

SECTION F



Process & Policies





FINANCIAL POLICIES, BUDGET PROCESS AND LEGAL AUTHORIZATION

INTRODUCTION

The County has received the Government Finance Officers Association's (GFOA) Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for 13 consecutive years and the International City/County Management Association's (ICMA) Certificate of Excellence, Distinction or Achievement for Performance Measurement for 8 consecutive years. The County has achieved these recognitions through the use of sound financial planning and policies, which primarily relate to the integration of capital planning, debt planning, cash management, and strategic planning to ensure prudent use of resources.

This section presents the major policies and long-term financial management tools and planning documents that serve as guidelines for decision-making and support the strategic direction of Santa Barbara County. In addition, an overview of the Board of Supervisors' adopted policies as well as operational practices guided by oversight authorities such as federal, state, and national finance organizations is presented.

The following policies are included in this section:

- **Financial Planning Policies:** Balanced budget, full cost recovery, basis of accounting and budgeting, budget controls and accountability, budget coordination, long-range planning, project management and reporting, asset inventory, investment policy;
- **Revenue Policies:** Fees and charges, grant revenues, unpredictable revenues;
- **Expenditure Policies:** Debt management policy, capacity, and issuance; policy on issuing debt; legal debt limit; certificates of participation; bond rating; reserve accounts; and operating and capital expenditure accountability and reporting;
- **Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Policies:** Capital projects may include the acquisition of technology systems, including hardware and software, and also include equipment, heavy equipment, and machinery. Also included in the CIP are projects that have a minimum cost threshold of \$100,000 and include: major equipment, major improvements to existing buildings and facilities, transportation projects, water resources projects (i.e., storm drains), resource recovery and waste management projects (i.e., landfills), and major maintenance; and
- **Annual Budget Process:** Description of budget process, County Budget Act as established in the California Government Code, Fiscal Year 2010-11 Budget development schedule.

FINANCIAL PLANNING POLICIES

Balanced Budget

(Adopted by the Board of Supervisors on November 4, 2008)

The County Executive Officer shall present a balanced budget for all County operating funds, on an annual basis, to the Board of Supervisors for scheduled public hearings in June of each year.

1. Available funding sources shall be at least equal to recommended appropriations.
2. As a general rule, the year-end undesignated General Fund balance should not be used to fund ongoing operations, but could be used to fund designations such as the Strategic Reserve and the General Fund Contingency.
3. Use of one-time designation or year-end balances for ongoing operations will be considered one-time appropriations and not part of the ongoing base budget.

Full Cost Recovery

The full cost of County services shall be calculated in all cases where fees are charged and/or service contracts (such as with cities or by one department to another) are negotiated to cover operating costs. In all cases, unless precluded by law, contracts, or current Board policy, full costs shall be recovered.

Basis of Accounting and Budgeting – Fund Accounting

The accounts of the County are organized on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balanced set of accounts. The minimum number of funds is maintained consistent with legal and managerial requirements. For detailed information on all County funds see the Appendix.

The County maintains the following fund types:

Governmental Funds

These funds are used to account for most of the County's general government activities. Governmental fund types use the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified-accrual basis of accounting and budgeting. The following are the County's governmental fund types:

- The General Fund is the County's primary operating fund. It accounts for all the financial resources and the legally authorized activities of the County except those required to be accounted for in other specialized funds;
- Special Revenue Funds account for the revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes (not including major capital projects);
- Debt Service Funds account for the accumulation of resources for the servicing of general long-term debt not being financed by proprietary funds; and
- Capital Project Funds account for the acquisition or construction of major capital assets not being financed by proprietary funds.

Proprietary Funds

Sometimes referred to as income determination or commercial-type funds, these funds are used to account for a government's ongoing organizations and activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector (i.e., enterprise and internal service funds). These funds use the

accrual basis of accounting and budgeting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when the related liabilities are incurred. Additionally, the County uses these funds to budget for capital assets, lease purchase payments, and long-term debt principal repayment in order to establish appropriations and monitor expenditure and cash flow. The following are the County's proprietary fund types:

- Enterprise Funds account for those operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises or for which the County has decided that the determination of revenues earned, costs incurred, and/or net income is necessary for management accountability; and
- Internal Service Funds account for operations that provide services to other departments or agencies of the government, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Fiduciary Funds

These funds account for resources held by the County for the benefit of parties outside the County. The following are the County's fiduciary fund types:

- Agency Funds are custodial in nature and do not present results of operations or have a measurement focus. These funds account for assets held by the County in an agency capacity for individuals, private organizations, other governmental entities and other funds; and
- Investment Trust Funds are custodial in nature. The financial reporting for these entities is limited to the total amount of cash and investments and the related fiduciary responsibility for disbursement of these assets. The County Board of Supervisors has no effective budget authority over these custodial monies.

Budget Controls and Accountability

(County of Santa Barbara Online Policies and Procedures Manual, Activated August 1993, Updated November 17, 1998)

The purpose of the following policy is to clarify Department Directors' responsibility and accountability for maintaining departmental expenditure levels within the approved budget and collecting, in a timely manner, the full amount of revenues budgeted, and making timely budget adjustments, as necessary.

1. If a budget over expenditure is projected to occur, the department director responsible for the budget shall perform one or more of the following steps in the following order:
 - a. Lower the expenditure level to maintain overall expenditures within the total amount budgeted
 - b. Request a transfer from a reserve/designation within the same department and fund under the department head's control
 - c. Prepare a transfer request from the Contingency account and an agenda item for the Board of Supervisors with a memo to the County Executive Officer, providing adequate justification
2. If budgeted revenue is projected to be under-achieved, the department director responsible for that budget shall take one or more of the following steps in the following order:

- a. Attempt to speed up revenue collections, or obtain additional revenues
 - b. Lower expenditure levels so that originally budgeted County Contribution is not exceeded and notify the County Executive Officer
 - c. Request a transfer reducing appropriations from a reserve/designation within the same department and fund under the department head's control
 - d. Prepare a transfer request from the Contingency account and an agenda item for the Board of Supervisors with a memo providing adequate justification
3. If, at the end of a fiscal year, a department budget has over-expended its appropriation and/or under-realized its revenue, the department director responsible for that budget will report in writing to the Board of Supervisors by the third Board of Supervisors' meeting following the fiscal year, explaining the reasons therefore.
 4. California Government Code Section 29121 provides that department directors may be held personally liable for their departmental over expenditures. The Board of Supervisors reserves the right to apply this law in instances of a department head's failure to adhere to the procedures outlined in this policy.

Budget Coordination

On any proposed budget adjustment (reduction or enhancement), the department proposing the change shall consider impacts on other departments, and discuss possible impacts with these departments, so that all positive and negative impacts can be considered before the reduction or enhancement is formally proposed to the County Executive Officer.

Long-Range Planning: Monitoring Efforts to Achieve Results

Adoption of the budget is not the end of the budget process. In order to ensure execution of the Board's adopted policy, the County uses three formal reporting and review processes. County executives and managers monitor and evaluate progress and assist in achieving stated objectives and priorities.

Performance Measures

Departments will continue to review, refine, and extend performance measures that measure the level/amount/unit cost of program services provided.

Monthly Financial Reviews

Beginning in October of each year, the County Budget Director chairs Monthly Projections meetings ("MoPros") to review each department's actual and projected expenditures and revenues.

Quarterly Operations Review Meetings

The County Executive Officer or an Assistant County Executive Officer chairs these meetings with Department Directors that focus on Recurring Performance Measures and measures of resource use, such as Lost Time Reports and position vacancy analysis. Progress toward achieving stated strategic actions is also reviewed. Operations Review Meetings also provide an opportunity for the CEO Executives and Department Directors to discuss other relevant issues that impact department operations.

Project Management and Reporting

Projects have specified timeframes and deliverables; that is, they have a beginning, an end, and a tangible product. Examples of typical County projects include: construction of a bridge, installation of a data system, development and implementation of a major process improvement, etc. The County views project management as a core strategic management function and, as such, developed the Project Reporting System (PRS). PRS is a web-based application available to all County departments designed to assist project managers, department managers, and executives in managing the status of projects, assignment of projects, and source of projects. Currently, 18 of the 26 County departments use PRS to track and manage a total of 242 projects.

In addition, monthly Project Review meetings are held where department staff present the status of selected projects to the CEO, Assistant CEOs, and Department Directors. These meetings provide an opportunity to gain or expand executive support for a project, collaborate with other departments to solve problems, and ensure projects are in alignment with organizational strategic goals. Since January 1, 2000, over 1,000 projects have been completed.

Asset Inventory: Financial Asset Management and Capitalization Policy

Capital assets are tangible and intangible assets of significant value that benefit multiple years and are broadly classified as Land, Land Improvements, Buildings, Building Improvements, Infrastructure, and Equipment. The guidelines define capital assets under each classification, identify useful life ranges, set minimum capitalization thresholds, and include examples of costs to include in the value of the capital asset. Additionally, the guidelines discuss the treatment of unique items such as Computer Software, Capital Leases, Self-Constructed Assets, Works of Art, Donated Assets, Construction in Progress, Costs Incurred Subsequent to Acquisition, and Transfers of Assets between Funds.

Capital assets are to be accounted for at historical cost or, if cost is not practically determinable, an estimated fair market value at the time acquired or placed into service. Generally, cost includes all expenses associated with the acquisition, construction, and installation of a capital asset. Salvage/residual values, if applicable, should be determined prior to recording the asset.

The funding source(s) of an asset shall always be recorded. If the funding source cannot be determined, the asset shall be recorded under the General Fund.

Investment Policy

The County of Santa Barbara's Treasurer Investment Policy, in accordance with State law, is presented annually to the Treasury Oversight Committee (TOC) for review and to the Board of Supervisors for approval. The Treasurer submits quarterly reports on the investment program to the TOC, the Investment Pool participants, the Auditor-Controller, and the Board of Supervisors.

The purpose of the Investment Policy is to provide a basis for the implementation and management of a prudent, conservative investment program. It is the policy of the Santa Barbara County Treasurer (the Treasurer) to invest public funds in a manner which provides the maximum security of principal invested with secondary emphasis on achieving the highest return, while meeting the daily cash flow needs of the Investment Pool participants and

conforming to all applicable State statutes and County resolutions governing the investment of public funds.

Authorized Investments - All investments shall be made in accordance with the California Government Code Sections 53630 *et seq.* and as described within this Investment Policy. Percentage allowances per this policy shall be determined by the overall portfolio size at book value on the close of the date any security is purchased. Permitted investments under this policy shall include:

1. Securities issued by the US Treasury, provided that
 - a. There shall be no restriction on the percentage of portfolio investment in US Treasury securities, and
 - b. The final maturity shall not exceed five years.
2. Securities issued and fully guaranteed as to payment by an agency, or government sponsored enterprise of the US Government, provided that
 - a. There shall be no restriction on the percentage of portfolio investment in US Government agencies and sponsored enterprises,
 - b. The final maturity shall not exceed five years, unless specifically authorized by the governing body, and
 - c. The issuer shall be rated AAA by at least two of the three major rating services of Moody's, S&P, and Fitch.
3. Bonds, notes, warrants or certificates of indebtedness issued by the state of California, local agencies within California, or the County of Santa Barbara provided that
 - a. The maximum allowable portfolio investment in this category shall be 10%, and
 - b. The final maturity shall not exceed five years.
4. Banker's acceptances provided that
 - a. The maximum allowable portfolio investment in banker's acceptances shall be 40%,
 - b. The final maturity shall not exceed 180 days,
 - c. Maximum exposure to any one issuer shall be limited to 5% of the total portfolio, and
 - d. The issuer's short term obligations shall be rated by at least two of the three major rating services a minimum of P1 by Moody's, A1 by S&P or F1 by Fitch.
5. Commercial Paper provided that
 - a. The maximum allowable portfolio investment in commercial paper shall be 40%,
 - b. The final maturity shall not exceed 270 days,
 - c. The obligation is issued by a US corporation with total assets exceeding \$500 million,
 - d. The investment in paper of any one issuer may not exceed 10% of the outstanding debt of that issuer,
 - e. Maximum exposure to any one issuer (including MTNs, CP, and other obligations) shall be limited to 5% of the total portfolio, and

- f. The issuer's short term obligations shall be rated by at least two of the three major rating services a minimum of P1 by Moody's, A1 by S&P or F1 by Fitch.
6. State of California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) provided that
 - a. The County may invest up to the maximum amount permitted by LAIF, and
 - b. The fund's reports allow the Treasurer to adequately judge the risk inherent in LAIF's portfolio.
7. Investment Trust of California (CalTRUST) provided that
 - a. The trust's policies adhere to Government Code 6509.7, and
 - b. The trust's reports allow the Treasurer to adequately judge the risk inherent in CalTRUST's portfolio.
8. Negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDs) provided that
 - a. The maximum allowable portfolio investment in NCDs shall be 30%,
 - b. The final maturity shall not exceed one year,
 - c. Maximum exposure to any one issuer shall be limited to 5% of the total portfolio, and
 - d. The issuer's short term obligations shall be rated by at least two of the three major rating services a minimum of P1 by Moody's, A1 by S&P or F1 by Fitch.
 - e. The issuer shall be a national or state chartered bank or a licensed branch of one of the top 100 foreign banks.
9. Bank deposits (Non-negotiable certificates of deposit) which are fully collateralized with securities in accordance with California law, provided that
 - a. The maximum allowable portfolio investment in time non-negotiable certificates of deposit shall be 10%, and
 - b. The final maturity shall not exceed one year.
10. Repurchase agreements collateralized with securities authorized under XII.A.1. and XII.A.2 of this policy maintained at a level of at least 102% of the market value of the repurchase agreements, provided that
 - a. There shall be no restriction on the percentage of portfolio investment.
 - b. The maximum allowable portfolio investment in repurchase agreements shall be one year,
 - c. The repurchase agreements are the subject of a master repurchase agreement between the County and the provider of the repurchase agreement. The master repurchase agreement shall be substantially in the form developed by the Public Securities Association, and
 - d. The counterparty to the repurchase agreements is a primary government securities dealer as designated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and state chartered banks.
11. Securities lending and reverse repurchase agreements
 - a. The total of reverse repurchase agreements and securities that are subject to a securities lending agreement may not exceed 20% of the County's total portfolio,
 - b. To the extent that the County's authorized securities lending agent does not utilize the full 20% allocation, the County may enter into reverse repurchase agreements in accordance with the government code. The term to maturity of such reverse repurchase agreements may not exceed 92 days, and the maturity of securities purchased with the proceeds of reverse repos must match the maturity of the reverse repurchase agreement, and
 - c. The counterparty to the agreements is a primary government securities dealer as designated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
12. Medium Term or Corporate Notes (MTNs) of United States corporations and Depository Institutions or Medium Term Notes of U.S. Corporations and Depository Institutions issued under the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program, guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation provided that
 - a. The maximum allowable portfolio investment in MTNs shall be 30%,
 - b. The final maturity shall not exceed 5 years,
 - c. The maximum allowable portfolio investment in MTNs with maturity in excess of 3 years shall be 10%,
 - d. The obligation shall be issued by a corporation organized and operating within the U.S. or by a depository institution licensed in the U.S. or any state and operating within the U.S.,
 - e. Maximum exposure to any one issuer (including MTNs, CP and other obligations) shall be limited to 5% of the total portfolio, and
 - f. The issuer of non-TLGP notes shall be rated AA by at least two of the three major rating services of Moody's, S&P, and Fitch if maturity is greater than 3 years and shall be rated AA- by at least two of the three major rating services of Moody's, S&P, and Fitch if maturity is 3 years or less. TLGP notes shall be rated AAA by one of the three major rating services.
13. Money Market Mutual Funds provided that
 - a. The maximum allowable portfolio investment in Money Market Funds shall be 15%,
 - b. The Fund is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission,
 - c. The Fund must have as one of its primary objectives that it will strive to maintain a \$1.00 net asset value and share price,
 - d. The Fund shall have retained an investment advisor registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission with not less than five years experience investing in the securities and obligations authorized by California Government Code Section 53601 (a through j) and with assets under management in excess of \$500 million, and
 - e. The issuer shall be rated AAA by at least two of the three major rating services of Moody's, S&P, and Fitch.

REVENUE POLICIES

Fee and Charges: Costs and Revenues

1. The full cost of County services shall be calculated in all cases where fees are charged and/or service contracts (such as with cities or by one department to another) are negotiated to cover operating costs.
 - a. For charges to outside agencies, such as cities, full cost includes cost allocation charges unless prohibited by law.
 - b. For charges from County internal service funds and special revenue funds, full cost includes cost allocation charges.
 - c. For other charges between County departments, full cost includes departmental overhead but does not include cost allocation charges.
2. In all cases, unless precluded by law, contracts, or current Board policy, full costs shall be recovered. As with budget reductions or enhancements, a provider department shall inform and discuss cost calculation changes with user departments prior to budgeting the change.
3. Departments are encouraged to identify new revenue sources and to develop proposals, which would generate new revenues, to pay for services provided to county residents and visitors.
4. Where not prohibited by law, departments must use non-General Fund revenue, existing designations, special revenue funds and agency funds, before using General Fund Contribution amounts to fund programs.

Grant Revenues

Departmental expenditures for grant-funded programs will not exceed projected grant revenues. Authorization for higher expenditures without offsetting revenues must be obtained in advance from the Board of Supervisors.

Unanticipated Revenues

The following policies guide the use of unanticipated revenues for the County:

1. The appropriation of unanticipated revenue during the year will only be considered if the department has achieved its year-to-date budgeted revenue and anticipates receiving the remainder of its budgeted revenue during the current fiscal year.

For example: A department with an estimated year-to-date revenue of \$100,000 must have received at least \$100,000 by that date, and anticipate receiving the remainder of its estimated revenue during the current fiscal year, before the County Executive Officer will consider recommending a request to appropriate any unanticipated revenue.

Department Directors, in processing fund transfers, must estimate the date(s) by which the unanticipated revenue will be received and whether it will be in advance or in arrears of expenses. If the full amount of unanticipated revenue is estimated to lag behind the expenditure of program funds, this must be specified on the fund transfer with a recommendation on how to deal with the delayed receipt of revenues.

2. Exceptions to 1. will be considered on a case-by-case basis. For example, the appropriation of unanticipated revenue for grant-funded programs may be considered.

EXPENDITURE POLICIES

Debt Management Policy, Capacity, and Issuance

The County of Santa Barbara will maintain, at all times, debt management policies that are fiscally prudent, consistent with County, State and Federal law, and that reflect the needs of the unique urban and rural nature of the County.

Policy on Issuing Debt

In 1991, the County established the Debt Advisory Committee (DAC) to provide advice to the Board of Supervisors on debt issuance and management. Members of the Committee include the County Executive Officer, Auditor-Controller, Treasurer-Tax Collector, County Counsel and one member of the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors adopted the County of Santa Barbara Debt Management Policy which is used by the DAC as a guideline for planning and management of municipal debt originated through the Santa Barbara County Treasurer. The Policy provides the foundation for a well-managed debt program and helps to ensure that debt is issued prudently and is cost effective. In its review of proposals to issue new debt, the Committee considers the following four factors:

Debt Management	total outstanding and per capita debt, future borrowing plans and sources of revenue
Financial	trends of past operations and current conditions, budget analysis, fund balance projections
Administrative	management policies, adequate provision of mandated services
Economic	assessment of the strength and diversity of the local economy

Legal Debt Limit

California Government Code Section 29909 prescribes the bonded debt limit for general law counties at 1.25% of the taxable property of the county. Santa Barbara County's gross assessed value of taxable property as of June 30, 2010, is estimated at \$61.8 billion, making the debt limit approximately \$772.3 million.

Currently, the County's long term debt is comprised of \$73.3 million in certificates of participation for financing of capital improvements, \$3.7 million for capital leases for the Alcohol Drug and Mental Health's Lompoc Children's Clinic and Crisis Center in Santa Maria and financing of copiers and equipment; and \$7.0 million for financing of the Laguna Wastewater Treatment Plant for a total debt of \$84.0 million.

At the time of this publication, the County was preparing a 2010 issuance of approximately \$19 million to fund the construction of an emergency operations center, administration building on the Betteravia campus in Santa Maria, a remodel of the Public Defender working space in the historic Santa Barbara courthouse, as well as an option to finance a new property tax system. The current ratio of debt to assessed value is 0.14%, with per capita debt of \$195.

Certificates of Participation

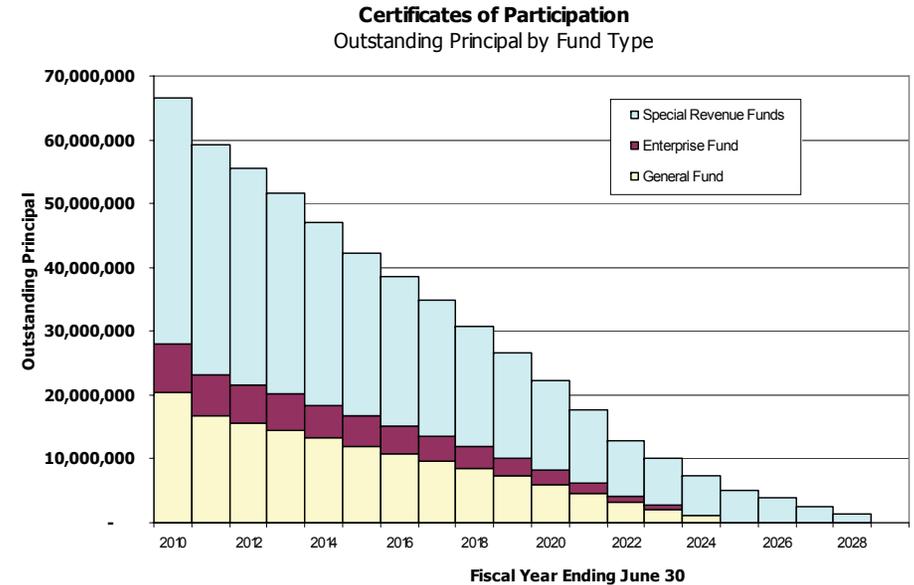
The County of Santa Barbara has used Certificates of Participation (COPs) as a primary means of financing capital needs that are not Public Works infrastructure such as roads, bridges and flood control projects. COPs are securities issued and marketed to investors in a manner similar to tax-exempt bonds. They are created in conjunction with lease agreements which encumber County-owned property.

In a COP transaction, the County enters into an agreement with a third party, the Santa Barbara County Finance Corporation, to lease an asset (normally a building or building complex) over a specific period of time at a predetermined total cost. The asset, owned by the County and leased to the Finance Corporation, is then subleased back to the County. In this transaction, the Finance Corporation assigns its rights to a bank trustee who collects the “rent” revenues to make debt service payments to holders of the Certificates and who keeps required reserve deposits on the County’s behalf. An underwriter sells the COP and proceeds are used for the approved capital projects.

The Finance Corporation was created as a public benefit, non-profit corporation, to issue certificates and to lease back various assets. The COPs are secured by the annual sublease payments, paid by the County for use of the facilities. The certificates of participation contain certain covenants, which are deemed by the County to be duties imposed by law.

The County must include the applicable sublease payments due each year in its annual budget and make the necessary appropriations. This annual appropriation distinguishes certificates of participation from general obligation bonds. The County is also required to maintain certain levels of liability, property damage, casualty, rental interruption and earthquake insurance in connection with each lease agreement.

The chart below shows the outstanding principal amounts by fund type for the County’s current Certificates of Participation:



County’s Bond Rating

The County of Santa Barbara does everything in its power to attain and maintain the highest possible credit ratings for its outstanding general obligation bonds and other long-term obligations, including balanced budgets, clean audits annually, practicing sound financial management, and maintaining regular communication with the major rating agencies.

In October 2008, Standard and Poor’s Rating Services upgraded the County’s rating on outstanding COPs to ‘AA+’ from ‘AA’. In supporting this upgrade, the rating agency cited the County’s maintenance of very strong reserves, its stable and broad local economic base, and its low debt levels. In April 2010, the County’s long-term issuer rating and COP ratings were recalibrated by Moody’s to “Aa1” and “Aa3” respectively.

Reserve Accounts

Reserve and Designations Management Policy

County of Santa Barbara Reserves and Designations are both components of Fund Balance. Reserved fund balance is used to segregate net financial assets that are not spendable or available for appropriation. Designated fund balance is used by governments to specially segregate or earmark financial resources for specified purposes.

Discretionary Reserves and Designations

1. The \$1 million annual strategic reserve contribution, provided to build a reserve approximately equal to 30 days working capital (\$34 million), will be continued if funds are available.

2. The \$3 million designation for capital maintenance and repair, the \$500,000 for new capital projects, and the \$500,000 for roads/concrete repair will be continued, subject to review and prioritization during the budget adoption process.

Internal Service Fund Reserve

The County of Santa Barbara operates in accordance with State law regarding working capital reserves. Internal service funds are dependent upon a reasonable level of working capital reserve to operate from one billing cycle to the next. Charges by an internal service activity to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a reasonable level of working capital reserve, in addition to the full recovery of costs, are allowable. A working capital reserve as part of retained earnings of up to 60 days cash expenses for normal operating purposes is considered reasonable. A working capital reserve exceeding 60 days may be approved by the cognizant Federal agency in exceptional cases.

Contingency Reserve Management

In the County of Santa Barbara, the amount that each fund identifies as its contingency should be set aside in that fund's Designation for Contingencies Account. Since the contingency is a designation of fund balance, the procedures listed in the bulletin are followed for proper accounting of the contingency activity.

Enterprise Fund Reserve Policy (Adopted June 26, 2007)

Generally, Enterprise Funds are used when services are provided primarily to customers outside the County reporting entity and are maintained to meet the following objectives:

1. Ensure adequate funding for operations;
2. Ensure adequate funding for infrastructure repair and replacement; and;
3. Provide working capital to absorb rate fluctuations and provide stable rates to customers.

Enterprise Funds must be operated and managed as an ongoing business entity and therefore the focus is on long term sustainability using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, Enterprise Funds will have revenues (customer charges, interest income, and all other income) sufficient to meet all cash operating expenses, depreciation expense, and prescribed cash reserves per financial policies unique to each enterprise activity. The following policies regarding reserving fund equity are intended to meet the above objectives:

1. Enterprise Fund Reserves such as **reserve for capital replacement**, and **reserve for investment in capital assets** will be funded and maintained as necessary and prudent for the operation of the specific Enterprise Fund. Such reserves and their funding will be reviewed either annually or bi-annually during the budget process.
2. Each Enterprise Fund should maintain a **reserve for working capital** to provide enough funds to allow the Board to react and adopt a financial plan which can adequately deal with a variety of short-term adverse economic circumstances which may materialize. A common "general operating" reserve standard for Enterprise Fund operations ranges anywhere from 30 to 90 days of operating expenses.

3. Enterprise Funds should maintain a **reserve for contingency** which will support operations during times of financial emergencies. The amount of the contingency reserve will be determined based on a risk assessment of each Enterprise Fund including funding status of other reserves.
4. The Resource Recovery and Waste Management Fund should establish a **reserve for post closure** that, at the end of the useful life of the Tajiguas Landfill, will provide funding towards one or a combination of:
 - a. A replacement facility,
 - b. An alternative technological process to dispose of waste currently being buried at the landfill, or
 - c. Fully funding landfill post closure costs should the pledge of revenue stream be reduced or eliminated.
5. The Laguna Sanitation District shall establish a **reserve for capital expansion** that will provide for the expenses associated with expanding the capacity of the plant facilities due to new or additional growth, upgrades and major rehabilitations. Funding will be collected from new and existing development via connection fees.

Operating and Capital Expenditure Accountability and Reporting

The following policies guide expenditure reporting for the County:

1. It shall be the responsibility of the County Executive Officer and Auditor-Controller to submit a combined Quarterly Financial Status Report to the Board of Supervisors in October, January and April of each year. This report shall provide a projection by department of expenditures and revenues, identifying projected variances. It will also include recommendations and proposed corrective actions. In addition, the County Executive Officer and Auditor-Controller shall submit a fiscal year-end Financial Status Report to the Board of Supervisors in July.
2. Except for payroll, the County's financial system does not process payments and disbursements when over-expenditure of object levels of accounts would result from such payment.
3. Even if unexpended appropriation savings are available to correct an over-expended account, the transfer of appropriations between major object categories (i.e., Salaries and Services and Supplies) will not be authorized if a department's actual financing (i.e., revenues, fund balance, reserves and designations) is projected to be less than that budgeted.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM POLICIES

(Adopted by the Board of Supervisors on April 3, 2007)

1. The County will develop an annual five-year plan for capital improvements; it will include project design, development, implementation, and operating and maintenance costs.
2. Each project in the CIP shall show the estimated capital and on-going maintenance costs, known and potential funding sources, and a design and development schedule.

3. As used in the CIP, projects include land acquisition, buildings and facilities construction; these projects do not have a cost threshold.
4. The development of the capital improvement budget will be coordinated with the development of the operating budget.
5. Annual capital costs shall be budgeted according to the County Auditor-Controller's Capital Asset Policy and Guidelines.
6. Costs for County professional services needed to implement the CIP will be included in the appropriate year's operating budget.
7. Annual operating budgets will provide adequate funds for maintenance of the County's buildings and maintenance and replacement of the County's capital equipment.
8. The County will make all capital improvements in accordance with an adopted and funded capital improvement program.
9. Every funded capital improvement project shall be included in the County's Project Reporting System and project progress shall be reported periodically to the County Executive Office.
10. Every county project that involves new construction, the remodeling of space, or building maintenance with a cost of \$100,000 or more to facilities staffed by County employees shall be managed by the General Services Department-Support Services Division (Facilities Management or Capital Projects).

Included in this definition are all County office and clinic buildings, fire stations, Sheriff's patrol stations, jails, inmate holding facilities, boy's camp facilities and Park Ranger residences.

Excluded are roads and bridges, water and wastewater systems, flood control facilities, and park facilities other than ranger residences.

ANNUAL BUDGET PROCESS

Description of Budget Process

The annual budget is prepared, reviewed and approved in accordance with The County Budget Act (California Government Code Sections 29000 through 30200). The Budget, The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) and the County Financial Information Network (FIN) are prepared using generally accepted accounting principles. Governmental fund types like the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, and Debt Service use the modified accrual basis, while Proprietary Funds use the full accrual basis.

The annual operating budget includes all operating, capital, and debt service requirements of Santa Barbara County for the following fiscal year. The fiscal year is from July 1 to June 30. In addition, the budget includes: the revenue and expense assumptions upon which the budget is based; the number of budgeted positions by department and cost center; the mission, strategic priorities, impact and performance measures of each operating department; prior year actual and current year budgeted and estimated actual expenditures and revenue by department and cost center; and a description of significant expenditure changes by department and division, along with significant revenue changes at the department level.

The operating budget is based on cost center accounting. Cost center accounting looks at financial operations from a service delivery perspective rather than a financial accounting perspective in order to determine program effectiveness. The Cost Centers represent the lowest unit level of accountable and measurable program service delivery and its associate cost. The next unit level above cost centers is the Sub-Division level, and above that is the Division level which is rolled up to the Department level.

The capital budget reflects the annual amount appropriated for each capital project included in the long range Capital Improvement Program. When the Board authorizes a new capital project, the Board approves the total project cost and schedule. The approval of the project budget authorizes total expenditures over the duration of the construction project, which, oftentimes, spans multi-fiscal years. The annual capital budget authorizes the anticipated expenditures for the scope of work anticipated to be completed in the upcoming fiscal year.

The annual budget process includes four phases:

Phase I - (July - November) - Establish Budget Priorities & Principles: The Board of Supervisors working with the County Executive Officer establishes the operating and capital budget priorities and the budget principles for the next fiscal year based upon the County Strategic Plan and after a series of workshops including an Environmental Scan of relevant economic, social, and demographic trends, a budget update with a five year forecast and an in depth discussion of proposed budget principles.

Phase II - (September - January) - Develop Capital Improvement Program: Board priorities are transmitted to the Capital Advisory Committee (CAC), which is responsible for determining the long range capital requirements of the County. The CAC develops the annual capital budget instructions based on the priorities set by the Board. Capital budget instructions are distributed to Department Directors who are responsible for identifying and developing annual capital budget requests.

In developing the annual capital budget, Departments must determine the impact these capital projects will have on the following fiscal year's operating budget. Consequently, this phase must be completed in advance of the distribution of the annual operating budget instructions.

Phase III - (December - April) - Develop Operating Budget: The Office of the County Executive develops and distributes the annual operating budget instructions based upon: Board priorities and budget principles established in October; the impact of annual capital budget requests on the operating budget; revenue and expense projections for the following fiscal year; and state and county long range economic indicators. Department budgets are developed by the operating Department Directors and staff. It is subsequently reviewed and modified as necessary, through a collaborative effort among the County Executive Office, the Auditor-Controller's Office, the Human Resources Department, and the Departments.

Phase IV - June: After a series of public meetings, the Annual Budget must be approved by a three-fifths majority of the Board of Supervisors. The legally mandated time requirements for budget approval are as follows:

County Budget Act Requirement

Revenue Estimates	June 10
Proposed Budget	September 8
Budget Hearings	September 18 - October 2
Final Budget Approval	October 2
Final Budget Filed with the State	December 1

Phase V - Amend the Budget: California Government Code Sections 29125 through 29130 authorizes amendments to the adopted budget through the budget revision process. Revisions enable Departments to move or adjust budgeted appropriations or adjust estimated revenues. The County’s Board of Supervisors also dictates policies regarding budget revisions. Budget revisions may be approved throughout the year in accordance with the following procedures:

1. Revisions requiring Board of Supervisors approval are:
 - a. By a 4/5 vote: Appropriation transfer(s) adjusting unrealized revenue, unanticipated revenue, contingencies, reserves or designations.
 - b. By a 3/5 vote: Appropriation transfers between departments involving previously approved Board items; transfers creating appropriations for new fixed assets.
2. Revisions that may be approved by the County Executive Officer are appropriation transfer(s) of \$100 or more between object levels within a department, excluding new fixed assets.
3. Revisions that may be approved by the County Auditor-Controller are interest earning related; adjustments to contingency for imprest (petty) cash transactions and minor appropriation transfer(s) of up to \$100 within and between object levels within a department.
4. Together the Offices of the County Executive and the Auditor-Controller review and process budget revisions by ensuring budget revisions are necessary and contain sufficient justification regarding the purposes of the revisions as well as follow accounting procedures.

County Budget Act

California Government Code Sections 29000-29144 and 30200 outline the State Controller forms and miscellaneous schedules necessary for conformity among California counties. Following the County Budget Act displayed in this section is a listing summary of the State Controller schedules 1 through 15. These schedules are produced in their entirety in a separate publication and are incorporated by reference.

**Chapter 1, Division 3, Title 3 of the Government Code
Chapter 1. Budget and Tax Levy**

Article 1. General

§29000 This chapter shall be known, and may be cited, as the County Budget Act. Unless the context otherwise requires or provides, the general provisions set forth in this article,

and the requirements concerning county budget matters prescribed by the Controller under Section 30200, govern the construction of this chapter.

§29001 Except as otherwise defined in this section, the meaning of terms used in this chapter shall be as defined in the Accounting Standards and Procedures for Counties prescribed by the Controller pursuant to Section 30200. As used in this chapter:

(a) “Administrative officer,” means the chief administrative officer, county administrator, county executive, county manager, or other officials employed in the several counties under various titles whose duties and responsibilities are comparable to the officials named herein.

(b) “Adopted budget” means the budget document formally approved by the board of supervisors after the required public hearings and deliberations on the recommended budget.

(c) “Auditor” means the county auditor or that officer whose responsibilities include those designated in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 26900) of Division 2.

(d) “Board” means the board of supervisors of the county, or the same body acting as the governing board of a special district whose affairs and finances are under its supervision and control.

(e) “Budget year” means the fiscal year (July 1 through June 30) for which the budget is being prepared.

(f) “Controller” means the State Controller.

(g) “Final budget” means the adopted budget adjusted by all revisions throughout the fiscal year as of June 30.

(h) “Recommended budget” means the budget document recommended to the board of supervisors by the designated county official.

§29002 This chapter shall apply to counties, dependent special districts and other agencies whose affairs and finances are under the supervision and control of the board.

§29003 Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, a majority vote of the total membership of the board is required for the board to take action pursuant to this chapter.

§29005 (a) The Controller shall promulgate such rules, regulations, and classifications as are deemed necessary and commensurate with the accounting procedures for counties prescribed pursuant to Section 30200 to secure standards of uniformity among the various counties and to carry out the provisions of this chapter. The rules, regulations, and classifications shall be adopted in accordance with the provisions of Section 30200.

(b) The Controller shall prescribe the forms required to be used in presenting the required information in the budget document after consultation with the Committee on County Accounting Procedures, which committee is provided for in Section 30201. Any county may add to the information required, or display it in more detail, providing that the financial information and the classifications or items required to be included in the budget are clearly and completely set forth. Any change proposed by a

county in the arrangement of the information required on the forms shall be subject to review and approval by the Controller.

§29006 For the adopted budget, the various forms, as prescribed by the Controller pursuant to Section 29005, shall provide for the presentation of data and information to include, at a minimum, estimated or actual amounts of the following items by fund:

(a) Fund balances.

(1) Reserved.

(2) Unreserved.

(A) Designated.

(B) Undesignated.

(b) Additional financing sources shall be classified by source in accordance with the accounting procedures for counties as prescribed by the Controller pursuant to Section 30200.

For comparative purposes, the amounts of financing sources shall be shown as follows:

(1) On an actual basis for the fiscal year two years prior to the budget year.

(2) On an actual basis, except for those sources that can only be estimated, for the fiscal year prior to the budget year.

(3) On an estimated basis for the budget year, as submitted by those officials or persons responsible, or as recommended by the administrative officer or auditor, as appropriate.

(4) On an estimated basis for the budget year, as approved, or as adopted, by the board.

(c) Financing uses for each budget unit, classified by the fund or funds from which financed, by the objects of expenditure, other financing uses, intrafund transfers, and transfers-out in accordance with the accounting procedures for counties and by such further classifications or requirements pertaining to county budget matters as prescribed by the Controller pursuant to Section 30200. For comparative purposes the amounts of financing uses shall be shown as follows:

(1) On an actual basis for the fiscal year two years prior to the budget year.

(2) On an actual basis, except for those uses that can only be estimated, for the fiscal year prior to the budget year.

(3) On an estimated basis for the budget year, as submitted by those officials or persons responsible, or as recommended by the administrative officer or auditor, as appropriate.

(4) On an estimated basis for the budget year, as approved, or as adopted, by the board.

(d) Appropriations for contingencies.

(d) Provisions for reserves and designations.

(e) The appropriations limit and the total annual appropriations subject to limitation as determined pursuant to Division 9 (commencing with Section 7900) of Title 1.

§29007 There shall be a schedule in or supporting the adopted budget document or separate ordinance or resolution, setting forth for each budget unit the following data for each position classification:

(a) Salary rate or range, as applicable.

(b) Total allocated positions approved by the board.

§29008 At a minimum, within the object of capital assets, the budget amounts for:

(a) Land shall be reported in total amounts, except when included as a component of a project.

(b) Structures and improvements shall be reported separately for each project, except that minor improvement projects may be reported in totals.

(c) Equipment shall be reported in total amounts by budget unit.

(d) Infrastructure shall be reported in total amounts by budget unit.

§29009 In the recommended, adopted, and final budgets the funding sources shall equal the financing uses.

§29040 On or before June 10 of each year, each official in charge of any budget unit shall provide the administrative officer or auditor, as the board directs, an itemized request detailing the estimate of financing sources, financing uses, and any other matter required by the board.

§29042 The requests shall be submitted as prescribed by the administrative officer or the auditor, as designated by the board.

Article 2. Budget Request

§29043 The auditor shall provide the estimates for bonded debt service requirements. The auditor shall also provide or furnish to the responsible authority, as applicable, the estimates for bonded debt service requirements of:

(a) School districts.

(b) Any special district, the records for which are maintained in the auditor's office as required by law.

§29044 The auditor shall provide to the administrative officer or such other official as the board directs, any financial statements, data, or recommendations, if any, for any changes to the estimated financing sources referenced in Section 29040.

§29045 In the absence or disability, or failure of any official or person required to submit budget requests, they shall be submitted by the acting official in charge of the budget unit or shall be prepared by the administrative officer or the auditor, as designated by the board.

Article 3. Recommended Budget

- §29060 The administrative officer or auditor, as designated by the board, shall compile the budget requests.
- §29061 The board shall designate either the administrative officer or auditor to review the budget requests and prepare a recommended budget. Any differences may be described in the written recommendations or comments, or both.
- §29062 The recommended budget shall be submitted to the board by the administrative officer or auditor, as designated by the board, on or before June 30 of each year, as the board directs.
- §29063 Upon receipt of the recommended budget, the board shall consider it and, on or before June 30 of each year, at such time as it directs, shall make any revisions, reductions, or additions. Any official or person whose budget requests have been revised shall be given the opportunity to be heard thereon before the board during or prior to the hearings required by Section 29080.
- §29064 On or before June 30 of each year the board, by formal action, shall approve the recommended budget, including the revisions it deems necessary for the purpose of having authority to spend until the budget is adopted.
- §29065 On or before September 8 of each year, as the board directs, the recommended budget shall be made available to the public.

Article 4. Adopted Budget

- §29080 On or before September 8 of each year, the board shall publish a notice in a newspaper of general circulation stating that:
- (a) The recommended budget documents are available to members of the public.
- (b) On the date stated in the notice, not fewer than 10 days after the recommended budget documents are available, and at a time and place also stated in the notice, the board will conduct a public hearing on the recommended budget.
- (c) Any member of the public may appear at the hearing and be heard regarding any item in the recommended budget or for the inclusion of additional items.
- (d) All proposals for revisions shall be submitted in writing to the clerk of the board of supervisors before the close of the public hearing.
- §29081 The hearing may be continued from day to day until concluded, but not to exceed a total of 14 calendar days.
- §29082 (a) At the hearing, the board of supervisors shall hear any official who wishes to be heard regarding the recommended budget for his or her budget unit.
- (b) At the time of the hearing, the board of supervisors may call in the official or person in charge of any budget unit concerning any matter relating to his or her budget unit. The board of supervisors may also call in the official or person in charge of a budget unit if any member of the public files with the clerk of the board a written request to question any matter relating to that budget unit.

- §29083 (a) The auditor, or a deputy designated by the auditor, shall attend the public hearing on the recommended budget, and shall furnish the board with any financial statements and data it requires.
- (b) It shall be the responsibility of the administrative officer or auditor to revise the recommended budget to reflect the actions of the board pertaining thereto in developing the adopted budget document.
- §29084 The budget may contain an appropriation or appropriations for contingencies in such amounts as the board deems sufficient.
- §29085 The budget for each fund may contain reserves, including a general reserve and designations in such amounts as the board deems sufficient.
- §29086 Except in cases of a legally declared emergency, as defined in Section 29127, the general reserve may only be established, canceled, increased, or decreased at the time of adopting the budget as provided in Section 29088. The general reserve may be increased any time during the fiscal year by a four-fifths vote of the board.
- §29088 After the conclusion of the hearing, and not later than October 2 of each year, and after making any revisions of, deductions from, or increases or additions to, the recommended budget it deems advisable during or after the public hearing, the board shall by resolution adopt the budget as finally determined. Increases or additions shall not be made after the public hearing, unless the items were proposed in writing and filed with the clerk of the board before the close of the public hearing or unless approved by the board by four-fifths vote.
- §29089 The resolution of adoption of the budget of the county, each dependent special district, and each other agency as defined in Section 29002 shall specify:
- (a) Appropriations by objects of expenditure within each budget unit, except for capital assets, that are appropriated at the subobject level pursuant to Section 29008.
- (b) Other financing uses by budget unit.
- (c) Intrafund transfers by budget unit.
- (d) Transfers-out by fund.
- (e) Appropriations for contingencies, by fund.
- (f) Provisions for reserves and designations, by fund and purpose.
- (g) The means of financing the budget requirements.
- §29090 The adoption of the budget may be accomplished by a resolution in which the adoption is effectuated by reference to the financing uses in the budget as finally determined, provided that the minimum requirements set forth in Section 29089 are met in the budget document. If adopted by reference, the budget shall have the same effect and be subject to the same provisions of law as if the resolution of adoption had been accomplished by specific designation.
- §29092 The board may set forth appropriations in greater detail than required in Section 29089 and may authorize any additional controls for the administration of the budget as it deems necessary. The board may designate a county official to exercise these administrative controls.

- §29093 (a) A copy of the adopted budget in the format prescribed by the Controller shall be filed by the auditor in the office of the clerk of the board and the office of the Controller not later than December 1 of each year.
- (b) (1) If the auditor, after receipt of written notice from the Controller, fails to transmit a copy of the adopted budget within 20 days, the county shall forfeit to the State one thousand dollars (\$1,000) to be recovered in an action brought by the Attorney General, in the name of the Controller.
- (2) Upon a satisfactory showing of good cause, the Controller may waive the penalty for late filing provided in paragraph (1).

Article 5. Tax Levy

- §29100 (a) On or before October 3 of each year, the board shall adopt by resolution the rates of taxes on the secured roll, not to exceed the 1 percent limitation specified in Article XIII A of the Constitution and Sections 93 and 100 of the Revenue and Taxation Code. For voter-approved indebtedness, the board shall adopt the rates on the secured roll by determining the percentage of full value of property on the secured roll legally subject to support the annual debt requirement. Each rate shall be such as will produce the amount determined as necessary to be raised by taxation on the secured roll after due allowance for delinquency, anticipated changes to the roll, disputed tax revenues anticipated to be impounded pursuant to Section 26906.1, amounts subject to the Community Redevelopment Law (Part 1 (commencing with Section 3300) of Division 24 of the Health and Safety Code), and other available financing sources. The board may adopt a rate for voter-approved indebtedness as will produce the amount determined as appropriate for necessary reserves.
- (b) For purposes of this section, “an amount appropriate for necessary reserves” shall be limited to an amount sufficient to accommodate the county’s anticipated annual cash-flow needs for servicing the county’s voter-approved debt. The reserve may service only the debt for which the extraordinary rate is levied. All interest earned on the amount deposited in the necessary reserve shall accrue to the necessary reserve.
- §29100.6 On or before December 1 of each year, each county auditor shall file with the Controller in such form as the Controller directs, a statement of the amounts of exempt values granted for the homeowners’ property tax exemption under subdivision (k) of Section 3 and Section 25 of Article XIII of the Constitution for the county, each city and school district or portion thereof within the county, each special district or subdivision or zone thereof or portion thereof within the county, for which a tax levy is carried on the county assessment roll. The auditor shall therein compute and show the total amount of ad valorem tax loss to the county and the cities and districts resulting from the exemption and the statement shall claim such amount against the state for payment of reimbursement.
- §29101 After adopting the rates, the board shall levy the taxes upon the taxable property of the county in specific sums in terms of the rates so adopted. Each rate is upon the full assessed valuation of property and only upon property which is legally subject to such tax.

- §29102 Unless otherwise provided by law, the authority and duties of the county board of supervisors with respect to adopting of tax rates and the levying of taxes prescribed in this article shall have application to school districts and to special districts, or zones or improvement districts thereof, whose affairs and finances are not under the supervision and control of the county board of supervisors but for which a tax levy is carried on the regular county assessment roll.
- If the assessed value of the taxable property in a special district on the unsecured roll exceeds the assessed value of the taxable property on the secured roll, the special district tax rate which is adopted by the board for the secured roll shall be adjusted to an amount which the board determines will meet the estimated annual revenue requirements of the district for both the current and next succeeding year.
- §29103 It shall be the responsibility of the auditor to calculate the several tax rates for the board’s action thereon.
- §29104 The board may adopt a rate ending in the next highest fraction of a percent for a fund, or for a group of funds having the same tax base.
- Any cash collections resulting from this rate or from an excess resulting from any other cause shall not invalidate the levies.
- §29106 For the resolution to adopt tax rates, the entity or fund with its corresponding rate shall be designated in any manner sufficient to identify it.
- §29107 The tax rates for property not sufficiently secured as provided in Section 12 of Article XIII of the Constitution are levied in the amounts therein provided and need not be formally levied by the board.
- §29109 (a) On or before December 1 of each year, the auditor shall forward to the Controller, in the format prescribed by the Controller, a statement of the rates of taxation, the assessed valuation as shown on the current equalized assessment roll, the amount of taxes to be levied and allocated pursuant to the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (b) (1) If the auditor, after receipt of written notice from the Controller fails to transmit the statement within 20 days, the county shall forfeit to the state, one thousand dollars (\$1,000) to be recovered in an action brought by the Attorney General, in the name of the Controller.
- (2) Upon a satisfactory showing of good cause, the Controller may waive the penalty for late filing provided in paragraph (1).
- (c) The board may, by resolution, extend on a permanent basis or for a limited period the date specified in this section from November 1 to December 1.

Article 6. Appropriations and Transfers

- §29120 Except as otherwise provided by law, the board and every other county or dependent special district official and person shall be limited in the incurring or paying of obligations to the amounts of the appropriations allowed for each budget unit as originally adopted or as thereafter revised by addition, cancellation or transfer.

- §29121 Except as otherwise provided by law, obligations incurred or paid in excess of the amounts authorized in the budget unit appropriations are not a liability of the county or dependent special district, but a personal liability of the official authorizing the obligation.
- §29122 The board shall not approve a claim and the auditor shall not issue payment for any obligation in excess of that authorized in the budget unit appropriation, except upon an order of a court, for an emergency, or as otherwise provided by law.
- §29124 (a) If at the beginning of any fiscal year, the budget has not been adopted, the auditor shall approve payments for the support of the various budget units in accordance with the following authorizations:
- (1) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b), the amounts in the recommended budget except capital assets, transfer-out, and new permanent employee positions, are deemed appropriated until the adoption of the budget.
 - (2) Capital assets, transfers-out, and new permanent employee positions are deemed appropriated until the adoption of the budget if specifically approved by the board. For the purposes of this subdivision, the words “new permanent employee positions” do not include any employee positions created in lieu of an employee position that is abolished.
 - (3) If the recommended budget has not been approved by the board because of an emergency as described in subdivision (a) of Section 29127, the amounts deemed appropriated shall be based on the final budget of the preceding year, excluding assets and transfers-out unless specifically approved by the board.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, prior to the adoption of the adopted budget, the board of supervisors may impose expenditure limitations that are more restrictive than those contained in this section.
- §29125 (a) Transfers and revisions to the adopted appropriations may be made by an action formally adopted by the board at a regular or special meeting as follows:
- (1) If between funds, by a four-fifths vote.
 - (2) If transfers from appropriation for contingencies, by a four-fifths vote.
 - (3) If between budget units within a fund if overall appropriations are not increased, by a majority vote.
- (b) The board may designate the administrative officer or auditor to approve transfers and revisions of appropriations within a budget unit if overall appropriations of the budget unit are not increased.
- §29126 At any regular or special meeting the board may cancel any appropriation in whole or in part that is not needed and transfer the amount canceled to the appropriation for contingencies of the fund from which the appropriation was originally made if there is one, or to any appropriation for contingencies account, or fund, to which the amount canceled may be properly transferred. If there is no appropriation for contingencies in the respective fund, the board may establish one.

- §29126.1 At any regular or special meeting the board may cancel any unused appropriation in whole or in part upon determining that the source of funding of the appropriation will be unrealized in whole or part. An offsetting reduction shall be made to the corresponding estimated revenue.
- §29126.2 The auditor may review and issue reports and make recommendations regarding estimated financing sources, or actual financing sources, or both, and the status of appropriations. The auditor shall submit to the board, and any other official the board may designate, a statement showing this information with respect to the condition of each separate budget appropriation and to the condition of estimated financing sources, as the board requires.
- §29127 After adopting a resolution stating the facts constituting an emergency by a four-fifths vote of the board at any regular or special meeting, the board may appropriate and make the expenditure necessary to meet an emergency in any of the following cases:
- (a) Upon the happening of an emergency caused by war, fire, failure or the imminent failure of a water system or supply, flood, explosion, storm, earthquake, epidemic, riot, or insurrection.
 - (b) For the immediate preservation of order or of public health.
 - (c) For the restoration to a condition of usefulness of any public property, the usefulness of which has been destroyed by accident.
 - (d) For the relief of a stricken community overtaken by calamity.
 - (e) For the settlement of approved claims for personal injuries or property damages, exclusive of claims arising from the operation of any public utilities owned by the county.
 - (f) To meet mandatory expenditures required by law.
- §29128 All emergency expenditures shall be paid from any money in the county treasury in any fund from which the expenditure may properly be paid.
- §29130 At any regular or special meeting, the board by a four-fifths vote may make available for appropriation any of the following:
- (a) Designations and reserves excluding the general reserve, balance sheet reserves, and reserve for encumbrances.
 - (b) Amounts that are either in excess of anticipated amounts or not specifically set forth in the budget derived from any actual or anticipated increases in financing sources.

Article 7. Miscellaneous

- §29141 The adopted budget shall include a schedule showing the managerial budget of each service activity financed by a proprietary fund established pursuant to Section 25260 and 25261. The schedule shall set forth expected operations of the activity in such detail for revenues, expenses, and reserves as will adequately display the nature and the approximate size of its operations.

Comparative data as prescribed in Section 29006 shall be provided.

- §29141.1 The property tax bill in the County of Orange shall include a statement with language to the effect that a portion of the taxpayer's property taxes may be used to implement the county recovery plan to emerge from bankruptcy. This section shall not be required after these revenues are no longer needed for this purpose.
- §29142 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when taxes or assessments are collected by the county for any special district, or zone or improvement district thereof, but excluding a school district, the board of supervisors may provide for a collection fee for such services which when collected shall belong to the county and shall be deposited to the credit of the general fund, and shall cover the expense and compensation of such officials of the county in the collection of such taxes and of the interest or penalties thereon, subject to the following:
- (a) For taxes covering debt service requirements on any bond or bonds authorized and issued by any such special district, the tax rate fixed to raise such amounts may be fixed by the board of supervisors to include also a percentage of such amounts up to one-fourth of 1 percent thereof.
- (b) For taxes covering all purposes of such special districts, other than debt service requirements on bonds, the amount of the collection fees, if any, to be charged by the county shall be fixed by agreement between the board of supervisors and the governing board of such special district and shall not exceed one-fourth of 1 percent of all money collected.
- §29143 Any unencumbered balance remaining to the credit of any appropriation shall lapse at the end of the fiscal year and shall revert to the available balance of the fund from which appropriated.
- §29144 All commitments covered by the reserve for encumbrances at fiscal year-end are appropriated for the succeeding fiscal year.

Chapter 3.5, Part 1, Division 3, Title 2

- §30200 Under this division, the Controller shall prescribe for counties uniform accounting procedures conforming to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The procedures shall be adopted under the provisions of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 Division 3 Title 2 and shall be published in the California Code of Regulations either in their entirety or by reference. The Controller shall prescribe such procedures after consultation with and approval by the Committee on County Accounting Procedures. Approval of such procedures shall be by a majority vote of the members of the committee. The vote may be conducted by mail at the discretion of the chairperson of the committee, provided however, that should one or more members of the committee request a meeting for the purposes of voting, the chairperson shall call a meeting of the committee as provided in Section 30201.

State Controller Schedules

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
Schedule 1	All Funds Summary
Schedule 2	Governmental Funds Summary
Schedule 3	Detail of Provisions for Reserves/Designations
Schedule 4	Fund Balance – Governmental Funds
Schedule 5	Reserves/Designations – By Governmental Funds
Schedule 6	Detail of Additional Financing Sources by Fund and Account
Schedule 7	Summary of Financing Uses by Function and Fund
Schedule 8	Detail of Financing Uses by Function, Activity and Budget Unit
Schedule 9	Financing Sources and Uses by Budget Unit by Object
Schedule 10	Operation of Internal Service Fund
Schedule 11	Operation of Enterprise Fund
Schedule 12	Special Districts and Other Agencies Summary
Schedule 13	Fund Balance – Special Districts and Other Agencies
Schedule 14	Special Districts and Other Agencies – Reserves/Designations
Schedule 15	Special Districts and Other Agencies – Financing Sources and Uses by Budget Unit by Object

Fiscal Year 2010-11 Budget Development Schedule

	County Executive	Auditor-Controller	Departments
July 2009	Incorporate final budget adjustments	Work with CEO on final budget adjustments	Work with CEO on final budget adjustments
	Produce Adopted FY 2009-10 Budget	Produce Adopted FY 2009-10 Budget	
Aug 2009	Convene the Budget Advisory Committee (BAC) to discuss FY 2009-10 Budget process improvements	Attend & participate in BAC meetings	Specific department volunteers will participate
	Submit 2009-10 Budget to GFOA		
Sept 2009	Capital Advisory Committee (CAC) reviews 5-Year (2010-15) Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) Instructions	Review & modify CIP system as needed	Review CIP Instructions
	Issue 2010-15 CIP instructions; hold CIP kick-off mtg.	Attend CIP kick-off meeting	Attend CIP kick-off meeting
	Hold CIP System training	Assist with CIP System Training	Participate as needed
	Through Employees University (EU), offer countywide Financial Management Workshops for departments covering various Financial Information Network (FIN) reports & providing optional methods of forecasting salaries, expenses & revenues	Attend, participate & assist with use of FIN	Attend Workshop and learn
Oct 2009	Develop & distribute FY 2010-11 Operating Budget process requirements & Budget Principles	Review FY 2010-11 Operating Budget process requirements & provide input on budget principles	Review FY 2010-11 Operating Budget process requirements & provide input on budget principles
	Hold 1st Quarter Budget Update Workshop w/ BOS	Assist as needed	
	Provide BOS with Fiscal Issues Report identifying certain and potential issues that would impact the development of the FY 2010-11 Budget	Assist as needed	Assist as needed
	Monthly Projection Meetings (MoPros) with depts. to analyze & discuss FY 2009-10 revenue & expenditure projections by department, cost center, fund & line item based on actuals as of 9/30/09 (Note: Will also be held to review data as of the end of December, January & April)	Analyze FY 2009-10 revenue & expense projections by department, cost center, fund & line item based on actual results as of 9/30/09	Analyze & explain FY 2009-10 revenue & expense projections by department, cost center, fund & line item based on actual results as of 9/30/09
	Through EU, offer annual Performance Measurement Training & Strategic Planning workshops	Assist as needed	Attend as needed
Nov 2009	Finalize 2010-11 Budget Principles & present to BOS for adoption		
	CEO meets with Department Directors & budget staff to discuss FY 2010-11 Operating Budget Process requirements & Budget Principles	Commence Budget Process & System Improvements	Attend & participate
	1st Qtrly Operational Review Meetings (ORMs) w/ depts. to discuss FY 2009-10 Performance Measures, Lost Time & Projections as of 12/31/09 (Note: Will also be held after 2nd, 3rd & 4th quarters of the FY)	Participate in meeting with department to discuss FY 2009-10 Performance Measures, Lost Time & Projections as of 12/31/09	Meet with CEO & AC staff to discuss FY 2009-10 Performance Measures, Lost Time & Projections as of 12/31/09
Nov 2009	Review depts.' 5-Yr CIP & FY 2010-11 Capital Budget		Submit 5-Yr CIP & FY 2010-11 Capital Budget to CEO
	Approve any cost center re-mapping	Re-map department's cost centers	Submit cost center re-mapping requests

	County Executive	Auditor-Controller	Departments
Dec 2009	FY 2010-11 Operating Budget Kick-Off meeting; issue Operating Budget Instructions	Attend & participate in FY 2010-11 Budget Kick-Off meeting	Attend FY 2010-11 Budget Kick-Off meeting; receive Budget Instructions
	ISF Rates finalized Submit Cost Allocation Plan to State		
	Lead CAC meetings and send CIP to printer	Assist as needed	Participate in CAC meetings
Jan 2010	Attend AC trainings as needed	Hold training on the Salary Model & Downloading/Uploading budget data to the Budget Development system	Attend AC trainings as needed
			Cost Center Mgrs/Depts prepare budgets, RPMs, pics/graphs, & narrative Budgets due to CEO starting January 20, 2010
	BOS submits 5-Year CIP to Planning Commission		
Feb 2010	Review & meet with depts. on FY 2010-11 Operating Budgets		Remaining budgets due to CEO Jan 28-Feb 18; meet w/ Fiscal & Policy Analysts
	Hold 2nd Quarter Budget Update Workshop with BOS	Assist as needed	
	Hold 2-part Budget Development Workshop	Assist as needed	Assist as needed
		Hold training on building Departmental pages for the Proposed Budget using the Budget Development System	Attend as needed
Mar 2010	Review & meet w/ depts. on FY 2010-11 budgets	Assist with Departmental meetings	Meet w/ Fiscal & Policy Analysts
	Complete review & balancing of Operating Transfers, intra-county transfers, significant changes, pictures	Assist in review & balancing of Operating Transfers, intra-county transfers, & significant changes	Assist in review & balancing Operating Transfers, intra-county transfers, significant changes, pictures
Apr 2010	Present 5-year Capital Improvement Program to BOS for review & approval		Present departmental requirements to the BOS
	Finalize FY 2010-11 Operating Budget & send to printer	Assist as needed	
May 2010	Publish notice of FY 2010-11 Budget Hearings		
	Distribute FY 2010-11 Proposed Budget		
	Hold 3rd Quarter Budget Update Workshop with Board of Supervisors		
	Hold MoPros with departments to finalize FY 2009-10 Estimated Actuals	Attend meetings & focus on the revenues	Attend meetings & provide variance analysis as appropriate
June 2010	Hold FY 2010-11 budget hearings	Assist as required	Present departmental budgets
	BOS Adopts FY 2010-11 Budget		