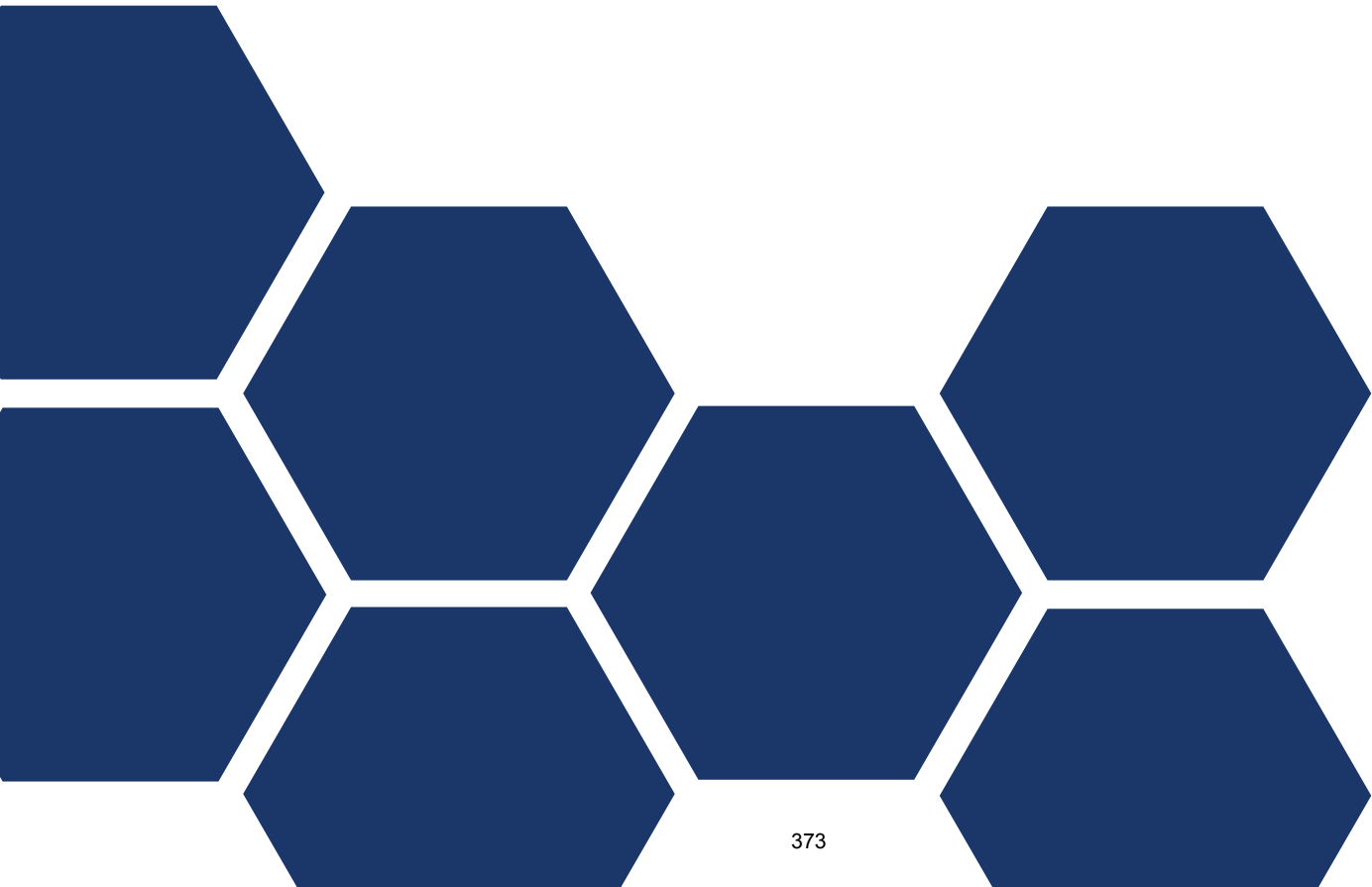


BUDGET GLOSSARY





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ACCOUNT NUMBER - A system of numbering or otherwise designating accounts, entries, invoices, vouchers, etc., in such a manner that the symbol used quickly reveals certain required information.

ACCRUAL BASIS ACCOUNTING - A basis of accounting in which revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned, and expenses are recognized in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

ACTIVITY - Departmental efforts that contribute to the achievement of a specific set of program objectives; this is the smallest unit of the program budget.

ADVANCED REFUNDING - A bond issuance used to pay off another outstanding bond. The new bond will often be issued at a lower rate than the older outstanding bond. A bond issuance in which new bonds are sold at a lower rate than outstanding ones. The proceeds are then invested, and when the older bonds become callable they are paid off with the invested proceeds. Advance refunding is most often used by governments seeking to postpone their debt payments to the future instead of having to pay off a large amount of debt in the present. Municipal bonds are traditionally exempt from federal tax, but if a municipal bond is issued in an advance refunding it is no longer tax exempt. This is because municipal bonds tend to have lower rates, and municipalities could potentially use advance refunding to issue unlimited amounts of debt at low rates and invest in higher rate investments.

ADVERSE OPINION – term used when an auditor

reports that the financial statements do not present fairly the financial position, results of operations, or changes in financial position or are not in conformity with GAAP. The auditor must provide the reasons for the adverse opinion in the audit report.

AD VALOREM - Latin term meaning “value of”. Refers to the tax assessed against real property (land and buildings) and personal property (equipment, vehicles, & furniture).

ALLOT - To divide an appropriation into specific line item amounts that can be encumbered or expended during a budget period.

AMORTIZATION OF DEBT - The annual reduction of principal through the use of serial bonds or term bonds with a sinking fund.

ANNUALIZE - Budget technique whereby expenditures for part of a year are projected forward for a full year for the purpose of preparing an annual budget.

APPRAISED VALUE - An estimate of the property value for the purposes of taxation. The Cass County Assessor establishes appraised values for all taxable property.

APPROPRIATION - An authorization made by the City Council that permits the City to incur obligations and to make expenditures of resources.

APWA – The American Public Works Association exists

to develop and support the people, agencies, and organizations that plan, build, maintain, and improve our communities. Working together, APWA and its membership contribute to a higher and sustainable quality of life.

ARCIMS – Arc Internet Map Server.

ARRA MONEY – American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Money – Stimulus funding for economic recovery passed February 13, 2009 and implemented during the Obama administration.

ARBITRAGE - The interest rate differential that exists when proceeds from a municipal bond - which is tax-free and carries a lower yield - are invested in taxable securities with a yield that is higher. The 1986 Tax Reform Act made this practice by municipalities illegal solely as a borrowing tactic, except under certain safe-harbor conditions..

ASSESSED VALUE - The value of property for tax levy purposes. The assessed value is set by the Cass County Assessor, who is charged with determining the taxable value of property according to a formula set by the State of Missouri.

ASSESSMENT RATIO - The ratio at which the tax rate is applied to the tax base.

ASSET - Resources held or owned by a government which have on-going value - that is, they benefit more than one accounting period.

AUTHORIZED POSITIONS - The number of employee positions authorized in the budget, some of which may be filled during the course of the budget year.

AVAILABLE (UNDESIGNATED) FUND BALANCES - The funds remaining from prior years activity that are available for appropriation in the current budget year.

BALANCED BUDGET – A budget in which the expenditures incurred during a given period are

matched by revenues. A budget is balanced when current expenditures are equal to receipts. The City of Raymore follows city code Section 11.3 The budget shall provide a complete financial plan of all City funds and activities for the ensuing fiscal year and, except as required by law or this Charter, shall be in such form as the City Manager deems desirable or the Council may require. In no event shall the total proposed expenditures exceed the estimated revenues to be received plus any unencumbered cash reserves estimated to be on hand at the beginning of the ensuing fiscal year.

BASE BUDGET - The cost of continuing the existing level of services in the current budget year.

BASIS POINT - A unit that is equal to 1/100th of 1%, and is used to denote the change in a financial instrument. The basis point is commonly used for calculating changes in interest rates, equity indexes and the yield of a fixed-income security. The relationship between percentage changes and basis points can be summarized as follows: 1% change = 100 basis points, and 0.01% = 1 basis point.

BERP – Building and Equipment Replacement Program. A method by which monies are set aside in the budgetary process for the replacement of capital building and equipment replacement.

BOND - A written promise to pay a specified sum of money (the face or principal value of the bond), at a specified date or dates in the future (the maturity date), along with interest at a specified rate.

BOND COUNSEL - A lawyer who writes an opinion on the bond or note as to its tax exempt status and the authenticity of its issuance. In theory their opinion is meant to assure the bond investor, but they are paid by the issuer so it is not clear who their real client is.

BONDED DEBT - That portion of City debt represented by outstanding bonds.

BOND DISCOUNT – The amount below face value at which a bond is issued, generally when the interest rate on the bond is below the prevailing market

interest rate, and/or the bond has a long maturity period.

BOND PREMIUM – The amount in excess of face value (maturity value) at which a bond is issued, generally when the interest rate on the bond exceeds the market rate or has a short maturity period.

BOND RATING – The calculation of the probability that a bond issue will go into default, by measuring risk and therefore impacts the interest rate the bond is issued at.

BOND REFINANCING - The payoff of old bonds and the re-issuance of new bonds in order to obtain better interest rates and/or better bond conditions.

BUDGET – A financial plan, for a specified period of operations that matches all planned revenues and expenditures with the services to be provided by the City. It is usually necessary to specify whether the budget under consideration is preliminary and tentative or whether it has been approved by the appropriating body.

BUDGET ADJUSTMENT - Changes to the current budget on a departmental level that will not change the overall fund budget. These changes do not require council approval

BUDGET AMENDMENT - Changes to the current budget on any level that will change the overall fund budget. These changes require council approval.

BUDGET BASIS - The basis of accounting used to estimate financing sources and uses in the budget. This generally takes one of three forms: accrual, cash, or modified accrual.

BUDGET CALENDAR - The schedule of key dates that the City follows in the preparation and adoption of the budget.

BUDGET DOCUMENT - The written instrument used by City to present a comprehensive financial plan of operations to the City Council.

BUDGET MESSAGE - The opening section of the budget presented by the City Administrator, Finance Director or Budget Director, which presents the City Council and the Citizens of Raymore with highlights of the most important aspects of the budget.

BUDGET ORDINANCE - The official enactment by the City Council to approve the budget as presented that authorizes staff to obligate and spend revenues.

BUDGETARY CONTROL - The control or management of the approved budget for the purpose of keeping expenditures within the limitations of available appropriations and resources.

CAD – Computer Aided Design.

CAFR - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The official annual report of a government.

CAPITAL ASSETS - Assets of significant value and having a useful life of several years. Capital Assets are also called fixed assets.

CAPITAL BUDGET - The appropriation of resources for the acquisition and construction of capital assets. It is also a plan of proposed acquisitions and replacements of long-term assets and their financing and is generally developed using one of several techniques such as the payback method, net present value method or the internal rate of return method.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE – An outlay charged to a long-term asset account that either adds a fixed asset unit or increases the value of an existing fixed asset.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS - Expenditures related to the acquisition, expansion or rehabilitation of an element of the government's physical plant; also referred to as infrastructure. Note: the City of Raymore generally uses this term to include real property, improvements to real property and infrastructure.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM - A plan for capital improvements to be incurred each year over a set number of years to meet long term capital needs of the government.

CAPITAL OUTLAY – Expenditures for the acquisition of capital assets which have a value of more than \$5000 and have a useful economic life of more than one year. (see CAPITAL EXPENDITURE) Note: the City of Raymore generally uses this term to include tangible personal property such as vehicles and equipment.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND - A fund created to account for the financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities or equipment.

CASH BASIS ACCOUNTING – The method of accounting under which revenues are recorded when received and expenditures are recorded when paid.

CCA – Certified Court Administrator.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT (CD) – A negotiable or nonnegotiable receipt for moneys deposited in a bank or other financial institution for a specified period at a specified rate of interest.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION (COPS) - A certificate showing participation through ownership of a “share” of lease payments or lease-purchase agreement. Usually made between a municipality and an equipment vendor. While these certificates are similar to bonds, they are secured solely by the lease or rental revenues accruing to the municipality/ agency issuing the certificates have maturities and are paid in a manner parallel to the process involved in the execution and administration of bonds.

CEU – Continuing Education Unit.

CFE – Certified Fraud Examiner.

CHARGES FOR SERVICES - Revenue derived by charging a fee only to the specific user of the service.

CID (COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT)

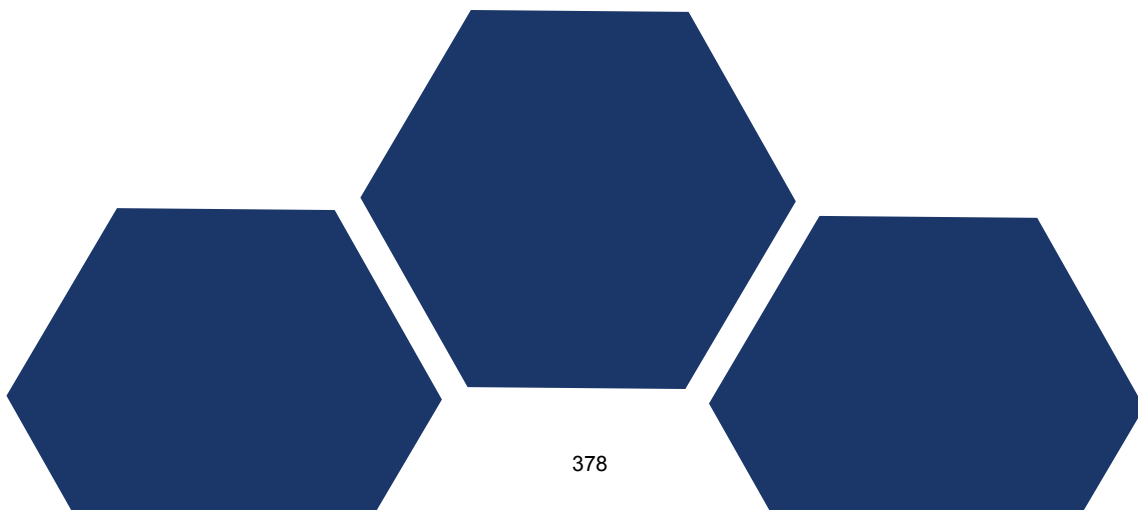
- A Community Improvement District may be either a political subdivision or a not-for-profit corporation. CID's are organized for the purpose of financing a wide range of public-use facilities and establishing and managing policies and public services relative to the needs of the district.

CITY COUNCIL – The governing body elected by the citizens of a municipality to provide policy direction for the operations of the city. Currently, for the City of Raymore, this consists of a Mayor who is elected at large and 8 Council Members who are elected from four wards – two Council Members per wards.

COMMODITIES - Expendable items that are consumable or have a short life span. Examples include office supplies, gasoline, and asphalt.

COMPETITIVE BID – The used of a sealed bid process where the bid contains the price and terms offered by the vendor for the good or service sought by the purchaser who awards the bid based on the best qualifications, price and terms.

CONSTANT (OR REAL) DOLLARS - The presentation of dollar amounts adjusted for inflation to reflect the real purchasing power of money as compared to a certain point of time in the past.



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) - A statistical description of price levels provided by the U.S. Department of Labor. This index is used as a measure of the increase in the cost of living (economic inflation).

CONTINGENCY RESERVE - A budgetary reserve set-aside for emergencies or unforeseen expenditures not included in the budget.

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES – Contractual services are professional fees for legal counsel, advertising, auditing, testing, service and equipment rentals, education, training and travel expenses.

COVENANT - A legally binding commitment by the issuer of municipal bonds to the bondholder. An impairment of a covenant can lead to a Technical Default. With respect to municipal bonds, covenants are generally stated in the bond contract.

CPA – Certified Public Accountant

CPE – Continuing Professional Education.

CSR – Code of State Regulations. The regulations derived from state statute used to operated the various departments and offices of state government. The State's policy and procedures manual.

CURRENT TAXES - Taxes levied and due within a one-year period, in relation to real and personal property taxes.

DARE – Drug Abuse Resistance Education

DEBT RATIO - The ratio of the issuer's general obligation debt to a measure of value, such as real property valuations, personal income, general fund resources, or population.

DEBT SERVICE - Required payments for principal and interest.

DEBT SERVICE FUND - A fund established to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of long term debt principal and interest.

DEBT SERVICE RESERVE FUND - A bank trustee account established by the trust indenture and used as a backup security for an issuer's bonds. It usually amounts to one year's debt service, and can be drawn on by the Trustee in the event of an impairment of the Trust indenture.

DEDICATED TAX - Taxes that are levied to support a specific government program or purpose. For example, a 1% sales tax for park maintenance can only be used to cover the expenses to maintain an entity's parks.

DEFEASANCE - Termination of the rights and interests of the bondholders and of their lien on the pledged revenues in accordance with the terms of the bond contract for the prior issue of bonds. Defeasance usually occurs in connection with the refunding of an outstanding issue before the final payment, or provision for future payment, of principal and interest on a prior issue.

DELINQUENT TAXES - Taxes that remain unpaid after the due date and which have penalty and interest attached. In Missouri, tax statements are mailed in November and are due by December 31.

DEMAND DEPOSIT – Accounts with financial institutions or cash management pools where cash may be deposited or withdrawn at any time without prior notice or penalty.

DEPARTMENT - A major administrative organization unit of the City that includes management responsibility for one or more operating divisions.

DEPRECIATION - The process of recognizing the physical deterioration of assets over a period of time. All assets are assigned an estimated life when purchased and a portion of the purchase price is charged off each year in recognition of wear and tear. Depreciation is recorded only in enterprise funds for the purpose of calculating net income for such funds.

DEVELOPMENT FEES - Those fees generated by building, development and growth in a community. Included are building permits, site plan review fees, zoning, planning, and subdivision fees.

DISCOUNT - The amount of dollars by which market value of a bond is less than par value or face value.

DISCOUNT BONDS - Bonds which sell at a dollar price below par in which case the yield would exceed the coupon rate. The difference between the discount price and the maturity price is subject to federal capital gains tax except in the case of Original Issue Discount Bonds, which are tax exempt.

DISCOUNT NOTE - Non-interest-bearing note sold at a discount and maturing at par. A U.S. Treasury Bill is a discount note.

DISBURSEMENT - The expenditures of money from an account.

DIVISION - An organization unit of the City that indicates management responsibility for a specific activity.

DOR - Department of Revenue. The department responsible for the collection, audit and distribution of taxes, titling and registering motor vehicles and licensing drivers.

DRC - Development Review Committee.

EATS - Economic Activity Taxes. The increase in economic activity taxes or sales taxes generated by the redeveloped within a TIF area. The difference between the original sales tax revenues of the area and the new sales tax revenues after redevelopment is EATS and is proportionately used to pay on the TIF Bonds used for the redevelopment of the area. Generally, in the State of Missouri, 50% of the difference is designated for repayment.

EMPLOYEE (OR FRINGE) BENEFITS - Contributions made by a government to meet commitments or obligations for employee benefits. Included is the government's share of Social Security

and various pension, life, and medical plans.

ENCUMBRANCE - The commitment of funds to purchase an item or service. To encumber funds means to set aside funds to pay future cash expenditures.

ENTERPRISE FUND ACCOUNTING - Accounting used for government operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to business enterprises and for which preparation of an income statement is desirable.

ESCROW FUND - A fund that contains monies that only can be used to pay debt service.

EXPENDITURES - A decrease in the net financial resources of the City due to the acquisition of goods or services.

EXPENSE - Charges incurred (whether paid immediately or unpaid) for operations, maintenance, interest and other charges.

FASB - Financial Accounting Standards Board. A nongovernmental body with the authority to promulgate Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and reporting practices. These are published in the form of FASB Statements. Practicing CPAs are required to follow the FASB pronouncements in the accounting and financial reporting functions. The FASB is independent of other companies and professional organizations.

FEASIBILITY STUDY - A report of the financial practicality of a proposed project and financing thereof, which may include estimates of revenues that will be generated and a revenue of the physical operating, economic or engineering aspects of the proposed project.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION (FHLMC) - publicly chartered agency that buys qualifying residential mortgages from lenders, packages them into new securities backed by those pooled mortgages, provides certain guarantees, and then resells the securities on the open market. The corporation's stock is owned by savings institutions

across the U.S. and is held in trust by the Federal Home Loan Bank System. Nicknamed “Freddie Mac,” it has created an enormous secondary market, which provides more funds for mortgage lending and allows investors to buy high yielding securities backed by federal guarantees.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION (FNMA) - publicly owned, government-sponsored corporation chartered in 1938 to purchase mortgages from lenders and resell them to investors. Nicknamed “Fannie Mae,” the corporation mostly packages mortgages backed by the Federal Housing Administration, but also sells some non-governmentally backed mortgages. These blocks are bought and sold by investors.

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

FIDUCIARY FUNDS – Funds used to report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others and which therefore cannot be used to support the government’s own programs. The fiduciary fund category includes pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. [SGAS 34]

FINANCIAL ADVISOR – A professional advisor offering financial counsel. The advisor can either earn commissions on the products they sell or they charge fees for their services and sell no products. Generally a bank, investment-banking company or independent consulting firm that advises the issuer on all financial matters pertaining to a proposed issue and is not part of the underwriting syndicate.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING FOUNDATION (FAF) – The institution that funds the FASB and appoints its members. Founded in 1972, the FAF is composed of nine trustees chosen by the board of directors of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants(AICPA).

FISCAL AGENT - Also known as the Paying Agent, the bank, designated by the issuer, to pay interest and principal to the bondholder.

FINES & FORFEITURES - Revenues generated

from fines and penalties levied for commission of statutory offenses and violations of City Ordinances.

FISCAL POLICY - A government’s policies with respect to revenues, spending, and debt management as these relate to government services, programs and capital investments. Fiscal policy provides an agreed-upon set of principles for the planning and programming of government budgets and their funding.

FISCAL YEAR - A 12-month period to which the annual operating budget applies. The City of Raymore operates on a fiscal calendar year basis of November 1 through October 31.

FRANCHISE FEE - A fee paid by public service utilities for use of public right-of-way to deliver their services. The City currently has franchise agreements in place for Electric, Natural Gas, Telephone, and Cable services.

FULL FAITH AND CREDIT - A pledge of a government’s taxing power to repay debt obligations.

The pledge of “the full faith and credit and taxing power without limitation as to rate or amount.” A phrase used primarily in conjunction with General Obligation bonds to convey the pledge of utilizing all taxing powers and resources, if necessary, to pay the bondholders.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT POSITION (FTE) - A way to measure an employee’s productivity or involvement in an activity or project. It is generally calculated as how a part-time position in an activity or project is converted to the decimal equivalent of a full-time position based on 2,080 hours of work per year. For example, a part-time clerk working 20 hours per week would be the equivalent to .5 of a full time position.

FUND - An accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts that record financial transactions for specific activities or government functions.

FUND BALANCES - The excess of assets over liabilities and reserves.

GAAP - Generally accepted accounting principles. Uniform minimum standards for financial accounting and recording, encompassing the conventions, rules, and procedures that define accepted accounting principles. In the audit report, the CPA must indicate that the client has followed GAAP on a consistent basis.

GAAS – Generally Accepted Auditing Standards. Rules and guidelines promulgated by the AICPA's Auditing Standards Board which are followed by CPAs in the preparation and performances of financial statement audits. A CPA who does not conduct an examination in accordance with GAAS can be held in violation of the AICPA's Code of Professional Ethics and face legal action by affected parties.

GAO – General Accounting Office. An agency established to assist Congress in its oversight of the executive branch and to serve as the independent legislative auditor of the federal government.

GASB - Government Accounting Standards Board. The organization that formulates accounting standards for governmental units.

GASB 34 – The comprehensive changes in state and local government financial reporting issued by GASB in June, 1999. It required significant changes in an entity's reporting of Financial Statements and in Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments. It requires that governmental entities present 1) government wide financial statements that are based on the accrual accounting basis and the flow of all economic resources and 2) governmental funds financial statements continue to be presented based on the modified accrual accounting basis and the flow of current financial resources.

GENERAL FUND - The fund used to account for all financial resources of the City except those required to be accounted for in a separate fund.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND – Municipal bonds backed by the full faith and credit (which includes the taxing and further borrowing power) of a municipality. It is repaid with the general revenue

of the municipality, such as property taxes and sales taxes.

GFOA - Government Finance Officers Association. Professional organization of governmental financial personnel and associated interested individuals that provide assistance, training and guidance to governments in the areas of accounting, audit, cash management, internal controls, debt management and general finance.

GIS – Geographic Information Systems. A technology that is used to view and analyze data from a geographic perspective and is considered a piece of an organization's overall information system framework. GIS links location to information (such as people to addresses, buildings to parcels, or streets within a network) and layers that information to give you a better understanding of how it all interrelates.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (GASB) – the organization that formulates accounting standards for governmental units. It is under the auspices of the Financial Accounting Foundation.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS– Funds generally used to account for tax-supported activities. There are five different types of governmental funds: the general fund, special revenue fund, debt service fund, capital projects funds, and permanent funds.

GPS – The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a satellite-based navigation system made up of a network of 24 satellites placed into orbit by the U.S. Department of Defense.

GRANT - A contribution by a government or other organization to support a specific function or operation.

HVAC – (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning) refers to technology of

indoor or automotive environmental comfort. HVAC system design is a major subdiscipline of mechanical engineering, based on the principles of thermodynamics, fluid mechanics, and heat transfer.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BONDS - (IDBs) also called Industrial Revenue Bonds (IRBs). Used to finance facilities for private enterprises, water and air pollution control, ports, airports, resource-recovery plants, and housing, among others. The bonds are backed by the credit of the private corporation borrower rather than by the credit of the issuer. Also known as Conduit Bonds. Private purpose bonds are limited by federal law to \$50 times the state's population on an annual basis.

INTERFUND TRANSFERS - Transfer of resources between two funds of the same governmental unit.

INTEREST EARNINGS - Revenue derived from the investment of cash on hand during the year in securities as specified by the City investment policy.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE - Revenue received from Federal, State or local government bodies. Includes payment from other taxing authorities such as a School District.

INTERNAL CONTROL – an integral component of an organization's management that provides reasonable assurance that the following objectives are being achieved: 1) effectiveness and efficiency of operations; 2) reliability of financial reporting and 3) compliance with the applicable laws and regulations.

ITS – Information Technology Services..

LAPSING APPROPRIATION - An appropriation that expires after a set period of time, generally for the term of the budget year. At the end of the specified period, any unencumbered or unexpended balance lapses.

LEGAL OPINION - A written opinion from bond counsel that an issue of bonds was duly authorized and issued. The opinion usually includes the statement, "interest received thereon is exempt from federal taxes and, in certain circumstances, from state and

local taxes."

LETTER OF CREDIT - A form of supplement or, in some cases, direct security for a municipal bond under which a commercial bank or private corporation guarantees payment on the bond under certain specified conditions.

LEVEL DEBT SERVICE - Principal and interest payments that, together, represent more or less equal annual payments over the life of the loan. Principal may be serial maturities or sinking fund installments.

LEVY - The imposition or collection of an assessment of a specified amount for the support of government activities. The Levy amount for the City of Raymore is \$0.4685 for the General Fund, \$0.1261 for the Park Fund and \$0.7170 for the Debt Service Fund.

LICENSES, PERMITS, & FEES - Revenues collected by the City from individuals or business concerns for rights or privileges granted by the City.

LINE ITEM BUDGET - Budget that is prepared on the basis of individual accounts of what is to be spent such as office supplies, paper supplies, or equipment maintenance.

LONG TERM DEBT - Debt that is repaid over a period of time longer than one year.

MAINTENANCE - All materials or contract expenditures used for repair and upkeep of City buildings, equipment, systems, or land.

MACA – Missouri Association of Court Administrators.

MARC – Mid-America Regional Council. Serves as the association of city and county governments and the metropolitan planning organization for the bi-state Kansas City region.

MARCIT - Mid-America Regional Council Insurance

Trust. Provides insurance and loss prevention services to members of MARC.

MATERIALS & SUPPLIES - Expendable operating supplies necessary to conduct daily departmental activity.

MERP - (MIS Equipment Replacement Program) A planning tool used to set aside funds to maintain and replace machinery and information system equipment.

MODIFIED ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING - A basis of accounting in which revenues are recognized in the period in which they become both available and measurable. Expenditures are recognized in the period in which a liability is incurred.

MUNICIPAL BOND - Bonds issued by any of the 50 states, the territories and their subdivisions, counties, cities, towns, villages and school districts, agencies, such as authorities and special districts created by the states, and certain federally sponsored agencies such as local housing authorities. Historically, the interest paid on these bonds has been exempt from federal income taxes and is generally exempt from state and local taxes in the state of issuance. There are approximately \$1.3 trillion municipal bonds outstanding and they generate about \$50 billion tax-free interest income each year.

MUTCD - The Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, or MUTCD defines the standards used by road managers nationwide to install and maintain traffic control devices on all public streets, highways, bikeways, and private roads open to public traffic. The MUTCD is published by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) under 23 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 655, Subpart F.

NACM - National Association of Court Management.

NPDES - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. Part of the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) Act that requires state and federal permitting and oversight of the City's storm sewer system.

NET ASSET VALUE (NAV) - The market value of all the bonds in a mutual fund portfolio divided by all the outstanding shares.

NET BONDED DEBT - Gross general obligation debt less self-supporting general obligation debt, housing bonds, water revenue bonds, etc..

NET INTEREST COST (NIC) - Generally speaking, issuers award competitive bond sales to the underwriter bidding the lowest NIC. It represents the average coupon rate weighted to reflect the time until repayment of principal and adjusted for the premium or discount.

NET REVENUE AVAILABLE FOR DEBT SERVICE - Usually, gross operating revenues of an enterprise less operating and maintenance expenses but exclusive of depreciation and bond principal and interest. Net revenue as thus defined is used to determine coverage on revenue bond issues.

NID - Neighborhood Improvement District, A Neighborhood Improvement District (NID) may be created in an area desiring certain public-use improvements that are paid for by special tax assessments to property owners in the area in which the improvements are made. The kinds of projects that can be financed through an NID must be for facilities used by the public, and must confer a benefit on property within the NID.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT (OS) - A document (prospectus) circulated for an issuer prior to a bond sale with salient facts regarding the proposed financing. There are two OSs, the first known as the preliminary, or "red herring" - so named not because it smells but because some of the type on its cover is printed in red - and it is supposed to be available to the investor before the sale. The final OS must be sent to the purchaser before delivery of the bonds.

OPERATING BUDGET - That portion of the annual budget that provides a financial plan for the daily operations of government. Excluded from the operating budget are capital project expenditures that are accounted for in the Capital Projects Budget portion of the annual budget.

OPERATING EXPENSES - The cost for personnel, materials and equipment required for a department to function,

OPERATING TRANSFER - A transfer of resources from one fund to another.

ORDINANCE - A formal legislative enactment by the governing body of a municipality. An ordinance has full force and effect of law within the boundaries of the municipality. All revenue raising measures such as the imposition of taxes, special assessments, or service charges require an ordinance.

ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT - Some maturities of a new bond issue that have an offering price substantially below par; the appreciation from the original price to par over the life of the bonds is treated as tax-exempt income and is not subject to capital gains tax. See also Zero Coupon Bond.

PAR VALUE - The face value or principal amount of a bond, usually \$5,000 due the holder at maturity. It has no relation to the market value. For pricing purposes it is considered 100.

PARITY BONDS - Revenue bonds that have an equal lien on the revenues of the issuer.

PAYING AGENT - Also Fiscal Agent. Generally a bank that performs the function of paying interest and principal for the issuing body.

PREMIUM - The amount, if any, by which the price exceeds the principal amount (par value) of a bond. Its current yield will be less than its coupon rate.

PRICE TO CALL - The yield of a bond priced to the first call date rather than maturity.

PRIMARY MARKET - The new issue market. Generally has the best yield rates for the issues available.

PRINCIPAL - The face value of a bond, exclusive of interest.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS - Funds that focus on the determination of operating income, changes in net assets (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. There are two different types of proprietary funds: enterprise funds and internal service funds.

PUT BOND - A bond that can be redeemed on a date or dates prior to the stated maturity date by the bondholder. Also known as an option tender bond.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO BASIS - A financial policy whereby capital outlays are funded from currently available resources rather than from debt.

PERSONAL SERVICES - The costs associated with compensating employees for their labor, including salaries and fringe benefits.

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT - The quantification of an entity's efficiency or effectiveness in conducting operations for the period in review. Measurement criteria can be qualitative or quantitative in nature.

PILOTS - Payments in Lieu of Taxes or the incremental property taxes generated by the redevelopment of an area under a TIF program. The difference between the original property tax of the area and the new property tax after redevelopment is PILOTS and is used to pay on the TIF Bonds used for the redevelopment of the area.

PRIOR YEAR ENCUMBRANCES - Obligations from previous fiscal years in the form of purchase orders, contracts or salary commitments which are chargeable to an appropriation, and for which a part of the appropriations is reserved. They cease to be encumbrances when the obligations are paid or are otherwise terminated.

PROGRAM - An organized set of activities directed toward a common purpose or goal that an entity undertakes or proposes, to carry out its responsibilities. It can be an activity or set of activities that provides a particular service to the Citizens.

PROGRAM BUDGET - A method of budgeting that allocates money to the functions or activities of a government rather than to specific line items of cost.

PROGRAM MEASUREMENTS - Specific quantitative measures of work performed within a program. Measures quantity the efficiency and effectiveness of a given program.

PROPERTY TAXES - Revenues derived from the levying of taxes on real and personal property located within the City limits. Property taxes are levied according to the property's assessed value.

PROPERTY TAX RATE - The amount per \$100 of value that will be levied against all property within the City limits. The tax rate must be adopted by the City Council annually and consists of two components: The General Operating Rate and the Parks Fund Rate and the Debt Service Rate. For 2008 the rates are \$.4647 for General Operating and \$.1251 for Parks Fund and .7170 for Debt Service, or a total rate of \$1.3068. The City's maximum tax rate for general operations is \$ 1.15 per hundred dollar of value. Any rate above this requires a vote of the Citizens of Raymore. This rate was set in 1985 as part of the statewide reassessment program.

PUBLIC HEARING - That portion of City Council meetings where the Citizens may present evidence and provide information on both sides of an issue.

QUALIFIED LEGAL OPINION - Conditional affirmation of the legal basis for the bond or note issue. The average investor should avoid any but the strongest opinion by the most recognized bond approving attorneys.

RATINGS - Various alphabetical and numerical designations used by institutional investors, Wall Street underwriters, and commercial rating companies to give relative indications of bond and note creditworthiness. Standard & Poor's and Fitch Investors Service Inc. use the same system, starting with their highest rating of AAA, AA, A, BBB, BB, B, CCC, CC, C, and D for default. Moody's Investors Services uses Aaa, Aa, A, Baa, Ba, B, Caa, Ca, C, and D . Each of the services use + or - or +1 to indicate half steps in between. The top four grades are

considered Investment Grade Ratings

RAYMAC - (Raymore Municipal Assistance Corporation) a corporation established to facilitate the purchase of land and facilities by the City.

REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY (REDEV.) - A legislatively established subdivision of government established to revitalize blighted and economically depressed areas of a community and to promote economic growth. Tax Allocation Bonds are issued to pay the cost of land and building acquisition and their redevelopment and are repaid by the incremental increase in tax revenues produced by the increased assessed value of the area after redevelopment. Redev. Agencies may also sell Housing Mortgage Revenue Bonds to finance housing units within the area, a fixed percentage of which must be for low-cost housing.

REFUNDING BOND - The issuance of a new bond for the purpose of retiring an already outstanding bond issue.

REGISTERED BOND - A non-negotiable instrument in the name of the holder either registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

REPO - A financial transaction in which one party "purchases" securities (primarily U.S. Government bonds) for cash and simultaneously the other party agrees to "buy" them back at some future time according to specified terms. Municipal bond and note issuers have used repos to manage cash on a short term basis. (Known formally as repurchase agreements.)

RESERVE - An account used to indicate that a portion of a fund balance is restricted to a specific purpose.

RESOLUTION - Official action of the City Council directing a specific action be taken. Resolutions are less formal than an Ordinance and have less weight of law.

RESOURCES - Total amounts available for appropriations including estimated revenues, fund

transfers, and beginning fund balances.

REVENUE - Funds received by a government as a part of daily operations.

REVENUE BONDS - Bonds issued to finance public works projects, such as water and sewage systems that are paid from the revenues of the projects. These bonds do not have the full faith and credit of the municipality. A municipal bond whose debt service is payable solely from the revenues derived from operating the facilities acquired or constructed with the proceeds of the bonds.

RFB – Request for Bid.

RFP – Request for Proposal.

RFQ – Request for Qualifications.

ROW – Right of Way. The permitted right to pass over or through land owned by another. Generally, the strip of land in which facilities such as highways, railroads, utilities or other infrastructure are installed and maintained.

RSMO – Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri

SALES TAX - A tax placed on the value of goods sold within the City limits. The rate is set by a majority of the voters within the City. The tax is collected by the State of Missouri and remitted to the City each month.

SERIAL BOND - A bond of an issue that features maturities every year, annually or semiannually over a period of years, as opposed to a Term Bond, which is a large block of bonds maturing in a single year.

SECONDARY MARKET - The trading market for outstanding bonds and notes. This is an O.T.C. market, a free form negotiated method of buying and selling, usually conducted by telephone or computer. Traders buy and sell for their own inventory. As many as \$2 billion of issues trade each day.

SINKING FUND – money accumulated on a regular basis in a separate custodial account that is used to redeem debt securities.

SINKING FUND SCHEDULE - A schedule of payments required under the original revenue bond resolutions to be placed each year into a special fund, called the sinking fund, and to be used for retiring a specified portion of a term bond issue prior to maturity.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT BOND - A bond secured by a compulsory levy of special assessments, as opposed to property taxes, made by a local unit of government on certain properties to defray the cost of local improvements and/or services that represents the specific benefit to the property owner derived from the improvement. In California these are usually 1915 Act or 1911 Act Bonds.

SOURCE OF REVENUE - Classification system whereby revenues are recorded according to the source they came from - that is, taxes, permits, interest, or other.

SRF FUND - The Missouri SRF leveraged loan program is a revolving fund established pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act of 1987. It was developed by the EIARA and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources in cooperation with the Missouri Clean Water Commission, and provides subsidized low interest rate loans to qualifying applicants to issue General Obligation and/or Revenue Bonds to secure the debt used to acquire, by purchase or construction, the needed infrastructure.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION - An appropriation of resources made by the City Council after the budget has been formally adopted.

SWAP - The exchange of one bond for another. Generally, the act of selling a bond to establish an income tax loss and replacing the bond with a new item of comparable value.

TAX ANTICIPATION NOTE (TAN) - A short-term obligation of a state or municipal government

to finance current expenditures pending receipt of expected tax payments. TAN debt evens out the cash flow and is retired once tax revenues are received.

TAXES - Compulsory charges levied by a government for the purpose of financing services performed for the common benefit of all the people.

TAX BASE - The total value of all real and personal property within the City limits as of January 1 of each year. The assessed value of assets, investment or income streams that are subject to taxation.

TAX-EXEMPT BOND - Bonds exempt from federal income, state income, or state tax and local personal property taxes. This tax exemption results from the theory of reciprocal immunity: States do not tax instruments of the federal government and the federal government does not tax interest of securities of state and local governments.

T.I.F. (TAX INCREMENT FINANCING) - An economic tool used to finance real estate development costs within a specific area of the City. Additional property taxes generated by development within the T.I.F. area are used to finance the cost of real estate and infrastructure improvements.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS FRANCHISE TAX - A tax levied on telecommunications companies for the privilege of operating within the city limits. This tax is similar to a business license in purpose, but is calculated on the specified gross receipts of the company's activities.

TERM BOND - A large block of bonds of long maturity. They may be part of a serial Bond issue; there may be more than one term bond in an issue or a single maturity. Some are subject to a sinking fund redemption.

TDD (TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT) - A Transportation Development District may be created to act as the entity responsible for developing, improving, maintaining, or operating one or more "projects" relative to the

transportation needs of the area in which the District is located. A TDD may be created by request petition filed in the circuit court of any county partially or totally within the proposed district. There are specific rules that provide filing procedures and content requirements of TDD creating petitions.

TRUSTEE - A bank designated as the custodian of funds and official representative of bondholders. Trustees are appointed to insure compliance with the trust indenture and represents bondholders to enforce their contract with the issuer.

UNDERLYING DEBT - The general obligation bonds of smaller units of local government within a given issuer's jurisdiction.

UNDERWRITER - An agreement to purchase an issuer's unsold securities at a set price, thereby guaranteeing the issuer proceeds and a fixed borrowing cost.

UNRESERVED FUND BALANCES - That portion of a fund's balance that is not restricted to be used for a specific purpose and that is available for appropriation.

UNQUALIFIED OPINION - term used when in the auditor's judgment, that they have no reservation as to the fairness of presentation of financial statements and their conformity with GAAP.

USER FEES - The payment of a charge or fee for direct receipt of a service by the party benefiting from the service.

UTILITIES - Utilities expenditures are those incurred for gas, electric, phone, water and sewer.

VARIABLE RATE BOND - A bond whose yield is not fixed but is adjusted periodically according to a prescribed formula.

VERP - Vehicle and Equipment Replacement Program. A method by which monies are set aside in the budgetary process for the replacement of capital equipment.

YELLOW BOOK – Publication issued by the United States General Accounting Office (GAO) on governmental auditing standards. It is revised periodically to ensure current GAAP, GASB, GAAS, FASB and SAS pronouncements and standards are included.

YIELD-TO-MATURITY (YTM) - Return available taking into account the interest rate, length of time to maturity, and price paid. It is assumed that the coupon reinvestment rate for the life of the bonds will be the same as the yield-to-maturity.

ZERO-COUPON BONDS - A deep discount municipal bond on which no current interest is paid. Instead, at bond maturity, the investor receives compounded interest at a specified rate. The difference between the discount price at purchase and the accreted value at maturity is not taxed as a capital gain but is considered tax-exempt interest. Widely used for college savings bonds.



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