Budgeted Staffing: The number of positions (headcount) funded in a budget unit.

Budget Unit: An organizational component which is represented by the combination of a fund and department into one unit for purposes of budgeting.

CalFresh: The CalFresh Program, federally known as the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program, is a federally funded program that helps low-income people buy the food they need for good health. The CalFresh program helps to improve the health and well-being of qualifying households and individuals by providing them a means to meet their nutritional needs.

Capital Expenditures: An asset of a long-term character such as land, buildings, furniture, and other equipment costing \$5,000 or more and having a useful life of one year or more. Additionally, computer software is capitalized if the value is \$100,000 or greater.

Capital Improvement Project: The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, initial fixtures and equipment, renovation, rehabilitation or replacement of facilities or equipment with a life expectancy of at least five years and capital costs in excess of \$5,000.

Capital Project Funds: Capital Project Funds are used to account for financial resources designated for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by Enterprise and Internal Service Funds.

Central Services: The Central Services expense category, replaces Central Computer and was set up beginning fiscal year 2010-11 to allocate both the Information Services and Facilities Management Departments' associated charges.

- Information Services Department computer charges are Countywide costs for computer infrastructure such as email, wide area network, payroll processing, and software/hardware staff support.
- Facilities Management Department charges are for basic services provided to departments including grounds, custodial, and maintenance. Each department's budget amount for grounds, custodial, and maintenance is based on an annual average cost per square foot.



Contingencies: An amount set aside within a budget for unforeseen expenditure requirements. Board action must be taken to spend contingency funds and a 4/5 vote is required for approval.

County Fire: San Bernardino County Fire Protection District

COWCAP: COWCAP is an acronym for County Wide Cost Allocation Plan. It is the method by which indirect costs for support services such as Human Resources, Payroll, Purchasing, etc. are allocated to departments. It is prepared annually by the County Auditor-Controller/Treasurer/Tax Collector in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations (2 CFR Part 225), which is the guideline for state and federal reimbursements for indirect costs.

Department: An organizational unit used by County management to group programs of a like nature. In terms of financial structure, departments may have multiple funding sources, i.e. general fund, special revenue fund, etc. that are based on specified uses. The combinations of the various funds are consolidated at the department level.

Depreciation: The recording of expiration of the service life of fixed assets attributable to wear and tear, deterioration, action of the physical elements, inadequacy, and obsolescence.

Deficit: Insufficient sources to fully fund expenditures and other disbursements during a fiscal year.

Discretionary General Funding: Describes the overall process of administering Net County Cost, which is the amount contributed by the County General Fund from its discretionary revenue sources to fund the activities of a department.

Discretionary Revenue: Revenue not legally designated for a specific purpose or program that can be appropriated at the discretion of the Board of Supervisors.

Dispute Resolution Programs Act of 1986: Authorizes the local establishment and funding of dispute resolution programs as an alternative to more formal court proceedings.

Employee Health and Productivity Program (EHaP): A modified duty/return to work program that utilizes specialized nurses to obtain effective and timely treatment for injured or ill employees. Overall goals are to return the employee to the workplace as soon as possible and to increase the health and productivity of employees through health promotion and risk reduction programs.

Encumbrance: An encumbrance is not an expenditure or a liability but merely a reserve of appropriation in a given fiscal year for a specific expenditure.

Enterprise Funds: Enterprise Funds are established to account for operations that are funded 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 funded or recovered primarily through operational revenues.

Expenditure: Decreases in net financial resources. An expenditure includes current operating expenses that require the present or future use of resources.

Fees: Include the following types of revenues: licenses, permits, fines, forfeitures, penalties and other services. Departments receive fee revenue from providing services to the public and outside agencies.

Final Budget: A budget unit's adopted spending plan and financing, including all mid-year adjustments through the fourth quarter.

Fiscal Year: The County's twelve-month accounting period (July 1 through the following June 30), which varies from the calendar year and the federal fiscal year.



Function: A group of related activities aimed at accomplishing a major service for which a governmental unit is responsible. This designation is specified by the State Controller. For example: “Public Protection” is the function of the Sheriff/Coroner/Public Administrator Department.

Fund: A legal unit that provides for the segregation of moneys or other resources in the County treasury for specific activities or obligations in accordance with specific restrictions or limitations. A separate set of accounts must be maintained for each fund to show its assets, liabilities, reserves, and fund balance, as well as its income and expenditures. The assets of a fund may also be placed into separate accounts to provide for limitations on specific fund income or expenditures.

Fund Balance: An amount comprised of accumulated excess or deficiency of revenues less expenditures of a fund, including the cancellation of prior year encumbrances. This is measured at the end of each fiscal year. Fund balance may be used in the budget unit for the upcoming year as a funding source for one-time projects or services.

Fund Balance Classifications: Beginning in 2010-11, GASB 54 requires that financial statements for governmental funds classify fund balance in one of the following five components:

- Nonspendable fund balance – assets that will never convert to cash, or will not convert soon enough to affect the current period, or resources that must be maintained intact pursuant to legal or contractual requirements;
- Restricted fund balance – resources that are subject to externally enforceable limitations imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments, constitutional provision, or enabling legislation;
- Committed fund balance – resources that are constrained by self-imposed limitations set in place prior to the end of the period by the highest level of decision making, and remain binding unless removed in the same manner;
- Assigned fund balance – resources that are limited resulting from an intended use established by either the highest level of decision making, or the official or body designated for that purpose;
- Unassigned fund balance – residual net resources that cannot be classified in one of the other four categories.

GASB 34: Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement 34 establishes requirements for the annual financial reports of state and local governments. The goal is to make annual reports easier to understand and more useful to people who use governmental financial information to make decisions. There are many components of GASB 34, but as it relates to the budget, it is primarily composed of how services provided between County budget units are accounted for. GASB 34 specifies how payments for services should be accounted for (either as reimbursements or as departmental revenues). All transactions between departments within the same fund (i.e. general fund) are budgeted as reimbursements. While the net impact is zero, reclassifications between these two categories cause inconsistencies when comparing year-to-year budgets by specific expense or revenue categories.

GASB 51: Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement 51 establishes requirements for the annual financial reports of state and local governments. The objective of this statement is to enhance the comparability of the accounting and financial reporting of intangible assets among state and local governments, and requires that all intangible assets not specifically excluded by its scope provisions be classified as capital assets.

GASB 54: Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement 54 establishes requirements for the annual financial reports of state and local governments to be implemented for periods beginning after June 15, 2010. The objective of this statement is to enhance the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying the existing governmental fund type definitions. The main components of GASB 54 and how they relate to budget primarily consists of replacing existing fund balance classifications (reserved and unreserved) with new classifications (nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned) that observe the constraints imposed upon the



use of the resources reported in governmental funds. In addition, special revenue fund type was clarified and affects the activities required to be reported in that fund type.

General Fund: The General Fund is the predominate fund for funding County programs.

Geographic Information System (GIS): A geographic information system integrates hardware, software, and data for capturing, managing, analyzing, and displaying all forms of geographically referenced information.

Governmental Funds: Governmental funds consist of the general fund, special revenue funds, capital projects funds, debt service funds, and permanent funds.

Grants: A contribution by a government or other organization to support a particular function. Grants may be classified as either operational or capital.

Headcount: Actual number of individuals carried in a budget unit's payroll, as opposed to the equivalent number computed from wages budgeted.

Housing Successor: ABx1 26, the Dissolution Act, mandates the elimination of every redevelopment agency in California effective February 1, 2012. The Housing Successor retained the housing functions of the former Redevelopment Agency (RDA) and has all rights, power, duties, and obligations related to building, preserving, and rehabilitating affordable housing for low to moderate income households.

Internal Service Funds (ISF): Internal Service Funds are 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 on a cost reimbursement basis.

Limited Term: A position designation for non-regular positions, consisting of contract, extra-help, or recurrent position types.

Mandate: A program that meets constitutional, statutory or court-ordered requirements from either federal or state entities.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): For budget purposes, the MOU refers to a negotiated and approved labor agreement between the County and an employee labor organization or group that details the salary, benefits, and other conditions of employment.

Mid-Year Adjustments: Board approved budget changes subsequent to adoption.

Mission: A clear, concise statement of purpose for the entire department. The mission focuses on the broad, yet distinct, results the department will achieve for its customers.

Modified Budget: A budget unit's adopted requirements and sources, including any mid-year adjustments.

Net County Cost: Net County Cost (or Discretionary General Funding) is the amount contributed to County general fund departments from discretionary revenue sources to fund the activities of a department.

Net Position: An indicator of financial position. A portion of net position is available to meet current obligations (see Unrestricted Net Position).

Operating Expenses: A category of expenditures within a budget unit for all standard costs of daily operations, including such items as office supplies, training, contractual services, and travel.

Operating Transfers In/Out: A method of providing financing from one budget unit to another for the implementation of a project or program.



Performance Measure: An ongoing, quantitative indicator of resources consumed, workload, productivity, efficiency, and effectiveness. Performance measures should relate to objectives and allow for measurement of the same thing over time.

Position: A specific employment, whether occupied or vacant, involving duties requiring the services of one person. A position whether full or part-time is reflected as 1 in budgeted staffing amounts.

Proposition 1B: As approved by the voters in the November 2006 general elections, Proposition 1B enacts the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006 to authorize \$19.925 billion of state general obligation bonds for transportation infrastructure improvements.

Proposition 30 (Prop 30): A ballot measure approved by California voters on November 6, 2012, that increased taxes on earnings over \$250,000 for seven years (2012-2018) and increased sales taxes by ¼ cent for four years (2013-2016) to fund schools. The measure is expected to generate an average of \$6 billion annually, and also guarantees Public Safety Realignment funding.

Proposition 47: A ballot measure approved by California voters on November 4, 2014, reduced the classification and sentencing of most non-serious/nonviolent property and drug crimes from felonies to misdemeanors.

Proposition 63: On November 2, 2004, voters passed Proposition 63, which established a state personal income tax surcharge of one percent on the portion of taxpayers' annual taxable income that exceeds \$1 million. The proposition was enacted into law as the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) effective January 1, 2005. The overall purpose and intent is "to reduce the long term adverse impact on individuals, families, and state and local budgets resulting from untreated serious mental illness to insure that all funds are expended in the most cost effective manner and to ensure accountability to taxpayers and to the public."

Proposition 172 (Prop 172): A permanent extension of a half-cent Local Public Safety Sales Tax approved by California voters on November 2, 1993. Proceeds of this sales tax must be dedicated to public safety.

Proprietary Funds: Classification used to account for a government's ongoing organizations and activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector (i.e., enterprise and internal service funds).

Public Service Employee (PSE): PSEs are employees assigned to entry-level positions in a variety of fields and occupations for a limited duration. They are not full-time, regular County employees. PSEs are subject to an expedited recruiting process to accommodate additional workload or to manage one-time special projects. They do not receive the full range of benefits or have the civil service status of regular County employees.

Rates: Include revenues for the following types of services: risk management, information technology services, garage and fleet management, and real estate services. Departments receive rate revenue for providing direct services to other County departments.

Recommended Budget: A recommended budget is the working document of the fiscal year under discussion.

Redevelopment Agency: In 1951 the California Redevelopment Law (CRL) was enacted, which gave California cities and counties the authority to create redevelopment agencies. The CRL provided the local redevelopment agencies powerful local tools to eliminate urban decay, apply for grants, create jobs, build community facilities and infrastructure and attract economic reinvestment. Eventually, the CRL was expanded to assist in the creation of low and moderate income housing. A redevelopment agency, a separate legal entity, was responsible for the implementation of the CRL for the local communities. A redevelopment agency had the ability to create project areas, to purchase and assemble development sites, build infrastructure, construct deed-restricted affordable housing, and issue debt. An agency paid for these improvements through the utilization of tax increment financing. Redevelopment agencies and tax increment financing were eliminated by the state effective February 1, 2012.



Reimbursements: Amount received as payment of the cost of work, or service performed, or of other expenditures made, for or on behalf of another governmental unit or department. Reimbursements represent the recovery of expenditures and are considered a source.

Requirements: A department's appropriation or authority to spend plus department's budgeted operating transfers out.

Restricted Funds: Restricted funds consist of three restricted funding sources – Prop 172, 1991 Realignment and 2011 Realignment. Prop 172 revenue assists in funding the Sheriff/Coroner/Public Administrator, District Attorney, and Probation departments. 1991 Realignment assists in funding mental health, social services, and health programs within the County. 2011 Realignment assists in funding public safety, mental health, social services, and health programs within the County.

Revenue: The addition of cash or other current assets to governmental funds (receipts) which do not increase any liability or reserve and do not represent the recovery of an expenditure, i.e., reimbursements. Generally, revenue is derived from taxes, licenses and fees, or investment earnings. Revenues are deposited in a budget unit for future appropriation.

SB 90 State-Mandated Local Program: State reimbursements to local governments for the cost of activities required by state legislative and executive acts.

SB 163: Wraparound Services Program is an intensive, community-based and family centered process designed to allow children with serious behavior and/or emotional difficulties to remain in their community at the lowest level of care possible instead of being placed in a group home setting. This bill allows counties to accumulate savings realized from a wraparound program and requires that the savings be reinvested in a Child Welfare Services program.

SB 676: Effective July 1, 2010 this California Senate Bill increased the maximum fee collected from indigent defendants from \$25 to \$50.

SB 678: Also known as the Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act of 2009, provides funding from the state for county probation departments to implement evidence-based practices for the purposes of reducing parolee recidivism.

SB 920: Medi-Cal Program – which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services for qualified low-income persons to receive health care services. The program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid Program provisions.

SB 1246: Implemented in 1980, is a fee on issued marriage licenses targeted “for the purpose of aiding victims of domestic violence by providing them a place to escape from the destructive environment in an undisclosed and secured location.” To qualify for these funds, an agency must provide services to victims of domestic violence and their children that include shelter on a 24-hour, seven days a week basis, a 24-hour crisis line, temporary housing and food facilities, psychological support and peer counseling, referrals to existing services in the community, a drop-in center to assist victims who have not yet made the decision to leave their homes, arrangements for school age children to continue their education during their stay at the shelter, emergency transportation to the shelter, and arrangements for assistance from local law enforcement where appropriate.

SB 1732: Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002, requires the transfer of responsibility for funding and operation of trial court facilities from the counties to the State of California.

Set-Aside Contingency: A contingency made up from available balances materializing throughout one or more fiscal years which are not required to support disbursements of a legal or emergency nature and are held (set-aside) for future funding requirements.



Sources: Amount of funding available to departments such as revenue, reimbursements, operating transfers in, fund balance and reserves.

Special Revenue Funds: Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific sources of revenue whereby the use of such revenue is restricted by law for particular functions or activities of government. State Government Code Section 29009 requires that the entire unreserved fund balance must be appropriated each year. The amount not expended is carried over to the subsequent year's budget.

Staffing Expenses: A category of expenditures within a budget unit for all costs related to employees including salary, retirement, employee benefits, and workers compensation insurance.

Step Increases: An employee, based upon the completion of the required service hours in their classification, satisfactory work performance, and appointing authority recommendation, may receive step advancements. Step advancements within the base salary range shall be based on one (1) or two (2) step increments depending on hire date and bargaining unit. Each increment is 2.5%.

Structurally Balanced Budget: The annual operating budget will be structurally balanced upon adoption of the Board of Supervisors. One-time sources will not be spent on ongoing expenditures.

Successor Agency: A separate public entity from the public agency that had formed the former redevelopment agency. Its purpose is to expeditiously wind down the affairs of the former redevelopment agency pursuant to ABx1 26 and AB 1484 and in accordance with the direction of the oversight board. The primary task of the Agency is to continue to make payments due from its enforceable obligations.

Three Strikes Reform Act: Passed by the California voters in November 2012, this initiative redefined the parameters leading to mandatory 25-year to life sentences for previously twice convicted felons.

Total Expenditure Authority: The authorized expenditure limit for a budget unit for the current fiscal year.

Transfers: The movement of resources from one budget unit to another usually for payment of services received.

Trend: A documented recurrence of a measurable event or circumstance over time that is increasing, decreasing or even staying the same.

Unrestricted Net Position: That portion of net position that is neither restricted nor invested in capital assets (net of related debt). Unrestricted Net Position represents resources that can be used to meet current obligations.

