

Glossary of Budget Terms

The following budgetary terms are used frequently throughout the Governor's Budget, the Governor's Budget Summary, and the annual Budget (Appropriations) Bill. Definitions are provided for terminology that is common to all publications. For definitions of terms unique to a specific program area, please refer to the individual budget presentation.

Abatement

A reduction to an expenditure that has already been made. In state accounting, only specific types of receipts are accounted for as abatements, including refund of overpayment of salaries, rebates from vendors or third parties for defective or returned merchandise, jury duty and witness fees, and property damage or loss recoveries. (See *SAM 10220* for more detail.)

Abolishment of Fund

The closure of a fund pursuant to the operation of law. When a special fund is abolished, all of its assets and liabilities are transferred by the State Controller's Office to a successor fund, or if no successor fund is specified, then to the General Fund.

Accrual basis of accounting

The basis of accounting in which revenue is recorded when earned and expenditures are recorded when obligated, regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

Administration

Refers to the Governor's Office and those individuals, departments, and offices reporting to it (e.g., the Department of Finance).

Administration Program Costs

The indirect cost of a program, typically a share of the costs of the administrative units serving the entire department (e.g., the Director's Office, Legal, Personnel, Accounting, and Business Services). "Distributed Administration" costs represent the distribution of the indirect costs to the various program activities of a department. In most departments, all administrative costs are distributed. (See also "Indirect Costs" and "SWCAP.")

Administratively Established Positions

Positions authorized by the Department of Finance during a fiscal year that were not included in the Budget and are necessary for workload or administrative reasons. Such positions terminate at the end of the fiscal year, or, in order to continue, must meet certain criteria under Control Section 31.00. (*SAM 6406, Control Section 31.00*)

Agency

A legal or official reference to a government organization at any level in the state organizational hierarchy. (See the *UCM* for the hierarchy of State Government Organizations.)

OR A government organization belonging to the highest level of the state organizational hierarchy as defined in the *UCM*. An organization whose head (Agency Secretary) is designated by Governor's order as a cabinet member. (*SAM 6610*)

Allocation

A distribution of funds or costs from one account or appropriation to one or more accounts or appropriations (e.g., the allocation of approved deficiency funding from the statewide 9840 Budget Act items to departmental Budget Act items).

Allotment

The approved division of an amount (usually of an appropriation) to be expended for a particular purpose during a specified time period. An allotment is generally authorized on a line item expenditure basis by program or organization. (*SAM 8300 et seq*)

Amendment

A proposed or accepted change to a bill in the Legislature, the California Constitution, statutes enacted by the Legislature, or ballot initiative.

A-pages

A common reference to the Governor's Budget Summary. Budget highlights now contained in the Governor's Budget Summary were once contained in front of the Governor's Budget on pages A-1, A-2, etc., and were, therefore, called the A-pages.

Appropriated Revenue

Revenue which, as it is earned, is reserved and appropriated for a specific purpose. An example is student fees received by state colleges that are by law appropriated for the support of the colleges. The revenue does not become available for expenditure until it is earned.

Appropriation

Authorization for a specific agency to make expenditures or incur liabilities from a specific fund for a specific purpose. It is usually limited in amount and period of time during which the expenditure is to be incurred. For example, appropriations made by the Budget Act are available for encumbrance for one year, unless otherwise specified. Appropriations made by other legislation are available for encumbrance for three years, unless otherwise specified, and appropriations stating "without regard to fiscal year" shall be available from year to year until expended. Legislation or the California Constitution can provide continuous appropriations, and the voters can also make appropriations. An appropriation shall be available for encumbrance during the period specified therein, or if not specified, for a period of three years after the date upon which it first became available for encumbrance. Except for federal funds, liquidation of encumbrances must be within two years of the expiration date of the period of availability for encumbrance, at which time the undisbursed (i.e., unliquidated) balance of the appropriation is reverted back into the fund. Federal funds have four years to liquidate.

Appropriation Without Regard To Fiscal Year (AWRTFY)

An appropriation for a specified amount that is available from year to year until expended.

Appropriations Limit, State (SAL)

The constitutional limit on the growth of certain appropriations from tax proceeds, generally set to the level of the prior year's appropriation limit as adjusted for changes in cost of living and population. Other adjustments may be made for such reasons as the transfer of services from one government entity to another. (*Article XIII B, § 8; GC Sec. 7900 et seq; CS 12.00*)

Appropriation Schedule

The detail of an appropriation (e.g., in the Budget Act), showing the distribution of the appropriation to each of the categories, programs, or projects thereof.

Assembly

California's lower house of the Legislature composed of 80 members who are elected for two-year terms and may serve a maximum of three terms. (*Article IV, § 2 (a)*)

Audit

Typically a review of financial statements or performance activity (such as of an agency or program) to determine conformity or compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and/or standards. The state has three central organizations that perform audits of state agencies: the State Controller's Office, the

Department of Finance, and the Bureau of State Audits. Many state departments also have internal audit units to review their internal functions and program activities. (*SAM 20000, etc.*)

Augmentation

An authorized increase to a previously authorized appropriation or allotment. This increase can be authorized by Budget Act provisional language, control sections, or other legislation. Usually a Budget Revision or an Executive Order is processed to implement the increase.

Authorized

Given the force of law (e.g., by statute). For some action or quantity to be authorized, it must be possible to identify the enabling source and date of authorization.

Authorized Positions

As reflected in the Governor's Budget, authorized positions represent a point-in-time number as of July 1 of the current year. For past year, authorized positions represents the number of actual personnel years for that year. For current year, authorized positions include all regular ongoing positions approved in the Budget Act for that year, less positions abolished because of continued vacancy. For budget year, the number of authorized positions is the same as current year except for adjustments for any positions that will expire by the end of the current year. The detail of authorized positions by department and classification is published in the annual "Salaries and Wages Supplement." Changes in authorized positions are listed at the end of each department's budget presentation in the Governor's Budget. (*GC 19818; SAM 6406*)

Availability Period

The time period during which an appropriation may be encumbered (i.e., committed for expenditure), usually specified by the law creating the appropriation. If no specific time is provided in financial legislation, the period of availability automatically becomes three years. Unless otherwise provided, Budget Act appropriations are available for one year. However based on project phase, capital outlay projects may have up to three years to encumber. An appropriation with the term "without regard to fiscal year" has an unlimited period of availability and may be encumbered at any time until the funding is exhausted. (See also "Encumbrances")

Balance Available

In regards to a fund, it is the excess of assets over liabilities and reserves that is available for appropriation. For appropriations, it is the unobligated balance still available.

Baseline Adjustment

A change from the currently authorized budget necessary to maintain the current level of service or activities in the current year or in a future year. Also referred to as Workload Budget Adjustment.

Baseline Budget

The anticipated costs of carrying out the current level of service or activities as authorized by the Legislature. It sometimes includes adjustments for cost increases, but does not include changes in level of service beyond those authorized by the Legislature. Also referred to as Workload Budget. (*SAM 6315*)

Bill

A draft of a proposed law presented to the Legislature for enactment. (A bill has greater legal formality and standing than a resolution.)

OR An invoice, or itemized statement, of an amount owing for goods and services received.

Board of Control, State

Previous name for the California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board.

Bond Funds

For legal basis budgeting purposes, funds used to account for the receipt and disbursement of non-self liquidating general obligation bond proceeds. These funds do not account for the debt retirement since the liability created by the sale of bonds is not a liability of bond funds. Depending on the provisions of the bond act, either the General Fund or a sinking fund pays the principal and interest on the general obligation bonds. The proceeds and debt of bonds related to self-liquidating bonds are included in nongovernmental cost funds. (SAM 14400)

Budget

A plan of operation expressed in terms of financial or other resource requirements for a specific period of time. (GC 13320, 13335; SAM 6120)

Budget Act (BA)

An annual statute authorizing state departments to expend appropriated funds for the purposes stated in the Governor's Budget and amended by the Legislature. (SAM 6333)

Budget Bill

Legislation presenting the Governor's proposal for spending authorization for the next fiscal year. This bill is prepared by the Department of Finance and submitted to each house of the Legislature in January (accompanying the Governor's Budget). The bills' authors are typically the budget committee chairpersons.

The California Constitution requires the Legislature to pass the Budget Bill and send it by June 15 each year to the Governor for signature. After signature by the Governor, the Budget Bill becomes the Budget Act. (Art. IV. § 12(c); GC 13338; SAM 6325, 6333)

Budget Change Proposal (BCP)

A proposal to change the level of service or funding sources for activities authorized by the Legislature, propose new program activities not currently authorized, or to delete existing programs. The Department of Finance annually issues a Budget Letter with specific instructions for preparing BCPs. (SAM 6120)

Budget Cycle

The period of time, usually one year, required to prepare a state financial plan and enact that portion of it applying to the budget year. Significant events in the cycle include:

- preparation of the Governor's proposed budget (mostly done between July 1st and January (10)
- submission of the Governor's Budget and Budget Bill to the Legislature (by January 10)
- submission the Legislature of proposed adjustments to the Governor's Budget
 - April 1 - adjustments other than Capital Outlay and May Revision
 - May 1 - Capital Outlay appropriation adjustments
 - May 14 - May Revision adjustments for changes in General Fund revenues, necessary expenditure reductions to reflect updated revenue, and funding for Proposition 98, caseload, and population

review and revision of the Governor's Budget by the Legislature

return of the revised budget to the Governor for signature after any line-item vetoes (which the California Constitution requires be done by June 15)

signing of the budget by the Governor (ideally by June 30). (SAM 6150) (GC 13308)

Budget, Program or Traditional

A program budget expresses the operating plan in terms of the costs of activities (programs) to be undertaken to achieve specific goals and objectives. A traditional (or object of expenditure) budget expresses the plan in terms of categories of costs of the goods or services to be used to perform specific functions.

The Governor's Budget is primarily a program budget but also includes detailed categorization of proposed expenditures for goods and services (Expenditures by Category) for State Operations for each department. (*GC 13336; SAM 6210, 6220*)

Budget Revision (BR)

A document, usually approved by the Department of Finance, that cites a legal authority to authorize a change in an appropriation. Typically, BRs either increase the appropriation or make adjustments to the categories or programs within the appropriation as scheduled. (*SAM 6533, 6542, 6545*)

Budget Year (BY)

The next state fiscal year, beginning July 1 and ending June 30, for which the Governor's Budget is submitted (i.e., the year following the current fiscal year).

Capital Outlay (CO)

A character of expenditure of funds to acquire land, plan and construct new buildings, expand or modify existing buildings, and/or purchase equipment related to such construction. (*CS 3.00*)

Carryover

The unencumbered balance of an appropriation available for expenditure in years subsequent to the year of enactment. For example, if a three-year appropriation is not fully encumbered in the first year, the remaining amount is carried over to the next fiscal year.

Cash Basis

The basis of accounting that records receipts and disbursements when cash is received or paid.

Cash Flow Statement

A statement of cash receipts and disbursements for a specified period of time. Amounts recorded as accruals, which do not affect cash, are not reflected in this statement.

Category

A grouping of related types of expenditures, such as Personal Services, Operating Expenses and Equipment, Reimbursements, Special Items of Expense, Unclassified, Local Costs, Capital Costs, and Internal Cost Recovery. (*UCM*)

Category Transfer

An allowed transfer between categories or functions within the same schedule of an appropriation. Such transfers are presently authorized by Control Section 26.00 of the Budget Act (and prior to 1996-97, by Section 6.50 of the Budget Act). The control section specifies the amounts of the allowable transfers and reporting requirements.

Change Book System

The system the Department of Finance uses to record all the legislative changes made to the Governor's Budget and the final actions on the budget taken by the Legislature and Governor. A

“Final Change Book” is published after enactment of the Budget Act. It includes detailed fiscal information on the changes made by the Legislature and by the Governor's vetoes. (SAM 6355)

Change Tables

Change tables are included in the Governor's Budget Summary to provide the reader a snapshot of proposed expenditure and position adjustments in each agency, why those changes are being proposed, and their dollar and position impact. There is one change table for each of the following agencies or sub-agencies: Legislative, Judicial, and Executive; State and Consumer Services; Business, Transportation, and Housing; Resources; Environmental Protection; Health and Human Services; Corrections and Rehabilitation; K-12 Education; Higher Education; Labor and Workforce Development; and General Government.

The Change Tables include two adjustment categories: workload and policy. The most important policy and workload adjustments may be individually highlighted or included in a category. The categories are comprised of standard workload adjustments displayed in each agency change table. Some change tables may include specific categories that are unique to a particular agency. Below are the standard change table categories or headings including definitions:

- **Workload Budget** - See “Workload Budget.”
- **Policy Adjustments** - See “Policy Adjustments.”
- **Infrastructure Adjustments** - Adjustments to provide funding for capital outlay (an expenditure of funds to acquire land or other real property, plan and construct new buildings, expand or modify existing buildings, and/or purchase equipment related to such construction).
- **Enrollment/Caseload/Population** - See “Enrollment, Caseload, & Population Adjustments.”
- **Employee Compensation/Retirement** - See “Employee Compensation/Retirement.”
- **Statutory Cost -of-Living Adjustments** - Cost-of-living adjustments required by law.
- **Court Orders/Lawsuits** - Costs resulting from court-ordered settlements or judgments against the state.
- **Expiring Programs or Positions** - Reduction of the budget-year funding and positions for expiring programs or positions.
- **One-Time Cost Reductions** - Reductions of the budget-year funding and positions to account for one-time costs budgeted in the current year.
- **Full-Year Cost of New Programs** - Increases to the budget year funding and positions to reflect the full-year costs of programs authorized to begin after July 1 of the current fiscal year (does not include the full year effect of employee compensation adjustments that are displayed separately).
- **Other Workload Adjustments** - This category includes all workload adjustments not included in one of the aforementioned categories. Adjustments reflected in this category may include reductions for vacant positions per Government Code 12439, new legislation (i.e., costs not already built in the current year enacted budget total), carryovers and reappropriations of funds to be used for the same purposes, Pro Rata costs, and Statewide Costs Allocation Plan (SWCAP) adjustments. Pro Rata costs represent General Fund recoveries from special funds for statewide general administrative costs incurred by central service agencies. SWCAP adjustments represent General Fund recoveries from federal funds for statewide general administrative costs incurred by central service agencies.

Changes in Authorized Positions (“Schedule 2”)

A schedule included at the end of each department's budget display in the Governor's Budget that reflects staffing changes made subsequent to the adoption of the current year budget. This schedule documents transfers, positions established, and selected reclassifications, as well as proposed new positions for the budget year. (SAM 6406)

Chapter

The reference assigned by the Secretary of State to an enacted bill, numbered sequentially in order of enactment each calendar year. The enacted bill is then referred to by this "chapter" number and the

year in which it became law. For example, *Chapter 1, Statutes of 1997*, would refer to the first bill enacted in 1997.

Character of Expenditure

A classification identifying the purpose of an expenditure, such as State Operations, Local Assistance, or Capital Outlay. (*UCM*)

Claim Schedule

A request from a state agency to the State Controller's Office to disburse payment from an appropriation or account for a lawful state obligation. The claim schedule identifies the appropriation or account to be charged, the payee, the amount to be paid, and an affidavit attesting to the validity of the request.

COBCP

Capital outlay budgets are zero-based each year, therefore, the department must submit a written capital outlay budget change proposal for each new project or subsequent phase of an existing project for which the department requests funding. (*SAM 6818*)

Codes, Uniform

See "Uniform Codes Manual."

Conference Committee

A committee of up to three members (two from the majority party, one from the minority party) from each house, appointed to meet and resolve differences between versions of a bill (e.g., when one house of the Legislature does not concur with bill amendments made by the other house). If resolution cannot be reached, another conference committee can be selected, but no more than three different conference committees can be appointed on any one bill. Budget staff commonly refer to the conference committee on the annual budget bill as the "Conference Committee." (*SAM 6340*)

Continuing Appropriation

An appropriation for a set amount that is available for more than one year.

Continuous Appropriation

Constitutional or statutory expenditure authorization which is renewed each year without further legislative action. The amount available may be a specific, recurring sum each year; all or a specified portion of the proceeds of specified revenues which have been dedicated permanently to a certain purpose; or it may be whatever amount is designated for the purpose as determined by formula, e.g., school apportionments. Note: Government Code Section 13340 sunsets statutory continuous appropriations on June 30 with exceptions specified in the code and other statutes. Section 30.00 of the annual Budget Act traditionally extends the continuous appropriations for one additional fiscal year. (*GC 13340; SAM 8382*)

Continuously Vacant Positions

On July 1, positions which were continuously vacant for six consecutive monthly pay periods during the preceding fiscal year are abolished by the State Controller's Office. The six consecutive monthly pay periods may occur entirely within one fiscal year or between two consecutive fiscal years. The exceptions to this rule are positions exempt from civil service and instructional positions authorized for the California State University. The Department of Finance may authorize the reestablishment of positions in cases where the vacancies were (1) due to a hiring freeze, (2) the department has diligently attempted to fill the position but was unable to complete all steps to fill the position within six months, (3) the position is determined to be hard-to-fill, (4) the position has been designated as a management position for the purposes of collective bargaining and has been held vacant pending the appointment of the director or other chief executive officer of the department as part of the transition from one Governor to the succeeding Governor, or, (5) late enactment of the budget causes the department to delay filling the position, and the Department of Finance approves an agency's written

appeal to continue the positions. In addition, departments may self-certify reestablishments by August 15 for positions that meet specified conditions during the vacancy period.

By October 15 of each year, the State Controller's Office is required to notify the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and the Department of Finance of the continuously vacant positions identified for the preceding fiscal year.

(GC 12439)

Control Sections

Sections of the Budget Act (i.e., 3.00 to the end) providing specific controls on the appropriations itemized in Section 2.00 of the Budget Act. See more detail under "Sections."

Conversion Code Listing

See "Finance Conversion Code Listing."

Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)

Increases provided in state-funded programs that include periodic adjustments predetermined in state law (statutory, such as K-12 education apportionments), or established at optional levels (discretionary) by the Administration and the Legislature each year through the budget process.

Current Year (CY)

A term used in budgeting and accounting to designate the operations of the present fiscal year in contrast to past or future periods. (See also "Fiscal Year.")

Debt Service

The amount of money required to pay interest on outstanding bonds and the principal of maturing bonds.

Deficiency

A lack or shortage of (1) money in a fund, (2) expenditure authority due to an insufficient appropriation, or (3) expenditure authority due to a cash problem (e.g., reimbursements not received on a timely basis). See Budget Act 9840 Items.

Department

A governmental organization, usually belonging to the third level of the state organizational hierarchy as defined in the Uniform Codes Manual. *(UCM)*

Department of Finance (Finance)

The department that is delegated the responsibility for preparation of the Governor's Budget. The Director of Finance functions as the Governor's chief fiscal advisor. Major activities of the department include:

Establish appropriate fiscal policies to carry out the Administration's programs

Prepare, enact, and administer the State's Annual Financial Plan

Analyze legislation that has a fiscal impact

Administer and maintain CALSTARS

Monitor/audit expenditures by state departments to ensure compliance with approved standards and policies

Develop economic forecasts and revenue estimates

Develop population and enrollment estimates and projections

Review expenditures on data processing activities of department

(GC 13000 et seq.)

Detail of Appropriations and Adjustments

A budget display, for each organization, that reflects appropriations and adjustments by fund source for each character of expenditure, (i.e., State Operations, Local Assistance, and Capital Outlay). (SAM 6478)

Element

A subdivision of a budgetary program and the second level of the program structure in the Uniform Codes Manual.

Employee Compensation/Retirement

Salary, benefit, employer retirement rate contribution adjustments, and any other related statewide compensation adjustments for state employees. Various 9800 Items of the Budget Act appropriate funds for compensation increases for most state employees (excluding Higher Education and some others), that is, they appropriate the incremental adjustment proposed for the salary and benefit adjustments for the budget year. The base salary and benefit levels are included in individual agency/departmental budgets.

Encumbrance

The commitment of all or part of an appropriation for future expenditures. Encumbrances are accrued as expenditures by departments at year-end and included in expenditure totals in individual budget displays. On a state-wide basis, an adjustment is made for the General Fund to remove from the expenditure totals the amount of encumbrances where goods and services have not been received. The amount of encumbrances where goods and services have not been received is shown in the Reserve for Encumbrances. This adjustment and the use of the Reserve for Encumbrances are in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and is required by Government Code Section 13306.

Enrolled Bill Report (EBR)

An analysis prepared on Legislative measures passed by both houses and referred to the Governor, to provide the Governor's Office with information concerning the measure with a recommendation for action by the Governor. While approved bill analyses become public information, EBRs do not. Note that EBRs are not prepared for Constitutional Amendments, or for Concurrent, Joint, or single house resolutions, since these are not acted upon by the Governor. (SAM 6965)

Enrollment, Caseload, & Population Adjustments

These adjustments are generally formula or population driven.

Excess Vacant Positions

Positions in excess of those necessary to meet budgeted salary savings. For example, a department which had 95 budgeted personnel years (100 authorized positions less 5 for salary savings) but actual expenditure of only 91 personnel years, would have had 4 "excess vacant positions" (plus or minus other adjustments pursuant to Department of Finance instructions and review).

Executive Branch

One of the three branches of state government, responsible for implementing and administering the state's laws and programs. The Governor's Office and those individuals, departments, and offices reporting to it (the Administration) are part of the Executive Branch.

Executive Order (EO)

A budget document, issued by the Department of Finance, requesting the State Controller's Office to make an adjustment in their accounts. The adjustments are typically authorized by appropriation language, Budget Act control sections, and other statutes. An EO is used when the adjustment makes increases or decreases on a state-wide basis, involves two or more appropriations, or makes certain transfers or loans between funds.

Exempts

State employees exempt from civil service pursuant to subdivision (e), (f), or (g) of Section 4 of Article VII of the California Constitution. Examples include department directors and other gubernatorial appointees. (*SAM 0400*)

Expenditure

Where accounts are kept on a cash basis, the term designates only actual cash disbursements. For individual departments, where accounts are kept on an accrual or a modified accrual basis, expenditures represent the amount of an appropriation used for goods and services ordered, whether paid or unpaid.

However for the General Fund, expenditures are adjusted on a statewide basis to reflect only amounts where goods and services have been received.

Expenditure Authority

The authorization to make an expenditure (usually by a budget act appropriation, provisional language or other legislation).

Expenditures by Category (formerly Summary by Object)

A budget display, for each department, that reflects actual past year, estimated current year, and proposed budget year expenditures presented by character of expenditure (e.g., State Operations and/or Local Assistance) and category of expenditure (e.g., Personal Services, Operating Expenses and Equipment).

3-year Expenditures and Positions (formerly Summary of Program Requirements)

A display at the start of each departmental budget that presents the various departmental programs by title, dollar totals, personnel years, and source of funds for the past, current, and budget years.

Feasibility Study Report (FSR)

A document proposing an information technology project that contains analyses of options, cost estimates, and other information. (*SAM 4920-4930*)

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)

The 12-month accounting period of the federal government, beginning on October 1 and ending the following September 30. For example, a reference to FFY 2006 means the period beginning October 1, 2005 and ending September 30, 2006. (See also "Fiscal Year.")

Federal Funds

For legal basis budgeting purposes, classification of funds into which money received in trust from an agency of the federal government will be deposited and expended by a state department in accordance with state and/or federal rules and regulations. State departments must deposit federal grant funds in the Federal Trust Fund, or other appropriate federal fund in the State Treasury. (*GC 13326 (Finance approval), 13338 approp. of FF, CS 8.50*)

Feeder Funds

For legal basis accounting purposes, funds into which certain taxes or fees are deposited upon collection. In some cases administrative costs, collection expenses, and refunds are paid. The balance of these funds is transferable at any time by the State Controller's Office to the receiving fund.

Final Budget

Generally refers to the Governor's Budget as amended by actions taken on the Budget Bill (e.g. legislative changes, Governor's vetoes). Note: Subsequent legislation (law enacted after the Budget Bill is chaptered) may add, delete, or change appropriations or require other actions that affect a budget appropriation.

Final Budget Summary

A document produced by the Department of Finance after enactment of the Budget Act which reflects the Budget Act, any vetoes to language and/or appropriations, technical corrections to the Budget Act, and summary budget information. (See also "Budget Act," "Change Book.") (SAM 6130, 6350)

Finance Conversion Code (FCC) Listing

A listing distributed by the State Controller's Office to departments each spring, which based upon departmental coding updates, will dictate how the salaries and wages detail will be displayed in the Salaries and Wages publication. (SAM 6430)

Finance Letter (FL)

Proposals made, by the Director of Finance to the chairpersons of the budget committees in each house, to amend the Budget Bill and the Governor's Budget from that submitted on January 10 to reflect a revised plan of expenditure for the budget year and/or current year. Specifically, the Department of Finance is required to provide the Legislature with updated expenditure and revenue information for all policy adjustments by April 1, capital outlay technical changes by May 1, and changes for caseload, population, enrollment, updated revenues, and Proposition 98 by May 14. (GC 13308)

Fiscal Committees

Committees of members in each house of the Legislature that review the fiscal impact of proposed legislation, including the Budget Bill. Currently, the fiscal committees include the Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee, Senate Appropriations Committee, Assembly Appropriations Committee, and the Assembly Budget Committee. The Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee and the Assembly Budget Committee are broken into subcommittees responsible for specific state departments or subject areas. Both houses also have Revenue and Taxation Committees that are often considered fiscal committees.

Fiscal Impact Analysis

Typically refers to a section of an analysis (e.g., bill analysis) that identifies the costs and revenue impact of a proposal and, to the extent possible, a specific numeric estimate for applicable fiscal years.

Fiscal Year (FY)

A 12-month period during which income is earned and received, obligations are incurred, encumbrances are made, appropriations are expended, and for which other fiscal transactions are recorded. In California state government, the fiscal year begins July 1 and ends the following June 30. If reference is made to the state's FY 2006, this is the time period beginning July 1, 2006 and ending June 30, 2007. (See also "Federal Fiscal Year.") (GC 13290)

Floor

The Assembly or Senate chambers or the term used to describe the location of a bill or the type of session. Matters may be referred to as "on the floor".

Form 9

A request by a department for space planning services (e.g., new or additional space lease extensions, or renewals in noninstitutional) and also reviewed by the Department of Finance. (SAM 6454)

Form 22

A department's request to transfer money to the Architectural Revolving Fund (e.g., for building improvements), reviewed by the Department of Finance. (GC 14957; SAM 1321.1)

Fund

A legal budgeting and accounting entity that provides for the segregation of moneys or other resources in the State Treasury for 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 balance, as well as its income and expenditures.

Fund Balance

Excess of a fund's assets over its liabilities and reserves.

Fund Condition Statement

A budget display, included in the Governor's Budget, summarizing the operations of a fund for the past, current, and budget years. The display includes the beginning balance, prior year adjustments, revenue, transfers, loans, expenditures, the ending balance, and any reserves. Fund Condition Statements are required for all special funds. The Fund Condition Statement for the General Fund is Summary Schedule 1. Other funds are displayed at the discretion of the Department of Finance.

General Fund (GF)

For legal basis accounting and budgeting purposes, the predominant fund for financing state government programs, used to account for revenues which are not specifically designated to be accounted for by any other fund. The primary sources of revenue for the General Fund are the personal income tax, sales tax, and bank and corporation taxes. The major uses of the General Fund are education (K-12 and higher education), health and human service programs, youth and adult correctional programs, and tax relief.

Governmental Cost Funds

Funds that derive revenue from taxes, licenses, and fees.

Governor's Budget

The publication the Governor presents to the Legislature, by January 10 each year. It contains recommendations and estimates for the state's financial operations for the budget year. It also displays the actual revenues and expenditures of the state for the prior fiscal year and updates estimates for the current year revenues and expenditures. This publication is also produced in a web format known as the Proposed Budget Detail on the Department of Finance website. (*Article IV, § 12; SAM 6120, et seq*)

Governor's Budget Summary (or A-Pages)

A companion publication to the Governor's Budget that outlines the Governor's policies, goals, and objectives for the budget year. It provides a perspective on significant fiscal and/or structural proposals. This publication is also produced in a web format known as the Proposed Budget Summary on the Department of Finance web site.

Grants

Typically used to describe amounts of money received by an organization for a specific purpose but with no obligation to repay (in contrast to a loan, although the award may stipulate repayment of funds under certain circumstances). For example, the state receives some federal grants for the implementation of health and community development programs, and the state also awards various grants to local governments, private organizations and individuals according to criteria applicable to the program.

Hot Books

Binders or other compilations of reference materials the Department of Finance budget staff use when testifying on the Governor's Budget before the Legislature.

Indirect Costs

Costs which by their nature cannot be readily associated with a specific organization unit or program. Like general administrative expenses, indirect costs are distributed to the organizational unit(s) or program(s) which benefit from their incurrence.

Initiative

The power of the electors to propose statutes or Constitutional amendments and to adopt or reject them. An initiative must be limited to a single subject and be filed with the Secretary of State with the appropriate number of voter signatures in order to be placed on the ballot. (*Article II, § 8*)

Item

Another word for appropriation.

Judgments

Usually refers to decisions made by courts against the state. Payment of judgments is subject to a variety of controls and procedures.

Language Sheets

Copies of the current Budget Act appropriation items provided to Finance and departmental staff each fall to update for the proposed Governor's Budget. These updated language sheets become the proposed Budget Bill. In the spring, language sheets for the Budget Bill are updated to reflect revisions to the proposed appropriation amounts, Item schedule(s), and provisions, and become the Budget Act.

Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO)

A non-partisan organization that provides advice to the Legislature on fiscal and policy matters. For example, the LAO annually publishes a detailed analysis of the Governor's Budget and this document becomes the initial basis for legislative hearings on the Budget Bill. (*SAM 7360*)

Legislative Counsel Bureau

A staff of attorneys who draft legislation (bills) and proposed amendments, and review, analyze and render opinions on legal matters for the legislative members.

Legislative Counsel Digest

A summary of what a legislative measure does contrasting existing law and the proposed change. This summary appears on the first page of a bill.

Legislative Information System (LIS)

An on-line system developed and used by the Department of Finance to maintain current information about all bills introduced in the Assembly and Senate for the current two-year session, and for other recently completed sessions. Finance analysts use this system to prepare bill analyses.

Legislature, California

A two-house body of elected representatives vested with the responsibility and power to make laws affecting the state (except as limited by the veto power of the Governor). See also "Assembly" and "Senate."

Limited-Term Position (LT)

Any position that has been authorized only for a specific length of time with a set termination date. Limited-term positions may be authorized during the budget process or in transactions approved by the Department of Finance. (*SAM 6515*)

Line Item

See "Objects of Expenditure."

Local Assistance (LA)

The character of expenditures made for the support of local government or other locally administered activities.

Mandates

See "State-Mandated Local Program." (*UCM*)

May Revision

An annual update to the Governor's Budget containing a revised estimate of General Fund revenues for the current and ensuing fiscal years, any proposals to adjust expenditures to reflect updated revenue estimates, and all proposed adjustments to Proposition 98, presented by the Department of Finance to the Legislature by May 14 of each year. (See also "Finance Letter.") (*SAM 6130 and GC 13308*)

Merit Salary Adjustment (MSA)

A cost factor resulting from the periodic increase in salaries paid to personnel occupying authorized positions. Personnel generally receive a salary increase of five percent per year up to the upper salary limit of the classification, contingent upon the employing agency certifying that the employee's job performance meets the level of quality and quantity expected by the agency, considering the employee's experience in the position.

Merit salary adjustments for employees of the University of California and the California State University are determined in accordance with rules established by the regents and the trustees, respectively.

Funding typically is not provided for MSAs in the budget; any additional costs incurred by a department usually must be absorbed from within existing resources. (*GC 19832*)

Minor Capital Outlay

Construction projects, or equipment acquired to complete a construction project, estimated to cost less than \$400,000, with specified exemptions in the Resources Agency.

Modified Accrual Basis

For legal basis accounting purposes, the basis of accounting that accrues revenue earned but not received, if it is measurable and estimated to be collectible in the ensuing fiscal year, and expenditures when incurred, except for the interest on long term debt that is not due and payable. This basis is used for the General Fund.

Non-add

Refers to a numerical value that is displayed in parentheses for informational purposes but is not included in computing totals, usually because the amounts are already accounted for in the system or display.

Nongovernmental Cost Funds

For legal basis budgeting purposes, used to budget and account for revenues other than general and special taxes, licenses, and fees or certain other state revenues (excluding bond proceeds and federal receipts).

Object of Expenditure (Objects)

A classification of expenditures based on the type of goods or services received. For example, the budget category of Personal Services includes the objects of Salaries and Wages and Staff Benefits. The Governor's Budget includes a Expenditures by Category for each department at this level. These objects may be further subdivided into line items such as State Employees' Retirement and Workers' Compensation. (*UCM*)

Obligations

Amounts that a governmental unit may legally be required to pay out of its resources. These may include unliquidated accruals representing goods or services received but not yet paid for and liabilities not encumbered.

One-Time Cost

A proposed or actual expenditure that is non-recurring (usually only in one annual budget) and not permanently included in baseline expenditures. Departments make baseline adjustments to remove prior year one-time costs and appropriately reduce their expenditure authority in subsequent years' budgets.

Operating Expenses and Equipment (OE&E)

A category of a support appropriation which includes objects of expenditure such as general expenses, printing, communication, travel, data processing, equipment, and accessories for the equipment. (SAM 6451)

Organization Code

The four-digit code assigned to each state governmental entity (and sometimes to unique budgetary programs) for fiscal system purposes. The organization code is the first segment of the budget item/appropriation number. (UCM)

Out-of-State Travel (OST) blanket

A request by a state agency for Department of Finance approval of the proposed out-of-state trips to be taken by that agency's personnel during the fiscal year. (SAM 0760-0765)

Overhead

Those elements of cost necessary in the production of an article or the performance of a service that are of such a nature that the amount applicable to the product or service cannot be determined directly. Usually they relate to those costs that do not become an integral part of the finished product or service, such as rent, heat, light, supplies, management, or supervision. See also "Indirect Costs."

Overhead Unit

An organizational unit that benefits the production of an article or a service but that cannot be directly associated with an article or service to distribute all of its expenditures to elements and/or work authorizations. The cost of overhead units are distributed to operating units or programs within the department. (See "Administration Program Costs.")

Past Year

The most recently completed fiscal year. (See also "Fiscal Year.")

Performance Budget

A budget wherein proposed expenditures are organized and tracked primarily by measurable performance objectives for activities or work programs. A performance budget may also incorporate other bases of expenditure classification, such as character and object, but these are given a subordinate status to activity performance.

Personal Services

A category of expenditure which includes such objects of expenditures as the payment of salaries and wages of state employees and employee benefits, including the state's contribution to the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, insurance premiums for workers' compensation, and the state's share of employees' health insurance. See also "Objects of Expenditure." (SAM 6403, 6506)

Personnel Year (PY)

The actual or estimated portion of a position expended for the performance of work. For example, a full-time position that was filled by an employee for half of a year would result in an expenditure of 0.5 personnel year. This may also be referred to as a personnel year equivalent.

Plan of Financial Adjustment (PFA)

A plan proposed by a department, reviewed by the Department of Finance, and accepted by the State Controller's Office (SCO), to permit the SCO to transfer monies from one item to another within a department's appropriations. A PFA might be used, for example, to allow the department to pay all administrative costs out of its main fund and then to transfer into that fund appropriate amounts from its other funds for their shares of the costs paid. The SCO transfers the funds upon receipt of a letter from the department stating the amount to be transferred based on the criteria for cost distribution in the approved PFA. (SAM 8715)

Planning Estimate (PE)

A document used to record and monitor those current and budget year expenditure adjustments including budget change proposals approved for inclusion in the Governor's Budget. PEs are broken down by department, fund type, character, Budget Bill/Act appropriation number, and "lines" (i.e., expenditure groupings such as employee compensation, price increases, one-time costs). PEs are primarily used to record the incremental decisions made about changes to each base budget, are updated at frequent intervals, and can be used for quick planning or "what if" analyses. PEs identify all proposed expenditure changes (baseline and policy) to the previous year's Budget Act, and once budget preparation is complete, PEs will tie to all other fiscal characterizations of the proposed Governor's Budget. (The term is sometimes used synonymously with Planning Estimate Line, which is one specific expenditure grouping.)

Planning Estimate Line

A separate planning estimate adjustment or entry for a particular expenditure or type. (See "Planning Estimate.")

Policy Adjustments

Changes to existing law or Administration policies. These adjustments require action by the Governor and/or Legislature and modify the workload budget.

Pooled Money Investment Account (PMIA)

A State Treasurer's Office accountability account maintained by the State Controller's Office to account for short-term investments purchased by the State Treasurer's Office as designated by the Pooled Money Investment Board on behalf of various funds.

Pooled Money Investment Board (PMIB)

A board comprised of the Director of Finance, State Treasurer, and the State Controller, the purpose of which is to design an effective cash management and investment program, using all monies flowing through the Treasurer's bank accounts and keeping all available monies invested consistent with the goals of safety, liquidity, and yield. (SAM 7350)

Positions

See "Authorized Positions."

Price Increase

A budget adjustment to reflect the inflation factors for specified operating expenses consistent with the budget instructions from the Department of Finance.

Pro Rata

The amount of state administrative, General Fund costs (e.g., amounts expended by central service departments such as the State Treasurer's Office, State Personnel Board, State Controller's Office,

and Department Finance for the general administration of state government) chargeable to and recovered from special funds (other than the General Fund and federal funds) as determined by the Department of Finance. (*GC 11270-11277, 13332.03; 22828.5; SAM 8753, 8754*)

Program Budget

See "Budget, Program or Traditional."

Program Cost Accounting (PCA)

A level of accounting that identifies costs by activities performed in achievement of a purpose in contrast to the traditional line-item format. The purpose of accounting at this level is to produce cost data sufficiently accurate for allocating and managing its program resources. (*SAM 9220*)

Programs

Activities of an organization grouped on the basis of common objectives. Programs are comprised of elements, which can be further divided into components and tasks.

Proposed New Positions

A request for an authorization to expend funds to employ additional people to perform work. Proposed new positions may be for limited time periods (limited term) and for full or less than full time. Proposed new positions may be for an authorization sufficient to employ one person, or for a sum of funds (blanket) from which several people may be employed. (See also "Changes in Authorized Positions.")

Proposition 98

An initiative passed in November 1988, and amended in the June 1990 election, that provides a minimum funding guarantee for school districts, community college districts, and other state agencies that provide direct elementary and secondary instructional programs for kindergarten through grade 14 (K-14) beginning with fiscal year 1988-89. The term is also used to refer to any expenditures which fulfill the guarantee. (*Article XVI, § 8*)

Provision

Language in a bill or act that imposes requirements or constraints upon actions or expenditures of the state. Provisions are often used to constrain the expenditure of appropriations but may also be used to provide additional or exceptional authority. (Exceptional authority usually begins with the phrase "notwithstanding...".)

Public Service Enterprise Funds

For legal basis accounting purposes, the fund classification that identifies funds used to account for the transactions of self-supporting enterprises that render goods or services for a direct charge to the user (primarily the general public). Self-supporting enterprises, that render goods or services for a direct charge to other state departments or governmental entities, account for their transactions in a Working Capital and Revolving Fund. (*UCM, Fund Codes—Structure*)

Reappropriation

The extension of an appropriation's availability for encumbrance and/or expenditure beyond its set termination date and/or for a new purpose. Reappropriations are typically authorized by statute for one year at a time but may be for some greater or lesser period.

Recall

The power of the electors to remove an elected officer. (*Article II, § 13*)

Redemption

The act of redeeming a bond or other security by the issuing agency.

Reference Code

A three-digit code identifying whether the item is from the Budget Act or some other source (e.g., legislation), and its character (e.g., state operations). This is the middle segment of the budget item/appropriation number.

Referendum

The power of the electors to approve or reject statutes or parts of statutes, with specified exceptions and meeting specified deadlines and number of voters' signatures. (*Article II, § 9*)

Refund to Reverted Appropriations

A receipt account to record abatements and reimbursements to appropriations that have reverted.

Regulations

A directive, rule, order, or standard of general application issued by a state agency to implement, interpret, or make specific the law enforced or administered by it. With state government, the process of adopting or changing most regulations is subject to the Administrative Procedures Act and oversight of the Office of Administrative Law (OAL). The Department of Finance must also review and approve any non-zero estimate of state or local fiscal impact included in a regulation package before it can be approved by OAL. (*GC 13075, 11342; SAM 6601-6680*)

Reimbursement Warrant (or Revenue Anticipation Warrant)

A warrant that has been sold by the State Controller's Office, as a result of a cash shortage in the General Fund, the proceeds of which will be used to reimburse the General Cash Revolving Fund. The Reimbursement Warrant may or may not be registered by the State Treasurer's Office. The registering does not affect the terms of repayment or other aspects of the Reimbursement Warrant.

Reimbursements

An amount received as a payment for the cost of services performed, or of other expenditures made for, or on behalf of, another entity (e.g., one department reimbursing another for administrative work performed on its behalf). Reimbursements represent the recovery of an expenditure.

Reimbursements are available for expenditure up to the budgeted amount (scheduled in an appropriation), and a budget revision must be prepared and approved by the Department of Finance before any reimbursements in excess of the budgeted amount can be expended. (*SAM 6463*)

Reserve

An amount of a fund balance set aside to provide for expenditures from the unencumbered balance for continuing appropriations, economic uncertainties, future apportionments, pending salary or price increase appropriations, and appropriations for capital outlay projects.

Revenue

Any addition to cash or other current assets that does not increase any liability or reserve and does not represent the reduction or recovery of an expenditure (e.g., reimbursements/abatements).

Revenues are a type of receipt generally derived from taxes, licenses, fees, or investment earnings. Revenues are deposited into a fund for future appropriation, and are not available for expenditure until appropriated. (*UCM*)

Revenue Anticipation Notes (RANs)

A cash management tool generally used to eliminate cash flow imbalances in the General Fund within a given fiscal year. RANs are not a budget deficit-financing tool.

Revenue Anticipation Warrant (RAW)

See Reimbursement Warrant.

Reversion

The return of the unused portion of an appropriation to the fund from which the appropriation was made, normally two years (four years for federal funds) after the last day of an appropriation's

availability period. The Budget Act often provides for the reversion of unused portions of appropriations when such reversion is to be made prior to the statutory limit.

Reverted Appropriation

An appropriation that is reverted to its fund source after the date its liquidation period has expired.

Revolving Fund

Generally refers to a cash account known as an office revolving fund (ORF). It is not a fund but an advance from an appropriation. Agencies may use the cash advance to disburse ORF checks for immediate needs, as specified in SAM. The cash account is subsequently replenished by a State Controller's Office warrant. The size of departmental revolving funds is subject to Department of Finance approval within statutory limits. (*SAM 8100, et seq*)

SAL

See "Appropriations Limit, State".

Salaries and Wages Supplement

An annual publication issued shortly after the Governor's Budget, containing a summary of all positions by department, unit, and classification for the past, current, and budget years, as of July 1 of the current year. This publication is also displayed on the Department of Finance website.

Salary Savings

The estimated or actual personnel cost savings resulting from all authorized positions not being filled at the budgeted level for the entire year due to absences, turnovers (which results in vacancies and downward reclassifications), and processing time when hiring for new positions. The amount of savings is estimated on the basis of the past experience of departments. For new positions that will be authorized on July 1, five percent is a generally acceptable minimum for the salary savings estimate.

Schedule

The detail of an appropriation in the Budget Bill or Act, showing its distribution to each of the categories, programs, or projects thereof. *OR*

A supplemental schedule submitted by departments to detail certain expenditures. *OR*

A summary listing in the Governor's Budget.

Schedule 2

See "Changes in Authorized Positions."

Schedule 7A

A summary version of the State Controller's Office detailed Schedule 8 position listing for each department. The information reflected in this schedule is the basis for the "Salaries and Wages Supplement" displayed on the Department of Finance website. (*SAM 6415-6419*)

Schedule 8

A detailed listing generated from the State Controller's Office payroll records for a department of its past, current, and budget year positions as of June 30 and updated for July 1. This listing must be reconciled with each department's personnel records and becomes the basis for centralized payroll and position control. The reconciled data should coincide with the level of authorized positions for the department per the final Budget. (*SAM 6424-6429, 6448*)

Schedule 10 (Supplementary Schedule of Appropriations)

A Department of Finance control document listing all appropriations and allocations of funds available for expenditure during the past, current, and budget years. These documents are sorted by state

operations, local assistance, and capital outlay. The Schedule 10s reconcile expenditures by appropriation (fund source) and the adjustments made to appropriations, including allocation of new funds. These documents also show savings and carryovers by item. The information provided in this document is summarized in the Detail of Appropriations and Adjustments in the Governor's Budget. (SAM 6484)

Schedule 10R (Supplementary Schedule of Revenues and Transfers)

A Department of Finance control document reflecting information for revenues, transfers, and inter-fund loans for the past, current, and budget years. Schedule 10Rs are required for the General Fund and all special funds. Schedule 10R information for special funds is displayed in the Fund Condition Statement for that fund in the Governor's Budget.

Schedule 11

Outdated term for "Supplementary Schedule of Operating Expenses and Equipment."

Schedule of Federal Funds and Reimbursements, Supplementary

A supplemental schedule submitted by departments during budget preparation which displays the federal receipts and reimbursements by source. (SAM 6460)

Schedule of Operating Expenses and Equipment, Supplementary

A supplemental schedule submitted by departments during budget preparation which details by object the expenses included in the Operating Expenses and Equipment category. (SAM 6454, 6457)

Section 1.50

Section of the Budget Act that 1) specifies a certain format and style for the codes used in the Budget Act, 2) authorizes the Department of Finance to revise codes used in the Budget Act in order to provide compatibility with the Governor's Budget and records of the State Controller's Office, and 3) authorizes the Department of Finance to revise the schedule of an appropriation in the Budget Act for technical changes that are consistent with legislative intent. Examples of such technical changes to the schedule of an appropriation include the elimination of amounts payable, the distribution of administration costs, the distribution of unscheduled amounts to programs or categories, and the augmentation of reimbursement amounts when the Legislature has approved the budget for the department providing the reimbursement.

Section 1.80

Section of the Budget Act that includes periods of availability for Budget Act appropriations.

Section 8.50

The Control Section of the Budget Act that provides the authority to increase federal funds expenditure authority.

Section 20.00

An outdated term sometimes used to refer to Abolished Vacant Positions. Prior to 1982, the authority to abolish continuously vacant positions was contained in Section 20.00 of the Budget Act. See "Continuously Vacant Positions." Current authority to abolish continuously vacant positions is in Government Code Section 12439.

Section 26.00

A Control Section of the Budget Act that provides the authority for the transfer of funds from one category, program or function within a schedule to another category, program or function within the same schedule, subject to specified limitations and reporting requirements. (Prior to 1996-97, this authority was contained in Section 6.50 of the Budget Act.) (SAM 6548)

Section 28.00

A Control Section of the Budget Act which authorizes the Director of Finance to approve the augmentation or reduction of items of expenditure for the receipt of unanticipated federal funds or other non-state funds, and that specifies the related reporting requirements. Appropriation authority for unanticipated federal funds is contained in Section 8.50. (SAM 6551-6557)

Section 28.50

A Control Section of the Budget Act that authorizes the Department of Finance to augment or reduce the reimbursement line of an appropriation schedule for reimbursements received from other state agencies. It also contains specific reporting requirements. (SAM 6555-6557)

Section 30.00

A Control Section of the Budget Act that amends Government Code Section 13340 to sunset continuous appropriations.

Section 31.00

A Control Section of the Budget Act that specifies certain administrative procedures. For example, the section subjects the Budget Act appropriations to various sections of the Government Code, limits the new positions a department may establish to those authorized in the Budget, requires Finance approval and legislative notification of certain position transactions, requires all administratively established positions to terminate on June 30 and allows for such positions to continue if they were established after the Governor's Budget was submitted to the Legislature, and prohibits increases in salary ranges and other employee compensation which require funding not authorized by the budget unless the Legislature is informed.

Senate

The upper house of California's Legislature consisting of 40 members who serve a maximum of two four-year terms. Twenty members are elected every two years. (Article IV, § 2 (a))

Service Revolving Fund

A fund used to account for and finance many of the client services rendered by the Department of General Services. Amounts expended by the fund are reimbursed by sales and services priced at rates sufficient to keep the fund solvent. (SAM 8471.1)

Settlements

Refers to any proposed or final settlement of a legal claim (usually a suit) against the state. Approval of settlements and payments for settlements are subject to numerous controls. See also "Judgments." (GC 965)

Shared Revenue

A state-imposed tax, such as the gasoline tax, which is shared with local governments in proportion, or substantially in proportion, to the amount of tax collected or produced in each local unit. The tax may be collected either by the state and shared with the localities, or collected locally and shared with the state.

Sinking Fund

A fund or account in which money is deposited at regular intervals to provide for the retirement of bonded debt.

Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties

A fund in the General Fund (a similar reserve is included in each special fund) authorized to be established by statutes and Budget Act Control Section 12.30 to provide for emergency situations. (GC 16418, 16418.5)

Special Funds

For legal basis budgeting purposes, funds created by statute, or administratively per Government Code Section 13306, used to budget and account for taxes, licenses, and fees that are restricted by law for particular activities of the government.

Special Items of Expense

An expenditure category that covers nonrecurring large expenditures or special purpose expenditures that generally require a separate appropriation (or otherwise require separation for clarity). (*SAM 6469; UCM*)

Sponsor

An individual, group, or organization that initiates or brings to a Legislator's attention a proposed law change.

Spot Bill

An introduced bill that makes non-substantive changes in a law, usually with the intent to amend the bill at a later date to include substantive law changes. This procedure provides a means for circumventing the deadline for the introduction of bills.

Staff Benefits

An object of expenditure representing the state costs of contributions for employees' retirement, OASDI, health benefits, and nonindustrial disability leave benefits. (*SAM 6412; UCM*)

State Fiscal Year

The period beginning July 1 and continuing through the following June 30.

State-Mandated Local Program

State reimbursements to local governments for the cost of activities required by legislative and executive acts. This reimbursement requirement was established by Chapter 1406, Statutes of 1972 (SB 90) and further ratified by the adoption of Proposition 4 (a constitutional amendment) at the 1979 general election. (*Article XIII B, § 6; SAM 6601, 6620, 6621*)

State Operations (SO)

A character of expenditure representing expenditures for the support of state government, exclusive of capital investments and expenditures for local assistance activities.

Statewide Cost Allocation Plan (SWCAP)

The amount of state administrative, General Fund costs (e.g., amounts expended by central service departments such as the State Treasurer's Office, State Personnel Board, State Controller's Office, and the Department of Finance for the general administration of state government) chargeable to and recovered from federal funds, as determined by the Department of Finance. These statewide administrative costs are for administering federal programs, which the federal government allows reimbursement. (*GC 13332.01-13332.02; SAM 8753, 8755-8756 et seq.*)

Statute

A written law enacted by the Legislature and signed by the Governor (or a vetoed bill overridden by a two-thirds vote of both houses), usually referred to by its chapter number and the year in which it is enacted. Statutes that modify a state code are "codified" into the respective Code (e.g., Government Code, Health and Safety Code). See also "Bill" and "Chapter." (*Article IV, § 9*)

Subcommittee

The smaller groupings into which Senate or Assembly committees are often divided. For example, the fiscal committees that hear the Budget Bill are divided into subcommittees generally by departments/subject area (e.g., Education, Resources, General Government).

Subventions

Typically used to describe amounts of money expended as local assistance based on a formula, in contrast to grants that are provided selectively and often on a competitive basis.

Summary Schedules

Various schedules in the Governor's Budget Summary which summarize state revenues, expenditures and other fiscal and personnel data for the past, current, and budget years.

Sunset Clause

Language contained in a law that states the expiration date for that statute.

Surplus

An outdated term for a fund's excess of assets (or resources) over liabilities and reserves (or obligations). See "Fund Balance."

Tax Expenditures

Subsidies provided through the taxation systems by creating deductions, credits and exclusions of certain types of income or expenditures that would otherwise be taxable.

Technical

In the budget systems, refers to an amendment that clarifies, corrects, or otherwise does not materially affect the intent of a bill.

Tort

A civil wrong, other than a breach of contract, for which the court awards damages. Traditional torts include negligence, malpractice, assault and battery. Recently, torts have been broadly expanded such that interference with a contract and civil rights claims can be torts. Torts result in either settlements or judgments. (*GC 948, 965-965.9; SAM 6472, 8712; BA Item 9670*)

Traditional Budget

See "Budget, Program or Traditional."

Transfers

As used in Schedule 10Rs and fund condition statements, transfers reflect the movement of resources from one fund to another based on statutory authorization or specific legislative transfer appropriation authority. See also "Category Transfer."

Trigger

An event that causes an action or actions. Triggers can be active (such as pressing the update key to validate input to a database) or passive (such as a tickler file to remind of an activity). For example, budget "trigger" mechanisms have been enacted in statute under which various budgeted programs are automatically reduced if revenues fall below expenditures by a specific amount.

Unappropriated Surplus

An outdated term for that portion of the fund balance not reserved for specific purposes. See "Fund Balance" and "Reserve."

Unencumbered Balance

The balance of an appropriation not yet committed for specific purposes. See "Encumbrance."

Uniform Codes Manual (UCM)

A document maintained by the Department of Finance which sets standards for codes and various other information used in state fiscal reporting systems. These codes identify, for example, organizations, programs, funds, receipts, line items, and objects of expenditure.

Unscheduled Reimbursements

Reimbursements collected by an agency that were not budgeted and are accounted for by a separate reimbursement category of an appropriation. To expend unscheduled reimbursements, a budget revision must be approved by the Department of Finance, subject to any applicable legislative reporting requirements (e.g., Section 28.50).

Urgency Statute/Legislation

A measure that contains an "urgency clause" requiring it to take effect immediately upon the signing of the measure by the Governor and the filing of the signed bill with the Secretary of State. Urgency statutes are generally those considered necessary for immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, and such measures require approval by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, rather than a majority. (*Article IV, § 8 (d)*)

Veto

The Governor's Constitutional authority to reduce or eliminate one or more items of appropriation while approving other portions of a bill. (*Article IV, §10 (e); SAM 6345*)

Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board, California

An administrative body in state government exercising quasi-judicial powers (power to make rules and regulations) to establish an orderly procedure by which the Legislature will be advised of claims against the state when no provision has been made for payment. This board was known as the Board of Control prior to January 2001. The rules and regulations adopted by the former Board of Control are in the California Code of Regulations, Title 2, Division 2, Chapter 1.

Warrant

An order drawn by the State Controller directing the State Treasurer to pay a specified amount, from a specified fund, to the person or entity named. A warrant generally corresponds to a bank check but is not necessarily payable on demand and may not be negotiable. (*SAM 8041 et seq*)

Without Regard To Fiscal Year (WRTFY)

Where an appropriation has no period of limitation on its availability.

Working Capital and Revolving Fund

For legal basis accounting purposes, fund classification for funds used to account for the transactions of self-supporting enterprises that render goods or services for a direct charge to the user, which is usually another state department/entity. Self-supporting enterprises that render goods or services for a direct charge to the public account for their transactions in a Public Service Enterprise Fund.

Workload

The measurement of increases and decreases of inputs or demands for work, and a common basis for projecting related budget needs for both established and new programs. This approach to BCPs is often viewed as an alternative to outcome or performance based budgeting where resources are allocated based on pledges of measurable performance.

Workload Budget

Workload Budget means the budget year cost of currently authorized services, adjusted for changes in enrollment, caseload, population, statutory cost-of-living adjustments, chaptered legislation, one-time expenditures, full-year costs of partial-year programs, costs incurred pursuant to Constitutional requirements, federal mandates, court-ordered mandates, state employee merit salary adjustments, and state agency operating expense and equipment cost adjustments to reflect inflation. The compacts with Higher Education and the Courts are commitments by this Administration and therefore are included in the workload budget and considered workload adjustments. (*GC 13308.05*)

Workload Budget Adjustment

Any adjustment to the currently authorized budget necessary to maintain the level of service required to fund a Workload Budget, as defined in Government Code Section 13308.05.

Year of Appropriation (YOA)

Refers to the initial year of an appropriation.

Year of Budget (YOB)

The budget year involved (e.g., in Schedule 10s).

Year of Completion (YOC)

The last fiscal year for which the appropriation is available for expenditure or encumbrance.

** Abbreviations used in the references cited:*

Article Article of California Constitution

BA Budget Act

CS Control Section of Budget Act

GC Government Code

SAM State Administrative Manual

UCM Uniform Codes Manual