

GLOSSARY

50 Percent Law

Section 84362 of the *Education Code*, commonly known as the Fifty Percent Law, requires that a minimum of 50% of the District's current expense of education be expended during each fiscal year for "salaries of classroom instructors." Salaries include benefits and the salaries of instructional aides.

Accounts Payable

A short-term liability account reflecting amounts due to others for goods and services received prior to the end of an accounting period (includes amounts billed, but not paid).

Accounts Receivable

An asset account reflecting amounts due from others for goods and services provided prior to the end of an accounting period (includes amounts advanced but not repaid).

Activity Code

A set of institutional functions or operations related to an academic discipline or a grouping of services.

Administrator

For the purpose of *Education Code* Section 84362, "Administrator" means any employee in a position having significant responsibilities for formulating district policies or administering district programs.

Allocation of Costs

Districts regularly incur costs that are not exclusively for one program. These costs generally must be assigned to the programs incurring such costs, using an acceptable allocation method.

Apportionments

Allocation of state or federal aid, local taxes or other moneys among school districts or other governmental units.

Capital Outlay

Capital outlay expenditures are those which result in the acquisition of or addition to fixed assets. They are expenditures for land or existing buildings, additions to buildings, remodeling of buildings, or initial or additional equipment. Construction-related salaries and expenses are included.

Capital Projects Funds

The fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of capital outlay items.

Categorical Funds

Money from the state or federal government granted to qualifying districts for special programs, such as DSPP, EOPS or Vocational Education. Expenditure of categorical funds is restricted to the fund's particular purpose. The funds are granted to districts in addition to their general apportionment.

Certificates of Participation (COPs)

COPs are used to finance the lease/purchase of capital projects. Essentially, they are the issuance of shares in the lease for a specified term.

Chart of Accounts

A systematic list of accounts applicable to a specific entity. The Chart of Accounts consists of funds, subfunds, cost centers, activities and object codes.

Collective Bargaining - SB 160 (1975)

A law passed by the California legislature which sets the manner and scope of negotiations between school districts and employee organizations. The law also mandates a regulations board. (See PERB)

Compensated Absences

Absences, such as vacation and load banking, for which employees must be paid. The term does not encompass severance or termination pay, postretirement benefits, deferred compensation or other long-term fringe

benefits, such as group insurance and long-term disability pay.

Current Assets

Assets that are available to meet the cost of operations or to pay current liabilities.

Debt Service Funds

Funds used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

Disabled Student Programs and Services (DSP&S)

The purpose of these special programs and services is to integrate the disabled student into the general college program; to provide educational intervention leading to vocational preparation, transfer or general education; and to increase independence or to refer students to the community resources most appropriate to his or her needs.

Educational Administrator

Education Code Section 87002 and *California Code of Regulations* Section 53402(c) define “educational administrator” as an administrator who is employed in an academic position designated by the governing board of the district as having direct responsibility for supervising the operation of or formulating policy regarding the instructional or student services program of the college district. Educational administrators include, but are not limited to, chancellors, presidents, and other supervisory management employees designated by the governing board as educational administrators.

Enterprise Funds

A subgroup of the proprietary Funds Group used account for operations when the governing board has decided either that the total cost of providing goods and services on a continuing basis (expenses including depreciation) be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or that the periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public

policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS)

Amounts apportioned for the purpose of providing allowable supplemental services through EOPS to encourage enrollment of students handicapped by language, social and/or economic disadvantages.

Fiscal Year

Twelve calendar months; in California, it is the period beginning July 1 and ending June 30. Some special projects use a fiscal year beginning October 1 and ending September 30, which is consistent with the federal government’s fiscal year.

Fixed Assets

Property of a permanent nature having continuing value such as land, buildings, machinery, furniture, and equipment with a \$5,000 threshold.

Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Employees

Ratio of the hours worked based upon the standard work hours of one full-time employee.

Full-time Equivalent Students (FTES)

An FTES represents 525 class (contact) hours of student instruction/activity in credit and noncredit courses. The number 525 is derived from the fact that 175 days of instruction are required each year, and students attending classes 3 hours per day for 175 days will be in attendance 525 hours. An FTES is currently worth \$4,636 in apportionment funding.

Districts complete Apportionment Attendance Reports (CCFS-320) and Apprenticeship Attendance Reports (CCFS-321) to report attendance. These are carefully reviewed by external auditors. The importance of these reports lies in the fact that they serve as the basis for State General Apportionment allocation to community college districts.

Fund

An independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts for recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein.

Fund Balance

The difference between fund assets and fund liabilities of governmental and similar trust funds.

Gann Limitation

A ceiling on each year's appropriations supported by tax dollars. The limit applies to all governmental entities, including school districts. The base year was 1978-79. The amount is adjusted each year, based on a price index and the growth of the student population.

General Fund

The fund used to account for the ordinary operations of the district. It is available for any legally authorized purpose not specified for payment by other funds.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)

Uniform minimum standards and guidelines for financial accounting and reporting.

General Purpose Tax Rate

The District's tax rate, determined by statute as interpreted by the County Controller. The base rate was established in 1978, after the passage of Proposition 13, and changes have occurred based on a complex formula using tax rate areas.

Grants

Contributions or gifts of cash or other assets from another government or private organization to be used or expended for a specific purpose, activity or facility.

Interfund Transfers

Money that is taken from one fund and added to another fund without an expectation of repayment.

Intrafund Transfer

The transfer of moneys within a fund of the district.

Irrevocable Trust

A trust that can't be modified or terminated without the permission of the beneficiary. The grantor, having transferred assets into the trust, effectively removes all of his or her rights of ownership to the assets and the trust. The District currently has an irrevocable trust to fund retiree health benefits.

Nonresident Tuition

A student who is not a resident of California is required, under the uniform student residency requirements, to pay a tuition fee as prescribed by ECS 76140. The fee shall not be less than the average statewide cost per student.

Objects of Expenditure

Objects of expenditure are articles purchased or services obtained by a district, such as:

- **Certificated Salaries (object series 51000)**
Includes expenditures for full-time, part-time and prorated portions of salaries for all certificated personnel.
- **Classified Salaries (object series 52000)**
Includes expenditures for full-time, part-time and prorated portions of salaries for all classified personnel.
- **Employee Benefits (object series 53000)**
Includes all expenditures for employer's contributions to retirement plans, and for health and welfare benefits for employees or their dependents, retired employees and Governing Board members.
- **Supplies (object series 54000)**
Includes supplies and materials, typically with a limited lifespan.

- **Other Operating Expenses (object series 55000)**

Includes expenditures for consultants, travel, conferences, membership dues, insurance, utilities, rentals, leases, elections, audits, repair and maintenance contracts, and other contracted services.

- **Capital Outlay (object series 56000)**

Includes expenditures for sites, improvement of buildings, books and media for libraries and new equipment.

- **Other Outgo (object series 57000)**

Includes expenditures for retirement of debt, interfund transfers, other transfers, appropriations for contingencies, and student financial aid.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Other post-employment benefits (OPEB) are employee benefits other than pensions that are received after employment ends, typically medical benefits.

Proposition 13 (1978)

An initiative amendment passed in June 1978 which added Article XIII A to the California Constitution. Tax rates on secured property are restricted to no more than 1% of full cash value. The measure also defines assessed value and the voting requirements to levy new taxes.

Proposition 98 (1988)

An amendment to the California Constitution establishing minimum funding levels for K-14 education and changing some of the provisions of Proposition 4 (Gann limit).

Proposition 111 (1990)

A Senate Constitutional Amendment which modified Proposition 98 and made numerous changes to the way the appropriations limit is calculated and how the minimum funding guarantee for public schools and community colleges is determined; this includes the appropriations limit formula, the K-14 education funding guarantee and the allocation of excess revenues.

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)

State law requires school district classified employees, school districts and the State to contribute to the fund for full-time classified employees.

Public Employment Relations Board (PERB)

Established to regulate collective bargaining between school districts and employees. Formerly called EERB.

Reserves

Funds set aside to provide for estimated future expenditures or deficits, for working capital or other purposes. Designated reserves are funds set aside for a specific purpose while undesignated reserves are available for appropriation. All reserves are one-time in nature.

- **Board 5% Reserve**

Per Board Policy 5033, a 5% Board reserve shall be set aside to address significant opportunities that present themselves through the year and covers the minimum prudent standard set by the State Chancellor's Office. This is calculated on the ongoing, operating expenditure budget of the District, not including interfund or intrafund transfers out.

- **Board 5% Contingency Reserve**

Per Business Procedure 18.01, a 5% contingency reserve shall be set aside to address significant opportunities that present themselves throughout the year and covers the minimum prudent standard set by the State Chancellor's Office. This is calculated on the ongoing, operating expenditure budget of the District, not including interfund or intrafund transfers out.

State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS)

State law requires that school district employees, school districts, and the State, contribute to the fund for full-time certificated employees.

Student Financial Aid Funds

Funds designated to account for the deposit and direct payment of government-funded student financial aid. The following are the various types of financial aid:

Federal Aid:

- Pell Grants
- Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)
- Perkins

State Aid:

- EOPS (Extended Opportunity Programs and Services)
- CAL Grant

Taxonomy of Programs (TOP)

This was formerly called Classification of Instructional Disciplines. Districts are required for State purposes to report the expenditures by categories identified in the CCFS-311. The major categories are:

- Instructional
- Instructional Administration
- Instructional Support Services
- Admissions and Records
- Counseling and Guidance
- Other Student Services
- Operations and Maintenance
- Planning and Policy Making
- General Institutional Support
- Community Services
- Ancillary Services
- Property Acquisitions
- Long-term Debt
- Transfers
- Appropriations for Contingencies

Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRANS)

These are issued to finance short-term cash flow needs. The notes are paid off within a 13-month period using the proceeds of current fiscal year taxes.

Useful Life

The period of time that an asset is of physical useful value. It is established primarily for depreciation and insurance purposes.

Weekly Student Contact Hours (WSCH)

The number of class hours each course is regularly scheduled to meet during a week, inclusive of holidays, multiplied by the number of students actively enrolled in the course.