

Glossary

ABM: A private company that is currently contracted by BBRD to maintain the golf course, parts of the softball field and the lawnbowling court.

Accrual Basis of Accounting: The “basis of accounting” in which revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time they are incurred instead of when cash is actually received or disbursed.

Actuarial: An adjective that describes statistical elements, assumptions, and techniques used by actuaries. An "actuary" is an expert who computes insurance or pension risks and plans costs based upon plan membership, experience, and other factors. Actuaries determine the level of funding required to provide the benefits.

Adopted Budget: A plan of financial activity for a specified period that indicates all planned revenues and expenditures for the specified period that is formally adopted by the Board of Trustees for a fiscal year.

Advisory Committee: A committee of home owners and /or residents appointed by the Board of Trustees (BOT) to provide recommendations back to the BOT regarding specific issues. Currently, there are no advisory committees in use. Previously, BBRD had the following advisory committees: Finance, Facilities Planning, Security, DOR & Charter Review, Recreation, Ballot, and Landscaping.

Amended Budget: The Adopted Budget that has been formally amended by the Board of Trustees.

Appropriated Fund Balance: A budgetary use of prior year cash reserves.

Appropriation: A legal authorization granted by the Board of Trustees to make expenditures and to incur obligations for specific purposes.

Architectural Review Control Committee (ARCC): The quasi-judicial committee appointed by the BOT and BFBHOA which is responsible for issuing and approving work done on residential homes that are regulated by the DOR. Additionally, the ARCC has authority to interpret the DOR.

Assessment: The assessment levied by Barefoot Bay Recreation District is a non-ad valorem assessment (not based on property value). The basis for this charge is per residential lot.

Asset: Resource owned or held by a government which has monetary value.

Authorized Positions: Number of positions authorized by the Board of Trustees in the annual operating budget.

Available Fund Balance: Funds remaining from the prior year and available for appropriation and expenditure in the current year.

Balance Budget: A budget in which estimated revenues and other receipts are equal to appropriations. Florida Statutes require that budgets be balanced including balances brought forward from prior fiscal years.

Barefoot Bay Home Owners’ Association (BFBHOA): Formerly a civic group within BBRD as opposed to a state recognized homeowners association that controls common areas and/or enforces a deed of restrictions. This group changed its name to **Civic Volunteer Organization** in 2019 to eliminate the confusion that new and prospective residents had regarding the controlling entity of BBRD. The BFBHOA provided information, social events, and charitable service to residents. The BFBHOA was not a formal homeowners’ association as defined by Florida Statutes nor did it have any control over common areas or the DOR within BBRD.

Barefoot Bay Recreation District (BBRD): A Special District comprising the boundaries of Barefoot Bay as created by the Florida Legislature and governed by an elected five-member Board of Trustees.

Base Budget: The amount programmed in a proposed budget year for conducting the same program and performing the same services as are planned for the current year. Normally, the only differences between the current-year budget and the base budget are costs that cannot be avoided, such as salary increases for existing personnel. All other costs are budgeted as Decision Points.

Board of Trustees (BOT): The governing legislative body of Barefoot Bay Recreation District.

Bond Projects Fund: A capital projects fund proposed to be used if the Board of Trustees issues bonds to pay for specific capital projects.

Bond: A written promise to pay a sum of money on a specific date at a specified interest rate. The most common types of bonds are general obligation and revenue bonds. These are most frequently used for construction of large capital projects, such as buildings, streets, and water and sewer systems.

Budget: A plan of financial activity for a specified period that indicates all planned revenues and expenditures for the specified period.

Budget Amendment: The process by which unanticipated changes in revenue or expenditures are made as part of the budget, thereby amending it. These changes may be between funds or departments and require the Board of Trustees approval.

Budget Calendar: The schedule of key dates or milestones the District follows in the preparation, adoption, and administration of the budget.

Budget Document: The official written statement prepared to present a comprehensive financial program of an organization. A budget document serves as 1) a policy document; 2) an operations guide; 3) a financial plan; and 4) as a communications device.

Budget Hearing: As required by law, the Board of Trustees conducts a public hearing to receive and consider input from the public and to propose and adopt an assessment rate and the annual budget.

Budget Transfer: The process, requiring Finance Manager and Community Manager approval, by which approved budgeted dollars may be reallocated between line item expenditures within the same fund and department to cover unforeseen expenses. Transfers between departments or funds require Board of Trustees authorization.

Budgetary Control: The control mechanism used by a government or enterprise to keep expenditures, in accordance with an approved budget, within the limitations of available appropriations and available revenues.

Capital Expenditure: A category of budgetary appropriation that includes expenses related to buildings, machinery, and equipment and results in additions to a fixed asset inventory.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP): A five-year plan for capital expenditures to be incurred each year to meet capital needs. These expenditures are related to the acquisition, expansion, or rehabilitation of District's assets. The plan includes the year(s) of each project, the amount to be expended in each year and the required funding sources.

Capital Outlay: Expenditures resulting in the acquisition or addition of fixed assets. The District's threshold for accounting of capital purchases is \$1,000.

Cash Basis of Accounting: Method that recognizes revenues when cash is received and recognizes expenses when cash is paid out. In contrast, the Accrual method recognizes revenues when goods or services are sold and recognizes expenses when obligations are incurred.

Charges for Service: Revenue derived from charging fees for providing certain government services. These revenues can be received from residents, guests, entities, or other governmental units.

Charter: The legal document outlining the powers, rights, and responsibility of a form of local government.

CitizenServe: A web-based field support system used by Resident Relations: DOR Enforcement staff to process DOR violations and ARCC permits.

Civic Volunteer Organization (CVO), a non-profit that provides information, social events, and charitable service to residents. The CVO previously was known as the Barefoot Bay Homeowners Association until a name change in 2019. The old BFBHOA was not a formal homeowners' association as defined by Florida Statutes nor did it have any control over common areas or the DOR within BBRD.

Committed Fund Balance: Amounts, within Fund Balance, which can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Board of Trustees and that require the same level of formal

action to remove the constraint. The Board of Trustees can establish, modify, or rescind committed fund balance through the formal approval of a resolution.

Community Manager: The chief appointed official of Barefoot Bay Recreation District. The Community Manager reports directly to the Board of Trustees and is responsible for all aspects of the administrative and operational functions of Barefoot Bay Recreation District.

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR): A complete set of financial statements published after the close of each fiscal year in conformity with GAAP and contains information typically contained in a standard governmental audit and other expanded detailed reports.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): A statistical description of price levels provided by the U.S. Department of Labor. The index is used as a measure of the increase in the cost of living (i.e., economic inflation).

Contingency: A budgetary reserve set aside for emergencies, unforeseen expenditures, or as directed by the Board of Trustees.

Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA): An upward adjustment in salary levels to offset the adverse effect of inflation on employee compensation.

Debt Service: The payment of principal and interest on borrowed funds such as bonds or loans.

Decision Point: Any new budgeted expenditure above the Base Budget that changes or maintains a specific service level (excluding minor cost adjustments).

Deed of Restrictions (DOR): Property owner voted limitations on the use of private property. In Barefoot Bay the Deed of Restrictions requires a vote of property owners for an amendment and is enforced by the Barefoot Bay Recreation District.

Deficit: The excess of the liabilities of a fund over its assets or the amount by which expenditures exceed revenues in an accounting period.

Department of Environmental Protection (DEP): The Florida state governmental agency with oversight responsibility for regulations of environmental issues, including storm water, wastewater, beaches, wetlands, and hazardous materials. The DEP is the result of a merger of the old Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Environmental Regulations.

Department: A major unit of organization in the District which indicates overall an operation or group of related operations within a functional area.

Depreciation: The periodic expiration of an asset's useful life and value.

Designated Fund Balance: A specific amount of monies that are subject to a purpose constraint that represents an intended use established by the Board of Trustees and/or legal requirements.

District: Another term commonly used as a shorter version of Barefoot Bay Recreation District.

Effectiveness (Performance Measure): Typically, a ratio that measures the way a service is provided as it influences the degree of satisfaction with a good or service.

Efficiency (Performance Measure): Ratio of output measures to resources (typically either budgeted funds or personnel).

Encumbrance: The commitment of budgeted funds to purchase an item or service. To encumber funds means to set aside or commit funds for future expenditures.

Enterprise Funds: The funds established to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner like private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. Barefoot Bay Recreation District currently does not use any enterprise funds.

Expenditure: Decrease in net financial resources. Expenditures include operating expenses, capital expenditures, and debt service payments that require current or future use of current assets.

FacilityDude: A proprietary web-based work order system currently used by Barefoot Bay Recreation District Property Services Department.

Florida Association of Special Districts (FASD): The association of elected and appointed officials from various special districts within the state of Florida committed to unifying and strengthening special purpose government through education, the exchange of ideas, and active involvement in the legislative process.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): The federal agency that aids during emergencies, and provides grant funding for emergencies, including emergency food and shelter.

Fiscal Year: A 12-month period to which the annual operating budget applies and at the end of which a government determines its financial position and the results of its operations. Per Florida Statute, a fiscal year runs from October 1 to September 30.

Five-Year Financial Model & Capital Improvement Plan (5yrFM&CIP): An interactive model and plan used by staff to project revenues/sources, operating expenditures/uses, and R&M/capital projects over a five-year period. The 5yrFM&CIP is developed by staff (with resident and Trustee input), reviewed by the Board of Trustees (BOT), and then incorporated as part of the annual budget document that is ultimately adopted by the BOT each June.

Fixed Asset: Assets of a long-term character that are intended to continue to be held or used, such as land, buildings, machinery, equipment and improvements.

Florida Association of City Clerks (FACC): A professional association of local government employees who work as clerks to their respective legislative boards.

Florida Association of Special Districts (FASD): The association of special districts within the state of Florida.

Florida Government Finance Officers Association (FGFOA): A professional association of governmental finance professionals within the state of Florida.

Florida Institute of Government (FIOG): A non-profit organization with the goal of increasing the effectiveness and quality of government in Florida through applied research, training, technical assistance programs and public service.

Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program (FRDAP): A Florida Department of Environmental Protection competitive grant program that provides financial assistance to local governments to develop and/or acquire land for public outdoor recreation.

Florida State Golf Association (FSGA): A state association of golf professionals.

Fringe Benefits: For budgeting purposes, fringe benefits are employer payments for social security, retirement, group health, and life insurance.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE): The total scheduled work hours of the District employees divided by the total work hours available annually provides number of FTE employees. A full-time employee working 40 hours/week equals one FTE, where a part-time employee working 20 hours/week equals 0.5 FTE.

Fund: An independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other resources together with all related liabilities, obligations, reserves, and equities which are segregated for carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. Examples are the General Fund and Debt Service Fund.

Fund Balance: The difference between the assets and liabilities of a governmental fund and the cumulative difference between all revenues and expenditures.

Fund Type: Any one of seven categories into which all funds are classified in governmental accounting. The seven fund types are: general, special revenue, debt service, capital projects, enterprise, internal service, and trust and agency.

General Fund: Used to account for all governmental functions not required to be separately recorded by laws or governmental policy. All Barefoot Bay Recreation District services are accounted for within the General Fund.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP): The uniform standards and guidelines used for financial accounting and reporting. These standards govern the form and content of the basic financial

statements of an entity. These acceptable practices are modified from time to time. GAAP guidance is provided from various sources. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issues authoritative statements, interpretations of statements, technical bulletins, implementation guides, and concept statements of position. The American Institute of CPA's issues the audit and accounting guides and statements of position.

Goal: A broad statement of intended accomplishments, or a description of a general condition deemed desirable.

Golf Handicap and Information Network (GHIN): A handicap software system that allows scores to be routed from any course within the network.

Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA): The professional association of state/provincial and local finance officers in the United States and Canada; and has served the public finance profession since 1906.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB): Organized in 1984 by the Financial Accounting Foundation, the Board was created to establish standards of financial accounting and reporting for state and local governmental entities. Its standards guide the preparation of external financial reports of those entities.

Governmental Fund: A generic classification used by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board to refer to all funds other than proprietary and fiduciary funds. The General Fund, special revenue funds, capital projects funds, and debt service funds are the types of funds referred to as governmental funds.

Grant: A contribution by the Federal, County, or State government to subsidize specific projects, either partially or entirely.

Homeowner's Association (HOA): In BBRD, an alternate term sometime used in place of Barefoot Bay Home Owners' Association (BFBHOA).

Human Resources (H.R.) Consultant: An individual retained by Barefoot Bay Recreation District for consultation and services based on her/his expertise in the field of human resources.

Infrastructure: The basic installations and facilities on which the continuance of Barefoot Bay Recreation District depends, such as sidewalks, parking lots, wiring, in-ground piping, etc.

Interest Earnings: Revenue earned on invested and idle funds. The District pools its cash and invests it in accordance with its adopted investment policy.

Interfund Transfer: Transfer of resources from one fund to another fund in the same governmental entity. Transfers are not repayable and do not constitute payment or reimbursement of goods provided or services performed.

International City/County Management Association – Credential Manager (ICMA-CM): The International City/County Management Association's Credentialed Manager designation. ICMA's mission is to advance professional local government through leadership, management, innovation, and ethics and by increasing the proficiency of appointed chief administrative officers, assistant administrators, and other employees who serve local governments and regional entities around the world. To receive the prestigious ICMA credential, a member must have significant experience as a senior management executive in local government; have earned a degree, preferably in public administration or a related field; and demonstrated a commitment to high standards of integrity and to lifelong learning and professional development.

Land Water Conservation Fund (LWCF): A federal competitive program, administered by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, which provides grants for acquisition or development of land for public outdoor recreation use.

Line Item Budget: A budget that lists each expenditure category separately, such as salaries, office supplies, uniforms, etc., along with the dollar amount budgeted for each specific category.

Long-Term Debt: Debt with a maturity of more than one year after the date of issuance.

Mail Chimp: A web-based bulk e-mail service used by BBRD to notify residents of items of specific concern.

Management Analyst: A job title typically used in local government for an entry level professional position that works under a department manager, chief appointed official, or in a centralized budget office. Job duties vary greatly but usually consist of assisting in general management work, development of the annual budget, research, agenda development, special project management, and citizen inquiries.

Minimum Fund Balance: Typically, a percentage of the total operating budget (excluding the total capital project budget and transfers) which is designated by the legislative body as the minimum level of reserves the entity will maintain for emergencies. BBRD's minimum general fund balance is 20% of the subsequent year's planned operating budget.

Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting: Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period for the District. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NPR): A line item project within the R&M/Capital Department to acquire distressed properties, remove structures if necessary, and sell the vacant land so new homes can be constructed thereby increasing the property values and quality of the neighborhood. The NPR was first funded in FY16 and is projected to be funded over the next 5 years.

Non-Recurring Revenues: One-time or intermittent revenues received, often from short-term grants, insurance recoveries, donations, etc.

Object of Expenditures: Expenditures are classified based upon the type of goods or services incurred. Such classifications include: Personnel Services, Supplies, Other General & Administrative Expenses, etc.

Objective: Desired output-oriented accomplishments that usually can be measured and achieved within a given time frame.

One-Time Cost: Non-recurring costs budgeted for one year and then removed.

Operating Budget: The portion of the budget that pertains to daily operations which provide basic governmental services. The annual operating budget is the primary means by which most of the financing, acquisition, spending, and service delivery activities of a government are controlled.

Operating Costs: Expenses for such items as expendable supplies, contractual services, and utilities.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB): A category of benefits former employees receive that are tracked and analyzed separately during the audit process.

Output (Performance Measure): Is the direct products and/or services delivered by a unit of government.

Percent Change: The percentage change between two consecutive fiscal years. If there is no sign at the beginning of the number, this indicates an increase; whereas, a minus sign indicates a decrease.

Performance Measurement: A managerial process for determining how a program is accomplishing its mission, goals, and objectives through the delivery of products, services, or processes. Performance measurement is a systematic process of evaluating outcomes of specific government programs and services that are delivered to customers with respect to efficiency and effectiveness.

Personnel Services (Formally referred to as Personal Services): Expenditures related solely to staffing, i.e., wages, salaries, overtime, taxes, and employee benefits.

Point of Sales (POS): A system of hardware and software that is used to process sales and track inventory in a retail setting.

Prior Year Encumbrance: Obligation from a previous year in the form of a purchase order or contract which is chargeable to an appropriation and for which a part of the current year appropriation is reserved. It ceases to be an encumbrance when the obligation is paid or otherwise terminated.

Recurring Costs: Costs incurred on a recurring and generally regular basis throughout a facility's economic life, typically for operation, normal maintenance, and anticipated repair or replacement of components or subsystems.

Recurring Revenues: Revenues that can be expected to be received each year unless specific action is taken to eliminate the source.

Referendum: A vote by the registered voters or property owners. A change to the BBRD Charter requires an affirmative vote of registered voters, while a referendum of the property owners is required to amend the deed of restrictions.

Repair & Maintenance: An expenditure account used by Barefoot Bay Recreation District to account for expenses related to the maintenance of existing infrastructure and/or equipment.

Resolution: A formal decision made by the Board of Trustees that is recorded at the Clerk of Court's Office and can only be reversed by another resolution.

Resources: A) Total amounts available for appropriation, including estimated revenue, fund transfers and beginning fund balances. B) Inputs such as personnel, computers, and vehicles used by an organization to provide services to residents and internal customers.

Restricted Fund Balance: A portion of fund balance that reflects resources that are subject to externally enforceable legal restrictions. Such restrictions typically are imposed by parties altogether outside the government such as creditors (through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, and other governments (through laws and regulations).

Revenues: Monies that the government receives as income.

SAGE: A business management software subscription-based product (previously called Peachtree Accounting) currently used by BBRD for accounting and resident/customer data management functions.

Source: A term typically used by governmental entities to identify a category of monies received by an organization that is not revenue, such as grants.

Social Membership Fee (SMF): A Deed of Restrictions required one-time fee charge, upon the genuine sale of the property, to a new owner which is non-refundable and non-transferable.

Special District Services (SDS): A private management company specializing in the administration and support of special districts within the state of Florida. SDS currently is contracted by Barefoot Bay Recreation District for the provision of a full-time community manager and related support.

State Board of Administration (SBA): The agency responsible for investing, managing, and safeguarding the assets of the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund as well as the assets of a variety of other funds, including a portion of Barefoot Bay Recreation District's General Fund balance.

Sub-Department: A unit of an organization that is comprised of a specific operation within a functional area. BBRD departments may contain one or more sub-departments.

TIPS: A training/safety incentive reimbursement program offered by specific insurance companies.

Transfers In/Out: Amounts transferred from one fund to another to assist in financing the services for the recipient fund.

Transmittal Letter: The opening section of the budget that provides the Board of Trustees and residents with a general summary of the most important aspects of the budget, changes from the current and previous fiscal years, and recommendations regarding the financial policy for the upcoming period.

Undesignated Fund Balance: The portion of fund balance that is in excess of what is classified in one of the designated fund balance categories and therefore can be spent on any legal purpose so desired by BBRD.

Unencumbered Balance: The amount of an appropriation that is neither expended nor encumbered. It is essentially the amount of money still available for future purposes.

United States Golf Association (USGA): The premier association of golf professionals.

Use: The consumption of budgeted funds that is not an expenditure.

User Fees: Charges for specific services rendered only to those using such services, i.e., greens fees, food and beverage service, guest passes, etc.

Violations Committee: A quasi-judicial committee appointed by the BOT to hear DOR enforcement cases and render decisions regarding alleged DOR violations.

Vision: A description of the desired future, providing a basis for formulating strategies and objectives.

Working Capital: Current assets minus current liabilities. Working capital indicates whether the government has enough short-term assets to cover its short-term debt. It is a measure of both the government's efficiency and its short-term financial health.

Working Draft Proposed Budget (WDPB): The budget proposed by the Community Manager to the Board of Trustees, as required by the BBRD Policy Manual, which must be provided to Trustees no later than the first of April each year.