

FUND TYPE

- 1 General Fund
- 2 Special Revenue
- 3 Debt Service
- 4 Capital Projects
- 5 Permanent
- 6 Enterprise
- 7 Internal Service
- 8 Pension Trust
- 9 Private Purpose Trust
- 10 Investment Trust
- 11 Custodial
- 12 Other

Governmental Fund Types: (Fund types 1-5)

General Fund – This fund should be used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds – Funds used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The term proceeds of specific revenue sources establishes that one or more specific restricted or committed revenues should be the foundation for a special revenue fund. Those specific restricted or committed revenues may be initially received in another fund and subsequently distributed to a special revenue fund. Those amounts should not be recognized as revenue in the fund initially receiving them; however, those inflows should be recognized as revenue in the special revenue fund in which they will be expended in accordance with the specified purposes. Special revenue funds should not be used to account for resources held in trust for individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

Capital Projects Funds – Funds used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets. Capital projects funds exclude those types of capital-related outflows financed by proprietary funds or for assets that will be held in trust for individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

Debt Service Funds – Funds used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest. Debt service funds should be used to report resources if legally mandated. Financial resources that are being accumulated for principal and interest maturing in future years also should be reported in debt service funds.

Permanent Funds – These funds should be used to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the reporting government's programs that are, for the benefit of the government or its citizenry. Permanent funds do not include private-purpose trust funds, which should be used to report situations in which the government is required to use the principal or earnings for the benefit of individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Most counties will not have funds that fit into this category

Proprietary Fund Types: (Fund Types 6 and 7)

Enterprise funds - Funds used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. Activities are required to be reported as enterprise funds if any one of the following criteria is met. (You should apply each of these criteria in the context of the activity's principal revenue sources).

- a. The activity is financed with debt that is secured solely by a pledge of the net revenues from fees and charges of the activity. Debt that is secured by a pledge of net revenues from fees and charges and the full faith and credit of a related primary government or component unit – even if that government is not expected to make any payments – is not payable solely from fees and charges of the activity. (Some debt may be secured, in part, by a portion of its own proceeds but should be considered as payable “solely” from the revenues of the activity.)
- b. Laws or regulations require that the activity's costs of providing services, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service), be recovered with fees and charges, rather than with taxes or similar revenues.
- c. The pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs (such as debt service).

Internal service funds – Funds used to report any activity that provides goods or services to other funds, departments, or agencies of the primary government and its component units, or to other governments, on a cost reimbursement basis. Internal service funds should be used only if the reporting government is the predominant participant in the activity. Otherwise, the activity should be reported as an enterprise fund.

Fiduciary Fund Types: (Fund Types 9 – 11)

Pension Trust Funds – These funds should be used to report resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plans, other postemployment benefit plans, or other employee benefit plans.

Private-Purpose Trust Funds – Funds should be used to report all other trust arrangements under which principal and income benefits individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

Investment Trust Funds – Funds used to report the external portion of investment pools reported by the sponsoring government. This would only include the portion of the pool that does not represent investments by the county.

Custodial Funds - Funds used to report resources not belonging to the reporting government, but held by the reporting government in a purely custodial capacity. Agency funds typically involve only the receipt, temporary investment, and remittance of fiduciary resources to individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Counties use agency funds to hold property taxes and other monies until distributions are made through the settlement process. However, GASB 84 recently changed the definition of custodial funds does not include any funds belonging to the county. Settlement funds would be custodial only if the county portion were not included.

RECEIPT ACCOUNTS

Taxes

License and Permits

Intergovernmental

Charges for Services

Fines and Forfeitures

Other

Taxes – Includes property taxes, income taxes, use taxes, and any other taxes imposed by the county.

Special Assessments - Ditch or drainage assessments, Barrett law assessments, improvement assessments, sewer assessments, sewage assessments, or any other assessment which by law is placed on the records of the county treasurer for collection.

Licenses and Permits – Fees collected for the issuance of a license or permit.

Intergovernmental – Revenues from other governments in the form of operating grants, entitlements, shared revenues, or payments in lieu of taxes. An operating grant is a contribution or gift of cash or other assets from another government to be used or expended for a specified purpose, activity or facility. Capital grants are restricted by the grantor for the acquisition and/or construction of capital assets. A grant may be received either directly from the granting government or indirectly as a pass-through from another government. An entitlement is the amount of payment to which a government is entitled pursuant to an allocation formula contained in applicable statutes. A shared revenue is a revenue levied by one government but shared on a predetermined basis, often in proportion to the amount collected at the local level, with another government or class of governments. Payments in lieu of taxes are payments made from general revenues by one government to another in lieu of taxes it would have to pay, had its property or other tax base been subject to taxation by the recipient government on the same basis as privately owned property or other tax base.

Charges for Services – Charges for current services the government provides exclusive of revenues of proprietary funds. In other words these are fees collected for non business type activities the government provides, like the county auditor's endorsement (transfer) fee.

Fines and Forfeitures – Fines are monies derived from fines or penalties imposed for the commission of statutory offenses, violation of lawful administrative rules and regulations, and for the neglect of official duty. Forfeitures include monies derived from confiscating deposits held as performance guarantees.

Other Receipts – Amounts received from various sources, including, but not limited to, the following; net proceeds from borrowings; interfund loan activity transfers authorized by statute, ordinance, or court order; internal service receipts; and fiduciary receipts.

.

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNTS

Personal Services

Supplies

Other Service and Charges

Debt Service – Principal and interest

Capital Outlay

Other Disbursements

Personal Services – Includes amounts paid to both permanent and temporary government officers, deputies and employees for salaries, wages, per diems, and other compensation. It also includes amounts paid by the government on behalf of officers, deputies and employees for benefits that are not included in gross salary or wages.

Supplies – Includes amounts paid for items that are consumed or deteriorated through use or that lose their identity through incorporation into different or more complex units or substances.

Other Services and Charges – Amounts paid for services rendered by organizations or personnel not on the payroll of the county. These professional services should include disbursements for legal, engineering, and other consulting services. This category includes communication, transportation, printing and advertising, insurance, utilities, repairs and maintenance, rentals, dues, memberships, grants, public assistance, judgments, and taxes paid.

Capital Outlays – Disbursements for the acquisition of or addition to land; buildings; improvements other than buildings; machinery and equipment.

Debt Service – Includes interest and principal payments on general long term debt. This would include payments on loans, bonds and capital leases.

Other Disbursements – Amounts disbursed for various other purposes including, but not limited to, the following: interfund loans payments; loans paid out to other funds; internal service disbursements; and transfers out that are authorized by statute, ordinance, or court order.

-