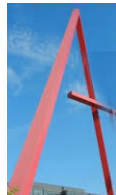




Present-day view of Main Street Bridge. The bridge's arch in the background at its peak is 65.5 feet above the road deck.

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS AND ACRONYMS



Ad Valorem	A tax amount that is based on the value of a piece of property.
Adopted Budget	The budget adopted by city council including council-approved modifications.
Allocation	A part of a lump-sum appropriation designated for expenditure by specific organizational units and/or for special purposes, activities or objects.
Appropriation	An authorization from city council to incur obligations for a specific purpose. An appropriation is usually limited in amount and as to the time when it may be spent, normally the fiscal year.

APPS

Applications for Purpose, Pride, & Success. Created in 2011 by Mayor Michael B. Coleman, the mission of the APPS program is to enrich the lives of Columbus youth and young adults (ages 14-21) by connecting individuals and their families to programs and services focused on building life skills, character development, employment, postsecondary education, and other components that foster success in life.



Bond

A written promise to pay a specific sum of money (principal) at a specified future date along with periodic interest rate. Bonds are typically used for long-term debt to pay for a particular capital expenditure.

Beginning Balance

The beginning balance is comprised of residual funds brought forward from the previous year's ending balance.

Budget

A plan of financial operation embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period or purpose and the proposed means of financing them. The term can refer to the financial plan presented to City Council for consideration and the final document approved by City Council.



Capital Assets

Permanent, tangible assets with a value in excess of \$5,000 and whose expected useful life exceeds five years. This includes items such as equipment, furniture, and vehicles.

Capital Budget

The city's budget for projects, major renovation, and improvements or additions to the city's fixed assets (e.g., streets, sidewalks, roads, sewers, plant improvements, water lines, parks, and buildings).

Capital Improvements	Projects that help maintain or improve a city asset. Normally, a capital improvement is a new construction, expansion, renovation, or replacement project for an existing facility or facilities or the purchase of major equipment.
Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)	The city's allocation plan for capital expenditures over several future years. It sets forth each capital project, identifying the expected beginning and ending date for each project, the amount the city will expend in each year, and the method of financing those expenditures. The CIP is not an authorization of appropriation. City council approves the plan as a resolution.
Capital Outlay	A category of expenditures which results in the acquisition of or an addition to, the city's fixed assets.
City Charter	The City of Columbus charter is the city's constitution and only the citizens of Columbus can amend it by voting for changes.
City Codes	The City Code is the collection of all ordinances that govern all citizens and businesses within the city.
Columbus Covenant	A document that outlines the vision, mission, principles, and goals for the entire city. Mayor Coleman, and city officials and interested parties, signed the document in September, 2000.
Councilmanic	See definition for Unvoted Debt (Councilmanic).
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant. A type of federal grant established under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 for the purpose of community development and affordable housing.
Consolidated Plan	A collaborative process through which the community identifies its housing, homeless, and community development needs and establishes a vision, goals, and strategies for addressing those needs. The plan uses these priorities to determine program funding for the coming year.
Cost of Service	The cost a utility pays to provide a service. A utility takes these costs into account when determining what rate to charge consumers.



Debt Service	The city's obligation to pay the principal and interest of all bonds and other debt instruments according to a pre-determined payment schedule.
Department	A major organizational unit of the city which indicates overall management responsibility for an operation or group of related operations within a functional area.
Division	A categorization of organizational unit, indicating management responsibility for an operation or a group of related operations within a functional area, subordinate to the department level.



ESG	The Emergency Solutions Grant enacted under Subtitle B of Title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act which provides funding for homelessness prevention and rapid-rehousing.
Encumbrance	Obligations in the form of purchase orders or contracts, which are chargeable to an appropriation and for which part of the appropriation is reserved. To encumber funds means to set aside or commit funds for future expenditures.
Encumbrance Cancellation	Funds cease to be encumbered when the obligations are paid or otherwise liquidated (cancelled).
Enterprise Fund	A fund established to account for operations that the city financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. In the funds, the intent of the city to recover the costs of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis primarily through user charges.

Expenditure This term refers to a payment for an asset or goods and services with appropriated funds. This is different from when an entity encumbers funds, thereby reserving funds they plan to expend.



Fiscal Year The twelve-month period over which financial year takes place. At the end of this period, the city evaluates its financial position and results of operations carried out in this time period. For the City of Columbus, the fiscal year begins on January 1 and ends December 31. Therefore, the city's fiscal year is the same as the calendar year.

FTE Full-Time Equivalent. A position, permanent or temporary, based on 2,080 hours per year.

Fund A budgetary and accounting entity separated from other funds for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

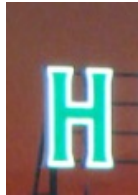
Fund Balance The cash available for appropriation in any fund.



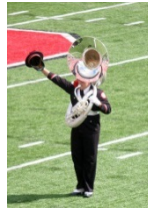
General Fund A fund used to account for all general-purpose transactions of the city that do not require a special type of fund.

GAAP Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. A body of accounting and financial reporting standards set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) for state and local governments, and by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) for private sector organizations.

General Obligation (G.O.) Bond	Bonds that have the full faith and credit of the city and are used or expended for a specific purpose or activity.
GASB	Government Accounting Standards Board. GASB is the source of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) used by state and local governments.
Goal	A statement of broad direction, purpose, or intent based on the needs of the community. A goal is general and timeless; that is, it is not concerned with a specific achievement in a specific time period.
GFOA	Abbreviation for Government Finance Officers Association.
GIS	A geographic information system (GIS) is a system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present all types of spatial or geographical data.
Grant	A contribution by the state or federal government or other agency to support a particular function.



HOME	The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) provides federal funding for developing affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing for direct rental assistance to low-income people. HOME is the largest Federal block grant to state and local governments designed exclusively to create affordable housing for low-income households.
HOPWA	The Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program is the only federal program dedicated to the housing needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. Under the HOPWA Program, the Department of Housing and Urban Development makes grants to local communities, states, and nonprofit organizations for projects that benefit low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.
HVAC	HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) is the technology of indoor and vehicular environmental comfort. Its goal is to provide thermal comfort and acceptable indoor air quality.



Initiatives	A strategy or action that the city takes to resolve a specific issue.
Infrastructure Improvements	Capital events that materially extend the useful life or increase the value of the infrastructure, or both.
Interest	Money paid regularly at a particular rate for the use of money lent, or for delaying the repayment of a debt.
Internal Service Fund	A fund used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies, on a cost-reimbursement basis.
Investment Income	Income coming from interest payments, dividends, capital gains collected upon sale of a security or other assets, and other profit from an investment vehicle of any kind.



Loan	Written or oral agreement for a temporary transfer of funds from the owner (lender) to a borrower who promises to return it according to the terms of the agreement, usually with interest for its use.
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MCH

The Maternal & Child Health (MCH) Section of Columbus Health is responsible for newborn home visits, safe sleep programming, fetal & infant mortality reviews, child fatality reviews, injury prevention, and school health.



Neighborhood Pride

Neighborhood Pride is at the heart of Mayor Michael B. Coleman's vision to make Columbus "the best city in the nation in which to live, work and raise a family." Neighborhood Pride is a team effort by city departments, neighborhood groups and individual residents, businesses and schools and other partners to make our neighborhoods safer and cleaner. The program sends teams from City departments into neighborhoods to clean alleys and streets, tend to parks, and check and repair street lights. They also identify safety and health hazards, find code problems, and help families find answers and resources to fix those problems. Street by street, block by block, this will mean safer, cleaner neighborhoods across the City.

Note

A financial security that generally has a longer term than a bill, but a shorter term than a bond. However, the duration of a note can vary significantly, and may not always fall neatly into this categorization. Notes are similar to bonds in that they are sold at, above or below face (par) value, make regular interest payments and have a specified term until maturity.

NSP

The Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) provides targeted emergency assistance to acquire and redevelop foreclosed properties that might otherwise become sources of abandonment and blight.



Official Statement	Document published by the issuer of bonds which generally discloses material information on a bond issue, including the purposes of the bond issue, how the bonds will be repaid, and the financial, economic, and demographic characteristics of the issuing government. Investors may use this information to evaluate the credit quality of the bonds.
Ordinance	A formal legislative enactment by the City Council which has the full force and effect of law within the boundaries of the city.
Operating Budget	The city's annual appropriation of funds for ongoing program costs, including salaries and benefits, services and supplies.
Operating Funds	Funds that finance the majority of the city's operations. For the most part, revenues deposited into these funds are raised by the taxing and fee collecting authority of the city. Grants and contributions from governments and other entities compose the other major sources of revenue for these funds.



PACE	Pro-Active Code Enforcement. PACE is a team of code officers charged with pro-actively investigating blighted areas of the city without waiting for complaints from citizens.
Performance Indicators	Performance indicators are the means by which an objective can be judged to have been achieved or not achieved. Indicators are therefore tied to goals and objectives and serve simply as 'yardsticks' by which to measure the degree of success in goal achievement. Performance indicators are quantitative tools and are usually expressed as a rate, ratio or percentage.
Personnel Services	Items of expenditures in the operating budget for salaries and wages paid for services performed by city employees, as well as the fringe benefit costs associated with city employment.

Principal	The original amount of a debt on which interest is calculated.
Pro Forma	A projected or estimated statement that attempts to present a reasonably accurate idea of what a fund's financial position will be if present trends continue or certain assumptions hold true.
Property Tax	A tax levied on the assessed value of real property. This tax is also known as an ad valorem tax.
Program	A group of related activities to accomplish a major service or core business function for which the city is responsible. A program is typically part of a division within a department.
Public-Private Partnerships	A government service or private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies.
Purchase Power	An expenditure in the electrical division in the Department of Utilities that refers to the purchasing of wholesale electricity. The division must purchase wholesale electricity since the city does not generate its own.



Rating Agencies	Companies that provide ratings that indicate their opinion of the relative credit quality of securities. Examples include Standard & Poor's (S&P), Moody's, and Fitch.
Receipts	A term relating to the total revenue received during a certain time period.

Refunding	A procedure whereby an issuer refinances outstanding bonds by issuing new bonds. There are generally two major reasons for refunding: to reduce the issuer's interest costs or to remove a burdensome or restrictive covenant imposed by the terms of the bonds being refinanced. The proceeds of the new bonds are either deposited in escrow to pay the debt service on the outstanding bonds when due in an "advance refunding" or used to promptly (typically within 90 days) retire the outstanding bonds in a "current refunding." The new bonds are referred to as the "refunding bonds," and the outstanding bonds being refinanced are referred to as the "refunded bonds" or the "prior issue."
Reserve	Funds appropriated for contingencies.
Revenue	The yield of taxes and other sources of income that the city collects and receives into its treasury for public use.
Revenue Bonds	The earnings of an enterprise fund are used exclusively for the payment of the bonds' principal and interest.



SMOC	Sewer Maintenance Operations Center.
Special Improvement District	A defined area within which property owners are required to pay an additional tax or assessment in order to collectively fund projects within the district's boundaries.
Special Income Tax (SIT)	Initiated in 1947 and implemented in 1948, pursuant to Ohio law (ORC Chapter 5747), Columbus City Code Section 361.19 authorizes the levying of a two and one half percent income tax on Columbus workers and businesses. Increases in the income tax above one percent are subject to voter approval, pursuant to state law and the Columbus City Charter. The city deposits three quarters of income tax revenue to the general fund and one quarter to the special income tax fund (SIT). The SIT is used to finance capital improvements, generally of a non-enterprise nature.

Special Revenue Funds Those funds used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than special assessments) or to finance specified activities as required by law or administrative regulations.

SSES Sewer System Evaluation Survey (SSES) is the critical first step in any sewer system evaluation and management program which includes project management/ coordination of flow monitoring, sewer system evaluation, field survey, system mapping, hydraulic modeling and analysis, best management practices, cleaning and long-term maintenance management programs.

Streetscape The visual elements of a street, including the road, adjoining buildings, sidewalks, street furniture, trees and open spaces, etc., that combine to form the street's character.



Tax Abatements Subsidies that lower the cost of owning real and personal property by reducing or eliminating the taxes a company pays on it.

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) A funding mechanism for economic development which is available to local governments in Ohio to finance public infrastructure improvements. TIFs are comprised of specific areas and work by locking in the taxable worth of real estate within a defined area. Any payments derived from an increase in the assessed value of a property will be directed towards a separate TIF fund to finance public infrastructure defined within the original TIF legislation.

Tipping Fee The charge levied upon a given quantity of waste received at a waste processing facility. In the case of a landfill it is generally levied to offset the cost of opening, maintaining and eventually closing the site.



Unencumbered Cash	City funds that are free and clear of any encumbrances.
Unvoted Debt (Councilmanic)	Unvoted debt typically carries a higher interest rate since it does not have the backing of the electorate.
User Fees	Fees for direct receipt of a public service, paid by the beneficiary of the service.



Vacancy Credit	A term referring to when a department projects savings stemming from the turnover of employees throughout the upcoming year.
Voted (Unlimited) Debt	Debt issued by a municipality that is backed by a pledge from the voters that allows for an assessment of property taxes to be levied to pay for associated principal and interest.
Voted Bond Package	This refers to the city taking the proposition of funding capital improvements to the electorate for a vote. In Columbus, citizens voting in favor of a voted bond package are voting to underwrite the proposed projects with property taxes, if ever necessary. It is important to note however that property taxes have never been levied to pay debt service nor does the city intend to do so. The benefit of passing voted bond packages is that the city can then borrow money at a lowered interest rate.



WIC

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides Federal grants to States for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk.
