

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ADA: Acronym for “Americans with Disabilities Act.”

AIP: Acronym for “Arterial Improvement Program.”

BFP: Boating Facilities Program state grant, administered by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO).

BIG: Acronym for “Boating Infrastructure Grant Program”. This Federal grant program is administered by the State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO).

BRAC: Acronym for “Bridge Replacement Advisory Committee,” which advises WSDOT’s Highways and Local Programs (H&LP) Director to help inform the selection of bridge projects for funding from WSDOT’s Highway Bridge Program (HBP).

Capital Expenditure: An expenditure which leads to the acquisition of a physical asset with a cost between \$5,000 and \$25,000 and a useful life of at least one year. Such expenditures are charged through an individual department’s operating budget and do not include those provided for in the Capital Improvement Plan project budget.

Capital Facility: A structure, improvement, piece of equipment or other major asset, including land, that has a useful life of at least five years. Capital facilities are provided by or for public purposes and services.

Capital Improvement: A project to create, expand, or modify a capital facility. The project may include design, permitting, environmental analysis, land acquisition, construction, landscaping, site improvements, initial furnishings and equipment and studies related to need and implementation. The project cost must exceed \$25,000 and have a useful life of five years.

Capital Improvement Plan: An approach or technique for identifying and forecasting capital outlay decisions that a government expects to make over a six year period.

Capital Outlay: Expenditures that result in the acquisition of or addition to capital assets.

Capital Project: The largely one-time cost for acquisition, construction, improvement, replacement or renovation of land structures and improvements thereon.



2009 – 2014 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

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CDBG: Acronym for “Community Development Block Grant.”

CIP: Acronym for “Capital Improvement Plan.”

CMAQ: Acronym for “Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality.”

CODM: Acronym for “City of Des Moines.”

Comprehensive Plan: A method to utilize and strengthen the existing role, processes, and powers of local governments to establish and implement comprehensive planning programs which guide and control future development.

Contingency: A budgetary reserve set aside for emergency or unanticipated expenditures.

Debt: An obligation resulting from the borrowing of money or the purchase of goods and services.

Debt Service: The payment of principal and interest on borrowed funds and required contributions to accumulate monies for future retirement of bonds.

Debt Reserve: Monies restricted for the payment of principal and interest on outstanding bonds, usually based on the average annual debt service due on the outstanding bonds. A bond covenant that provides additional security for bond holders.

Expenditure/Expense: This term refers to the outflow of funds paid for an asset obtained or goods and services obtained.

Fund: A fiscal/accounting entity that is established to accomplish specific objectives and carry out specific activities. The operation of each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures.

Fund Balance: Fund equity that reflects the accumulated excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other uses.



2009 – 2014 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

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General Fund: The General Fund accounts for all revenues and expenditures not required to be accounted for in another fund. As is usual in state and local governments, it is the largest and most important accounting entity of the City.

General Governmental: The term describes funding and programs related to activities such as public safety, parks, transportation, and public health. Revenues to support such activities are generated primarily from taxes and user fees.

General Obligation Bonds: Bonds that finance a variety of public projects that are backed by the full faith and credit of the issuing government.

GIS: Acronym for “Geographical Information System.”

GO: Acronym for “General Obligation” Bonds.

Grant: A contribution by Federal, State, and other jurisdiction or organization to support a particular function.

HES: Acronym for “Hazard Elimination Safety.”

HOV: Acronym for “High Occupancy Vehicle.”

HSPF: Acronym for “Hydrological Simulation Program – Fortran.”

HVAC: Acronym for “Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning.”

IAC: Acronym for Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation. This agency now is called Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO).

ILA: Acronym for “Interlocal Agreement”.



Impact Fees: A payment of money imposed by the City upon development activity as a condition of issuance of a building permit to pay for public facilities needed to serve new growth and development, and to mitigate the impacts of the development activity on the existing public facilities.

Infrastructure: The physical assets of a government (e.g., streets, bridges, water, sewer, storm systems, public buildings, parks, etc.).

In-Lieu: A payment alternative for funding capital expenditures.

Interfund Transfer: The movement of monies between funds of the same government entity.

ISTEA: Acronym for “Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991”.

KDM: Acronym for “Kent Des Moines” Road.

Level of Service: A quantifiable measure of the amount of public facility that is provided. Typically, measure of levels of service are expressed as ratios of facility capacity to demand.

LID: A Local Improvement District, or special assessments made against certain properties to defray part or all of the cost of a specific improvement or service deemed to primarily benefit those properties.

MCI: Acronym for “Municipal Capital Improvement” Fund.

Ordinance: A formal legislative enactment by the governing body of a municipality. If it is not in conflict with any higher form of law, such as a state statute or constitutional provision, it has the full force and effect of law within the boundaries of the municipality to which it applies.

Pac Hwy: Pacific Highway South.

Park In-Lieu Fees: A voluntary payment of money from a subdivision or multi-family development as an alternative to providing open space or park land for recreation purposes.



Pay-As-You-Go Basis: A term used to describe the financial policy of a government that finances all of its capital outlays from current revenues rather than borrowing. A government that pays for some improvements from current expenses and by borrowing is said to be on a modified pay-as-you-go basis.

Program: A distinct function of city government provided to the public or a function providing support to the direct services of other city departments.

Proprietary: The term describes funding and programs related to government owned public facilities that serve the public such as water, sewer, and surface water utilities, or recreation facilities such as marinas. Revenues to support such activities are generated primarily from user rates.

Public Facilities: Streets, roads, highways, bridges, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, and parks and recreational facilities, including the necessary ancillary and support facilities under the ownership of the City of Des Moines or other government entity.

Public Services: Fire protection and suppression, law enforcement, public health, education, recreation, environmental protections, and other governmental services.

PWTF Loan: Acronym for “Public Works Trust Fund Loan”.

RCO: The Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (formerly the Office of the Interagency Committee, also known as IAC).

REET: Acronym for “Real Estate Excise Tax”.

Resolution: A special or temporary order of a legislative body; an order of a legislative body requiring less legal formality than an ordinance or statute.

Revenue: Money that flows into the local government. It is recurring if it is received on a consistent basis (e.g., sales taxes and property taxes) and nonrecurring if it is received irregularly (e.g., federal and state grants).



Revenue Bonds: Revenue bonds are used for such public projects that will generate revenue producing facilities. Unlike general obligation bonds, revenue bonds are not backed by the full financial resources of the jurisdiction. Instead, security is offered by pledging revenues generated from the new facility.

SJUM: Acronym for “Steven J. Underwood Memorial” Park.

STP: Acronym for “Surface Transportation”.

SWM: Acronym for “Surface Water Management” Fund.

Tax: Compulsory charge levied by a government to finance services performed for the common benefit.

TEA21: Acronym for “Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.”

TIA: Acronym for “Transportation Improvement Account.”

TIB: Acronym for “Transportation Improvement Board,” an independent state agency that makes and manages street construction and maintenance grants throughout Washington State.

TPP: Acronym for “Transportation Partnership Program.”

User Fee: The payment of a fee for a direct receipt of a public service by the party benefiting from the service.

WRIA: Acronym for “Water Resource Inventory Area.”

WSDOT: Acronym for “Washington State Department of Transportation.”