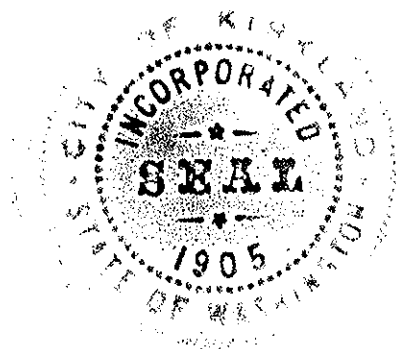


STATE OF WASHINGTON
COUNTY OF KING

CERTIFICATE

I, Tracey Dunlap, Director of Finance and Administration of the City of Kirkland, Washington, do hereby certify that the foregoing budget entitled "CITY OF KIRKLAND 2009-2010 BUDGET" is a true, full, and correct copy of the 2009-2010 budget adopted by the City Council of Kirkland on December 17, 2008.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the official seal of the City of Kirkland, Washington, this 15th day of April, 2009.



Tracey Dunlap

Tracey Dunlap, Director of Finance & Administration
CITY OF KIRKLAND



ORDINANCE 4163

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF KIRKLAND ADOPTING THE BIENNIAL BUDGET FOR 2009-2010.

WHEREAS, the Kirkland City Council conducted a duly noticed public hearing on November 18, 2008, to take public comment with respect to the proposed Biennial Budget of the City of Kirkland for 2009-2010 and all persons wishing to be heard were heard; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that the proposed Biennial Budget for 2009-2010 reflects revenues and expenditures that are intended to ensure the provision of vital municipal services at acceptable levels;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Kirkland do ordain as follows:

Section 1. The Biennial Budget of the City of Kirkland for 2009-2010, as set out in Exhibit "A" attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein as though fully set forth, is hereby adopted as the Biennial Budget of the City of Kirkland for 2009-2010.

Section 2. In summary form, the totals of estimate revenues and appropriations for each separate fund and the aggregate totals for all such funds combined are as follows:

<u>Funds</u>	<u>Estimated Revenues</u>	<u>Appropriations</u>
General	124,687,343	124,687,343
Lodging Tax	794,424	794,424
Street Operating	9,087,068	9,087,068
Cemetery Operating	199,498	199,498
Parks Maintenance	2,203,287	2,203,287
Recreation Revolving	2,825,090	2,825,090
Contingency	2,324,515	2,324,515
Cemetery Improvement	598,528	598,528
Impact Fees	7,165,555	7,165,555
Park & Municipal Reserve	10,050,552	10,050,552
Off-Street Parking Reserve	217,610	217,610
Tour Dock	122,675	122,675
Street Improvement	2,613,576	2,613,576
Grant Control Fund	216,458	216,458
Excise Tax Capital Improvement	24,039,092	24,039,092
Limited General Obligation Bonds	2,735,723	2,735,723
Unlimited General Obligation Bonds	2,703,581	2,703,581
General Capital Projects	26,142,349	26,142,349
Grant Capital Projects	5,307,113	5,307,113
Water/Sewer Operating	46,479,043	46,479,043
Water/Sewer Debt Service	3,510,123	3,510,123

Utility Capital Projects	18,837,106	18,837,106
Surface Water Management	12,515,606	12,515,606
Surface Water Capital Projects	6,765,553	6,765,553
Solid Waste	18,753,863	18,753,863
Equipment Rental	13,971,736	13,971,736
Information Technology	10,111,156	10,111,156
Facilities Maintenance	9,804,443	9,804,443
Firefighter's Pension	1,635,961	1,635,961
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	366,418,627	366,418,627

Section 3. This ordinance shall be in force and effect five days from and after its passage by the Kirkland City Council and publication, as required by law.

Passed by majority vote of the Kirkland City Council in open meeting this 16th day of December, 2008.

Signed in authentication thereof this 16th day of December, 2008.




 MAYOR

Attest:



 City Clerk

Approved as to Form:



 City Attorney

CITY OF KIRKLAND 2009-2010 BUDGET OVERVIEW: BY FUND TYPE/FUND

General Government Operating Funds

Fund	2007-2008 Budget*	2009-2010 Budget	Percent Change
<i>General Fund</i>			
010 General	113,636,653	124,687,343	9.72%
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>			
112 Lodging Tax	561,841	794,424	41.40%
117 Street Operating	9,600,236	9,087,068	-5.35%
122 Cemetery Operating	336,709	199,498	-40.75%
125 Parks Maintenance	2,144,266	2,203,287	2.75%
126 Recreation Revolving	2,111,338	2,825,090	33.81%
Total Special Revenue Funds	14,754,390	15,109,367	2.41%
<i>Internal Service Funds</i>			
521 Equipment Rental	12,367,189	13,971,736	12.97%
522 Information Technology	10,692,354	10,111,156	-5.44%
527 Facilities Maintenance	9,066,324	9,804,443	8.14%
Total Internal Service Funds	32,125,867	33,887,335	5.48%
Total General Government Operating Funds	160,516,910	173,684,045	8.20%

General Government Non-Operating Funds

Fund	2007-2008 Budget*	2009-2010 Budget	Percent Change
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>			
152 Contingency	2,940,790	2,324,515	-20.96%
154 Cemetery Improvement	549,500	598,528	8.92%
156 Impact Fees	3,709,937	7,165,555	93.14%
157 Park & Municipal Reserve	12,761,743	10,050,552	-21.24%
158 Off-Street Parking Reserve	69,564	217,610	212.82%
159 Tour Dock	99,235	122,675	23.62%
170 Street Improvement	3,222,265	2,613,576	-18.89%
188 Grant Control Fund	285,835	216,458	-24.27%
190 Excise Tax Capital Improvement	22,091,056	24,039,092	8.82%
Total Special Revenue Funds	45,729,925	47,348,561	3.54%

* 2007-2008 Budget as of June 30, 2008.

CITY OF KIRKLAND 2009-2010 BUDGET OVERVIEW: BY FUND TYPE/FUND

General Government Non-Operating Funds (Continued)

Fund	2007-2008 Budget*	2009-2010 Budget	Percent Change
<i>Debt Service Funds</i>			
210 LTGO Debt Service	4,966,356	2,735,723	-44.91%
220 UTGO Debt Service	3,243,334	2,703,581	-16.64%
230 LID Control	9,647	0	-100.00%
Total Debt Service Funds	8,219,337	5,439,304	-33.82%
<i>Capital Projects Funds</i>			
310 General Capital Projects	33,808,550	26,142,349	-22.68%
320 Grant Capital Projects	16,379,729	5,307,113	-67.60%
Total Capital Projects Funds	50,188,279	31,449,462	-37.34%
<i>Trust Funds</i>			
620 Firefighter's Pension	1,382,725	1,635,961	18.31%
Total Trust Funds	1,382,725	1,635,961	18.31%
Total General Government Non-Op Funds	105,520,266	85,873,288	-18.62%

Water/Sewer Utility Funds

Fund	2007-2008 Budget*	2009-2010 Budget	Percent Change
<i>Operating Fund</i>			
411 Water/Sewer Operating	38,471,870	46,479,043	20.81%
Total Operating Fund	38,471,870	46,479,043	20.81%
<i>Non-Operating Funds</i>			
412 Water/Sewer Debt Service	3,758,988	3,510,123	-6.62%
413 Utility Capital Projects	17,305,570	18,837,106	8.85%
Total Non-Operating Funds	21,064,558	22,347,229	6.09%
Total Water/Sewer Utility Funds	59,536,428	68,826,272	15.60%

* 2007-2008 Budget as of June 30, 2008.

CITY OF KIRKLAND
2009-2010 BUDGET OVERVIEW: BY FUND TYPE/FUND

Surface Water Utility Funds

Fund	2007-2008 Budget*	2009-2010 Budget	Percent Change
<i>Operating Fund</i>			
421 Surface Water Management	12,094,573	12,515,606	3.48%
Total Operating Fund	12,094,573	12,515,606	3.48%
<i>Non-Operating Fund</i>			
423 Surface Water Capital Projects	10,140,676	6,765,553	-33.28%
Total Non-Operating Funds	10,140,676	6,765,553	-33.28%
Total Surface Water Utility Funds	22,235,249	19,281,159	-13.29%

Solid Waste Utility Fund

Fund	2007-2008 Budget*	2009-2010 Budget	Percent Change
<i>Operating Fund</i>			
431 Solid Waste Utility	17,233,322	18,753,863	8.82%
Total Operating Fund	17,233,322	18,753,863	8.82%
Total Solid Waste Utility Fund	17,233,322	18,753,863	8.82%

TOTAL ALL FUNDS	365,042,175	366,418,627	0.38%
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* 2007-2008 Budget as of June 30, 2008.



GLOSSARY



GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMS

ACCOUNT NUMBER

Kirkland utilizes an account structure that conforms to the state BARS (Budgeting, Accounting, and Reporting System) requirements. The account number is separated into the following parts:

XXX – XXX – XXXX * X – XX – XXXX
FUND DEPT FUNCTION CLASS CATEGORY ELEMENT

FUND groups indicate a discrete set of revenues and expenditures. Funds help maintain financial records of transactions. By state law, cities must balance revenues and expenditures at the fund level. BARS assigns the fund groups and the City assigns specific fund numbers. For example, all funds in the 100 group are special revenue funds while Fund 154 is Kirkland's Cemetery Improvement Fund.

DEPARTMENT/DIVISION numbers indicate the organizational unit making an expenditure. For example, the Fire and Building Department uses all codes in the 900 group and the Training Division within the Fire and Building Department uses the number 940. Revenue accounts do not contain department numbers; instead, the code 000 occupies the department/division slot. BARS does not dictate department/division numbers.

FUNCTION codes indicate the governmental function associated with an expenditure and are assigned by BARS. For example, an expenditure account with the function code 1880 indicates that the expenditure is related to data processing. Revenue accounts do not contain function codes; instead, the code 0000 occupies the function slot.

CLASS indicates the type of activity, with a 3 indicating revenue and a 5 designating expenditures. These numbers are assigned by BARS.

CATEGORY describes the "what" of the transaction. For expenditures the category indicates the specific item purchased or services obtained. For revenues the category indicates the source from which the revenues are obtained. For example, an expenditure

with a category of 31 would be the purchase of office and operating supplies. Revenue with a category of 11 would indicate property tax.

ELEMENT is a further segregation of the Category information.

ACCRUAL BASIS

An accounting basis which recognizes transactions when they occur. An organization records expenses when the liability occurs and posts revenues when they are earned. The Water/Sewer, Surface Water, Equipment Rental, and Information Technology Funds prepare year-end reports on the accrual basis. Kirkland uses a modified accrual basis of accounting for the reporting of all other funds. The budget is prepared on a cash basis (see later glossary entry).

ACTUAL

Denotes final audited revenue and expenditure results of operations for fiscal year(s) indicated.

APPROPRIATION

Through an appropriation ordinance, the City Council legally authorizes the City to spend money and to incur obligations for specific purposes. Budgetary/Operating fund appropriations lapse at the end of each biennium. Non-operating fund appropriations, on the other hand, continue in force until fully expended or until the City has accomplished or abandoned the purpose for which the Council granted the funds. Spending cannot exceed the level of appropriation without the Council's approval.

ASSESSED VALUATION

When the King County Assessor's Office determines the value of both real (land and buildings) and personal property, it arrives at the assessed valuation of the property. The County uses this value to compute property taxes.

ASSET

Property owned by the government and resources owned or held by a government that has monetary value.

BARS

The State of Washington Budgeting, Accounting, and Reporting System required for all governmental entities in the state.

BASIC BUDGET

Kirkland develops its basic budget when it estimates how much it will cost to continue providing the existing ongoing level of service in the next biennium. The basic budget incorporates mandatory increases due to inflation or contract obligations.

BIENNIAL BUDGET

The City's financial operating plan for the next two fiscal years. Washington state law requires that the first year of a biennial budget be an odd-numbered year. Accordingly, the preparation of the biennial budget falls on an even-numbered year.

BIENNIUM

A two-year period.

BENEFITS

City-paid benefits provided for employees, such as Social Security, retirement, worker's compensation, life insurance, and medical insurance.

BOND

A bond is a written promise to pay a specified sum of money (called the face value or principal amount) at a specified date or dates in the future (called the maturity date) together with period interest at a specified rate. Kirkland uses the sale of bonds to finance some of its large capital projects.

BOND RATING

When the City issues debt, a thorough review of the City's financial condition is completed by bond rating agencies. Based on their findings, the bonds are given a rating. The City's bond rating is a reflection of

its creditworthiness and affects the cost to the City of issuing debt. There are two rating agencies – Standard and Poor's (S&P) and Moody's Investor Service – that rate Kirkland's bonds. As of January 2003, the City's ratings were AA (S&P) and Aa2 (Moody's).

BUDGET

As the City's financial operating plan for the fiscal biennium, the budget displays the estimated expenditures (costs) for providing services and the estimated sources of revenue (income) to pay for them. Once the City Council appropriates the fund totals shown in the budget, the totals become maximum spending limits. By state law, the City must balance its budget with expenditures equaling available revenues. RCW 35A.33 contains the legal authority and requirements for Kirkland's budget.

BUDGET MESSAGE

A general discussion of the proposed budget as presented in writing by the City Manager to the legislative body.

CASH BASIS

A basis of accounting where revenues are recorded when the cash is received and expenditures are recorded when paid. Kirkland prepares its budget on a cash basis.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP)

The plan or schedule of expenditures and funding sources for major construction of roads, sidewalks, City facilities, and water/sewer systems, and for the purchase of equipment. Kirkland's CIP follows a six-year schedule and includes projects which cost \$50,000 or more to complete. These projects become fixed assets and, with the exception of certain equipment, have a useful life of ten years or more. Although the City adopts the CIP budget in a process which is separate from the adoption of the biennial budget, the biennial budget incorporates the first and second years of the program.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Expenditures for furnishings, equipment, vehicles, or machinery with an individual value greater than \$10,000 and a useful life of more than one year.

CAPITAL PROJECT

The acquisition, construction, improvement, replacement or renovation of land, structures and improvements thereon, and equipment. When the City Council authorizes a capital project, it adopts a capital project budget which continues until the project is complete.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)

A general purpose, federal grant primarily used to facilitate the production and preservation of low and moderate income housing and programs.

CONTINGENCY

Kirkland appropriates money to these reserve funds which it can use in the future should specific budget allotments run out and the City needs additional funds. Contingency funds are especially useful when emergencies arise that require the City to make unforeseen expenditures.

COUNCILMANIC DEBT

Debt which the City Council approves, but which does not require voter approval.

CREDIT RATING

The credit worthiness of a governmental unit as determined by an independent rating agency. The City of Kirkland is rated by two rating agencies: 1) Moody's Investor Service and 2) Standard and Poor's.

DEBT CAPACITY

The amount of debt which the City can issue given legal limits and fiscal policies. Debt capacity is calculated based on a percentage of the total assessed city property valuation plus the net of current assets and liabilities.

DEBT SERVICE

The annual payment of principal and interest on the City's bonded indebtedness.

DEFICIT

An excess of expenditure over revenue.

DEPARTMENT

To facilitate organizational and budgetary accountability, Kirkland breaks its funds into departments. Each department serves a specific function as a distinct organizational unit of city government.

DEPRECIATION

An accounting recognition that reduces a portion of the original cost of a business asset over several years as the value of the asset decreases.

DIVISION

As subdivisions of departments, divisions are budgetary or organizational units of government with limited sets of work responsibilities within their department. Divisions also serve to increase budget accountability.

ENCUMBRANCES

The amount of funds committed to vendors for goods or services received or to be received by the City as specified in a City purchase order.

ENTERPRISE FUND

An accounting entity which the City uses to record and report transactions for its business-type activities. All expenditures must be supported by income dedicated to the fund. The most common enterprise funds are utility funds.

EXPENDITURE

The payment for goods and services. On the cash-basis, expenditures are recognized only when the payments are made for the cost of goods received or services rendered.

FEES

A general term for any charge for services levied by government associated with providing a service or permitting an activity. Major types of fees include business licenses and user charges.

FINES AND FORFEITURES

Revenue category which primarily includes court, police, traffic and parking fines, and forfeitures.

FISCAL POLICY

The City's policies with respect to revenues, spending, and debt management as these relate to government services, programs, and capital investment. Fiscal policy provides an agreed upon set of principles for the planning and programming of government budgets and their funding.

FISCAL YEAR

The twelve-month period which an organization designates as its operating year. In Kirkland, the fiscal year coincides with the calendar year. The City prepares a biennial budget for a period of two fiscal years, beginning in an odd-numbered year.

FIXED ASSETS

A long-term tangible piece of property that the City owns and is not expected to be consumed or converted into cash any sooner than at least one year's time.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)

Kirkland budgets its employee positions in terms of the work year of a regular, full-time employee. For example, when the City budgets a position full-time for only six months, that position is 0.5 FTE. Likewise, a half-time position budgeted for a full year is also 0.5 FTE. A full-time position is 1.00 FTE.

FUND

Municipal governments organize and operate their accounting systems on a fund basis. The formal definition of the fund is an independent financial and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts in which cities record financial transactions relating to revenues, expenditures, assets, and liabilities. Each fund must be budgeted independently with revenues equal to expenditures. With the exception of the General Fund, which accounts for general purpose activities and unrestricted revenue sources, each fund has a unique funding source and purpose. By establishing funds, the City can account for the use of

restricted revenue sources and carry on specific activities or pursue specific objectives.

FUND BALANCE

The cumulative difference between expenditures and revenue over the life of a fund. A negative fund balance is usually referred to as a deficit.

GAAP (GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES)

Both industry and governments use Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as standards for accounting and reporting financial activity. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) currently sets government GAAP. Adherence to GAAP assures that financial reports of all state and local governments - regardless of jurisdictional legal provisions and customs - contain the same type of financial statements and disclosures, for the same categories and types of funds and account groups, based on the same measurement and classification criteria.

GASB 34

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 34 (GASB 34) sets requirements for the content and format of the annual financial report.

GENERAL FUND

The General Fund accounts for revenues and expenditures associated with ordinary City operations that are not required to be accounted for in another fund. Individual departments within the General Fund account for expenditures incurred to provide various general-purpose municipal services.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

Bonds for which the City pledges its full faith and credit (the general taxing power) for repayment. Debt Service is paid from property tax revenue levied (in the case of voter-approved bonds) or other general revenue (in the case of Councilmanic bonds).

GRANT

A transfer of county, state, or federal monies to the City, usually for specific programs or activities.

INDIRECT COST

Cost of centrally provided internal services for which there is a citywide benefit that cannot be readily identified to specific departments.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Long-lived capital assets that can be preserved for a significantly greater number of years than most capital assets and are stationary in nature.

INTERFUND TRANSFERS

When the City moves money between its various funds, it makes an interfund transfer.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES

Revenues from other governments in the form of state shared revenue and grants.

INTERNAL CONTROLS

Policies and procedures established to provide reasonable assurance that specific government objectives will be achieved.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUND

An accounting entity which the City uses to record and report transactions for goods and services provided by one department to other City departments on a cost reimbursement basis. The City currently has three internal service funds, the Equipment Rental Fund, Facilities Fund and the Information Technology Fund.

LEOFF

The State of Washington's Law Enforcement Officers and Firefighters Retirement System.

LEVY RATES

The rate of tax to be imposed on the assessed value of real property for the computation of property tax revenues. (See also Property Tax Levy)

LICENSES AND PERMITS

Revenue category that includes building permits, business licenses, and any other miscellaneous licenses.

LID

In a Local Improvement District the City makes special assessments against certain properties to defray part or all of the cost of a specific improvement or service which it deems will primarily benefit those properties. The assessments can be paid in full or in installments over a set period of time.

LINE-ITEM BUDGET

In its biennial budget, Kirkland estimates revenues and expenditures at the line-item level. The line-item budget contains a great degree of detail since it indicates how the City spends its money and the sources from which it receives revenue. Examples of line items in Kirkland's budget are postage, uniforms and clothing, hourly wages, fuel, etc.

MAINTENANCE

The act of keeping capital assets in a state of good repair. It includes preventive maintenance, normal periodic repairs, replacement of parts, structural components and so forth, and other activities needed to maintain the asset so that it continues to provide normal services and achieves its optimum life.

MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS

Kirkland uses this basis of accounting for year-end reporting which is adapted to the governmental fund type spending. The City recognizes revenues when they become both "measurable" and "available" to finance expenditures of the current period (i.e., when it is received). The City recognizes an expenditure, other than accrued interest on general fiscal long-term debt, when it is incurred (i.e., an obligation is made).

NONDEPARTMENTAL

This department has the sole purpose of accounting for all expenditures that the City cannot specifically designate to any operating department within a fund. Examples of expenses in the area include shared paper products and support of outside organizations.

NON-OPERATING BUDGET

The non-operating budget contains non-operating funds which the City uses to finance projects with limited objectives and/or finite life spans. By law,

these budgets do not lapse at the end of the biennium, but may be carried forward from year to year until the monies are fully expended or their purposes are accomplished or abandoned. As a matter of practice, Kirkland prepares biennial budgets for all non-operating funds. The non-operating budget accounts primarily for debt, reserves, and capital projects.

OBJECTIVE

A specific measurable achievement that may be accomplished within a specific time frame.

OPERATING BUDGET

The operating budget provides a plan for current expenditures and the proposed means of financing them. In a broader sense, the biennial operating budget is a statement of what services the municipality will deliver to its citizens.

OPERATING REVENUES

Funds that the government receives as income to pay for ongoing operations.

ORDINANCE

A formal legislative enactment by the Council or governing body of a governmental entity.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

Specific quantitative and qualitative measures of work performed as an indicator of specific department or program activity or accomplishment.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE

A measure of how well a particular result is being achieved. Indicators of program performance that are collected to show the impact of resources spent on city services directly tied to program results.

PERS

The State of Washington's Public Employees Retirement System for employees other than police and fire personnel.

PERSONNEL SERVICES

Expenditures which include salary costs, wages, and benefits, for full-time and part-time hourly employees and overtime expenses.

PRELIMINARY BUDGET

The recommended, but unapproved, biennial budget which the City Manager presents to the City Council and the public.

PROGRAM BUDGET

A program is made up of a group of similar services which have a common purpose. A program budget presents planned expenditures for each group of services without regard to the departments involved in performing the services. For example, most services performed by the Police and Fire departments are related to protecting the public and naturally become part of a Public Safety Program along with prosecuting personnel, the municipal court, and other related service activities.

PROPERTY TAX LEVY - REGULAR

This represents the amount of property tax allowable under State law which the City may levy annually without approval by the City's registered voters. Kirkland uses this tax primarily to support the General Fund and street-related services. The City also has a separately voted Parks Maintenance Levy. State law fixes the maximum levy in dollars per \$1,000 of assessed valuation and the annual rate at which total regular levy property taxes may increase.

PROPERTY TAX LEVY - SPECIAL (OR EXCESS)

This represents the amount of property tax which a city government may charge in excess of the "regular levy" upon the approval of this tax by a vote of the people. Cities most commonly use the revenue to pay the annual costs of voter-approved general obligation bonds. State law imposes a maximum limit on the dollar amount of such bonds which a city may have outstanding at any one time.

PROPRIETARY FUND

See Enterprise Fund.

RESERVE

An account which the City uses either to set aside budgeted revenues that it does not need to spend in the current biennium or to earmark revenues for a specific future purpose.

RESOURCES

Total dollars available for appropriation, including estimated revenues, interfund transfers, and other financing sources such as beginning resources forward balances.

RESOURCES FORWARD

Each City fund uses this revenue account to record estimated and actual resources available for expenditure in the biennium because of revenues collected in excess of the budget and/or expenditures less than the budget in the prior biennium. Can also be called Beginning Fund Balance.

RESTRICTED/UNRESTRICTED REVENUE

The City most commonly receives restricted revenue in three ways. First, a person pays a fee to the City and the City will use that money to provide a specific product, service, or capital asset. Second, the receipt of money is directly tied to an expenditure or is restricted by law. Finally, the City considers revenue restricted when voters or the City Council have designated it for a specific purpose. All other revenues are unrestricted.

REVENUE

Sources of income which the City receives during a fiscal year. Examples of revenue include taxes, intergovernmental grants, charges for service, and other financing sources such as the proceeds derived from the sale of fixed assets.

REVENUE BONDS

City-issued bonds which pledge future revenues, usually water, sewer, garbage, or drainage charges, to cover debt payments in addition to operating costs.

SERVICE PACKAGE

Capital equipment, a new service, or a project which City departments add to their basic budget to enhance the quality and/or quantity of service they provide to the public.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Funds used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

SUPPLIES

Cost of goods consumed by the City in the course of its operations.

TAX LEVY

The total amount to be raised by general property taxes for the purposes stated in the tax levy ordinance. (See also Property Tax Levy and Levy Rate.)

UNRESERVED FUND BALANCE

The funds remaining after reduction for reserved balances.

USER CHARGES

The amount the government receives for the provision of services and commodities, or the performance of specific services benefiting the person charged. User charges tend to be voluntary in nature, in contrast to mandatory property and income taxes. Citizens only pay user charges when a specific service is received.

