

BUDGETING FOR ELECTED OFFICIAL

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BUDGET LAW OVERVIEW

BUDGET RESPONSIBILITY

- Effective financial management can help municipalities transform communities into a better place to live, work and visit
- One of the governing body's greatest responsibilities is approving and regularly monitoring a municipality's budget
- Effective financial management ensures that there are funds available to implement the governing body's policies

WHY DO WE NEED IT ?

- Planning (past, present, future)
- Control
- Accountability
- Fiscal Responsibility
- Fiscal Accountability
- Transparency
- Local Officials must vigilantly focus on the "long term" economic welfare of their community

ESTABLISHING BUDGET POLICY

- ▶ First things first
 - ▶ A statement of general budget policy should be included with budget forms
 - ▶ advise the departments what the expectations are
 - ▶ i.e. - Is it a tight year, program addition or elimination
 - ▶ When policies are known at the outset misunderstandings are minimized. Also sets the tone early on in the process.
 - ▶ Budget preparation represents difficult policy decisions not just simple dollar decisions

TELL A STORY

- **WHAT IS YOUR STORY?**
- **HOW DO YOU SELL YOUR PROGRAMS**
 - SEE SAMPLE OF HOW TO TELL STORY ON NEXT FEW SLIDES

WHAT ARE YOU TRYING TO GET ACROSS TO YOUR RESIDENTS?
 HOW TRANSPARENT ARE YOU?

A LITTLE MAGIC TRICK!

• Old Amount	100	• Old Amount	6
• New Amount	101	• New Amount	7
What is the change? Amount?		What is the change? Amount?	
	1		1
Percentage?		Percentage?	
	1%		16.7%



FACT VS. MYTH

- How much did sales tax go up in New Jersey?
- How much did the State return to Local Governments in the 2007 & 2008 Budgets?
- What is the Governor's Promise with A-1 & S-20? Did you really think you will get 20% of your taxes back?
- Read between the lines to get the real answer?



BELIEVE IT OR NOT

- What would happen if a local budget increased by 16.7%
- How is it that the State of New Jersey can pass along a 16.7% increase and almost all of the residents believe it is only a 1% increase.
- Smoke, Mirrors and good marketing is how they can do it.



STATUTORY REFERENCES

- N.J.S.A. 40A:2 Local Bond Law
- N.J.S.A. 40A:4 Local Budget Law
- N.J.S.A. 40A:5 Local Fiscal Affairs Law
- N.J.S.A 40A:11 Local Public Contracts Law



WHAT IS A LINE ITEM BUDGET?

- In New Jersey, each appropriation must be categorized between "Salaries & Wages" and "Other Expenses"
- This is the level of detail required when preparing the State Budget Document
- This is the format for the publicized budget
- However, local units typically break their budgets down into greater detail for internal tracking purposes



BUDGET CALENDAR (MUNICIPAL)

Action Taken	Earliest Date	Latest Date
Budget Introduction	Jan 1	Feb 10
Filing Introduced Budget with the DLGS	3 Days after Approval	
Budget Publication (10 days prior to Adoption)	Jan 1	Mar 10
Budget Hearing (at least 28 days after Introduction)	Jan 30	Mar 20
Budget Adoption	Jan 30	Mar 20

A budget cannot be introduced until the Annual Financial Statements are filed



BUDGET CALENDAR (COUNTY)

Action Taken	Earliest Date	Latest Date
Budget Introduction	Jan 1	Jan 26
Filing Introduced Budget with the DLGS	3 Days after Approval	
Budget Publication (10 days prior to Adoption)	Jan 1	Feb 15
Budget Hearing (at least 28 days after Introduction)	Jan 30	Feb 25
Budget Adoption	Jan 30	Feb 25

A budget cannot be introduced until the Annual Financial Statements are filed

TEMPORARY BUDGET (N.J.S.A. 40A:4-19)

- Provides for the operations of the local unit in the new budget year until the budget has been adopted
- Resolution must be adopted within the first 30 days of the new year as well as any amendments
- Total Appropriations cannot exceed 26.25% of the prior year's appropriations excluding, Debt Service, Capital Improvement Fund & Public Assistance
- Why 26.25%?

WHY DO WE HAVE A TEMPORARY BUDGET?

- **CASH BASIS BUDGETING:**
 - The State of New Jersey requires a Municipality to prove its Revenue Sources received and Cash Surplus (Fund Balance) on hand at the end of the year before it will allow you to even present a Budget
 - This requirement results in a Budget introduction after the filing of the Annual Financial Statements

BUDGET AUTHORIZATION

- The municipal governing body is responsible for the final adoption of the municipal budget
- The budget must be introduced no later than February 10th and 3 copies must be filed with the Director of the DLGS within 3 days
- The budget must be published at least 10 days prior to the public hearing, which must be at least 28 days after approval
- It can be adopted no later than March 20th, or the date established by the Director of the DLGS
- 3 certified copies must be filed with the division and 1 certified copy must be filed with the county board of taxation

BUDGET AUTHORIZATION (CONT'D)

- The purpose of the public hearing is to allow the citizens an opportunity to review the budget, ask questions, and provide their opinions
- The Municipal Budget must be posted on the town's website when the budget is read by title only at a public meeting
- A budget must be adopted by a majority of the full membership of the governing body
- If a governing body fails to adopt the budget by March 20th or the latest date set forth by the DLGS then the DLGS is required to prepare the budget
 - In such event, then each operating appropriation will be identical to the previous year's budget with certain adjustments

BUDGET AUTHORIZATION (CONT'D)

- The governing body may amend the budget prior to the time of holding the public hearing and during or after the public hearing. No amendment will become effective without a public hearing and publication of the amendment, if the amendment:
1. Adds a new item of appropriation in an amount in excess of 1% of the total of appropriations as stated in the approved budget
 2. Increases or Decreases any item of appropriation by more than 10%
 3. Increases the amount to be raised by taxation more than 5%, unless the same is made to include an emergency appropriation

THE BUDGET MESSAGE

- The Local Budget Law (40A:4-22) requires the budget message to contain the following:
 - Appropriation CAP Calculation
 - Levy CAP Calculation
 - Summary of appropriations appearing in both the "inside" and "outside" sections of the budget
 - Chapter 78 Health benefit calculations

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CURRENT YEAR BUDGET VS. RESERVE YEAR BUDGET

- A Budget is active for a two year period of time
- The second year of the Budget is to serve as a catch up period for bills that were not paid during the initial year of the Budget
- In order to charge against the reserve year budget, the goods had to have been received or services rendered in the year of that budget

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BUDGET TIMELINE



As you can see, you are running two budgets at a time.

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BUDGET TRANSFERS

- **Current Year Appropriations**
 - are permitted during the last two months of the fiscal year
- **Reserve Year Appropriations**
 - are permitted during the first three months of the fiscal year
- Must be approved by resolution of the governing body by 2/3 vote of full membership

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OVER EXPENDITURE OF BUDGET N.J.S.A. 40A:4-57

- No person shall expend any money, where an appropriation has not been provided, in excess of the amount appropriated for said purpose
- Violation of this section is a misdemeanor, and is subject to penalties under the criminal laws of the State of New Jersey

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BUDGET AMENDMENTS

CHAPTER 159 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS OF 1948

- Corrections of Title, Text or Amount (N.J.S.A. 40A:4-85)
- Insertion of Special Items of Revenues and Appropriations (N.J.S.A. 40A:4-87)
- Both require a local unit resolution and the approval of the DLGS Director

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EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS N.J.S.A. 40A:4-46 THRU 4-55

- "A local unit may make emergency appropriations, after the adoption of the budget, for a purpose which is not foreseen at the time of the adoption thereof, or for which adequate provision was not made therein."

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"CAP" LAW N.J.S.A. 40A:4-45

- First enacted into law on August 18, 1976.
- Amended throughout the years to accommodate current economic conditions and specific needs in the State.
- Limits the increase in appropriations to that of the "Implicit Price Deflator". Referred to as the Index Rate.
- Limited to 5% before requiring a referendum
- CAP Banking is Automatic

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"CAP" LAW N.J.S.A. 40A:4-45

- P.L. 2004, Chapter 74 "Fair & Immediate Relief"
 - Removed reference to the "Implicit Price Deflator" and replaced it with the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA). Based upon the traditional federal government inflation rate
 - CAP is now limited to 2.5% or the COLA, whichever is less
 - Can go to 3.5% if an Ordinance is Passed (Index Rate)
 - CAP Banking is no longer automatic

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"CAP" LAW N.J.S.A. 40A:4-45

- P.L. 2010, Chapter 44 "2% Levy CAP"
 - 2% Tax Levy CAP is now required
 - Exceptions favor State Discretion not local control
 - Pension Costs
 - Health Benefit Costs
 - Debt Service
 - Emergency Declared by the Governor

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QUESTIONS



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