

Some benefits of having a good budget:

Keeps the government entity (nonprofit org) focused on short and long-term goals. Activities are usually connected to the availability and timing of funding. If a budget isn't planned for, then the entity may not be able to deliver its mission. A budget also sets spending limits, keep costs in line with revenues, and allows grow.

Makes Residents (Board members) happy.

No more wasted meetings where everyone is confused and hours are spent making sense of your financials. A good budget lets your Governing Body (Board) easily understand which programs and initiatives are performing well and which aren't, to give better feedback and support.

Keeps Residents (donors) informed.

Today's residents (donors) want to know where their money is going. They care about transparency and want to know money is spent wisely.

Types of Budgets:

- Operating Budget
- Cash flow Budget
- Capital Budget

An **operating budget**, or operational budget, consists of all expenses and revenues your business expects to use for its operations. Your operating budget outlines the funds needed to operate efficiently.

For a nonprofit operating budget, reflects the organization’s planned financial activities for the year ahead, showing how much revenue it expects from which sources and how much it will spend on operations. It’s a key tool in effectively and efficiently achieving the organization’s stated purpose, and should always align with an organization’s strategic plan. The operating budget must be centered around the primary goals and objectives of the organization.

GENERAL REVENUES	FCOA	Anticipated	
		2023	2022
1. Surplus Anticipated	08-101	3,100,000.00	2,431,738.56
2. Surplus Anticipated with Prior Written Consent of Director of Local Government Services	08-102		
Total Surplus Anticipated	08-100	3,100,000.00	2,431,738.56
3. Miscellaneous Revenues - Section A: Local Revenues	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Licenses:	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Alcoholic Beverages	08-103	55,800.00	99,000.00
Other	08-104	177,300.00	202,000.00
Fees and Permits	08-105	464,800.00	383,200.00
Fines and Costs:	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Municipal Court	08-110	392,000.00	314,526.26
Other	08-109		
Interest and Costs on Taxes	08-112	220,600.00	149,700.00
Interest and Costs on Assessments	08-115		
Parking Meters	08-111		
Interest on Investments and Deposits	08-113	118,305.74	225,000.00
Anticipated Utility Operating Surplus	08-114		
Hotel Tax	08-107	295,100.00	142,800.00
Fire Prevention Fines and Fees	08-134	185,700.00	193,500.00

Types of Budgets:

- Operating Budget
- Cash flow Budget
- Capital Budget

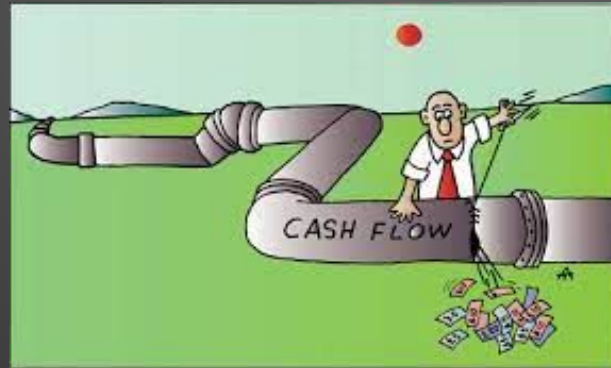
One of the biggest components of business budgeting is managing and forecasting cash flow. Your **cash flow**, or cash, budget gives you a prediction of the money that comes in or goes out of a business during a certain period of time (e.g., a year).

Your cash flow budget can help you make important financial decisions, detect issues, and prevent overspending.

The goal of your cash budget is to ensure there is enough money coming in to cover any money that goes out. If you don't have enough money to offset expenses, you could wind up in negative cash flow territory.

Types of Budgets:

- Operating Budget
- Cash flow Budget
- Capital Budget



The **capital budget** may include projects which will have ongoing effects on operations. The capital budget can also be used for construction and other big, one-time spending projects that often take more than a fiscal year to pay for.

A capital budget can help you plan for purchases of large assets, such as:
Equipment, Property, Vehicles



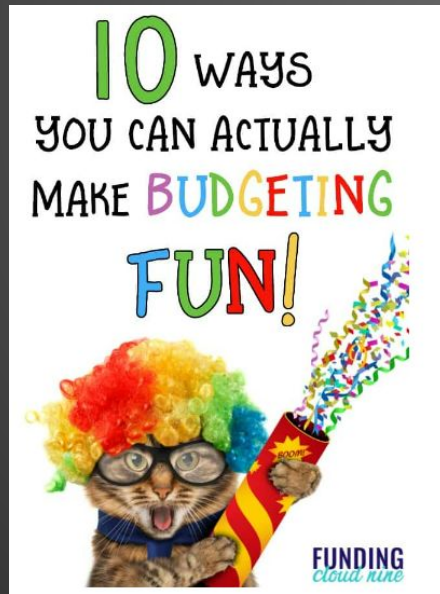
Types of Budgets:

- Operating Budget
- Cash flow Budget
- Capital Budget

CAPITAL BUDGET (Current Year Action)								
2023								
Local Unit <u>TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BR</u>								
1 PROJECT TITLE	2 PROJECT NUMBER	3 ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	4 AMOUNTS RESERVED IN PRIOR YEARS	PLANNED FUNDING SERVICES FOR CURRENT YEAR - 2023				
				5a 2023 Budget Appropriations	5b Capital Improvement Fund	5c Capital Surplus	5d Grants in Aid and Other Funds	5e Debt Authorized
Various Road Improvements	1	1,500,000.00			75,000.00			1,425,000.00
Acquisition of Misc Trucks and Equip	2	145,000.00			7,250.00			137,750.00
Improvements to Municipal Facility	3	10,180,000.00			509,000.00			9,671,000.00
Parks- Improv./Renovations/Equip	4	10,000.00			500.00			9,500.00
Municipal IT Network Improv/Upgrade	5	130,000.00			6,500.00			123,500.00
Furniture and Fixture Replacement	6	-						
Police Dept - Equip and Network	7	25,000.00			1,250.00			23,750.00
Volunteer Fire Dept - Misc Equip	8	-						
Heavy Equip (excluding vehicles)	9	10,000.00			500.00			9,500.00
Refuse/Recycle Containers & related equip	10	-						
Library Construction/Renovation	11	-						
Senior Center Improvements	12	-						
Water System Improvements	13	-						
Sewer System Improvements	14	-						
		-						
		-						
		-						
TOTAL - THIS PAGE	XXXXX	12,000,000.00	-	-	600,000.00	-	-	11,400,000.00

Budget process

1. Board/Governing Body sets the direction
2. CEO/Exec. Director/ Administrator prepares
3. Board/Governing Body Reviews/adopts
4. Budget is monitored and reported



North Brunswick Township - FY2023 Budget Cycle

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	M	3	4	5	6	7
8	W	10	11	12	13	14
15	M	17	18	19	20	21
22	W	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	M				

JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	W/M	28	29	30		

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	
3	4	M?	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	W	26	27	28	29	30

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
31	M	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Date		Event
May 2, 2022	R	FY2022 Budget Transfer Resolution (last 2/first 3 months of fiscal year)
May 16, 2022	R	FY2022 Budget Transfer Resolution (last 2/first 3 months of fiscal year)
May 16, 2022	R	Certification of Review of FY2021 Audit
May 16, 2022		Present Budget Packets to Directors
May 17, 2022		Administrative Meeting with Mayor
May 27, 2022		Departmental Budget Requests to be submitted to Administration
May 31, 2022		Administrative Meeting with Mayor
May 31, 2022		Budget Discussion at Meeting (Preliminary Levy)
May 31, 2022	R	FY2022 Budget Transfer Resolution
May 31, 2022	R	Debt
5/30-6/3		Administrative Meetings with Directors
June 3, 2022		Finance - e-mail notification of year-end dates / Petty Cash / Edmunds
6/6-6/10		Provide FY2023 overview/changes to Directors
June 17, 2022		Distribute proposed FY2023 Approp. Section of Budget to Council
June 27, 2022	R	Resolution Utility / Grants / CIF Temporary Budget
June 27, 2022	R	Resolution Approving the FY2023 26.25% Temporary Budget
June 27, 2022	R	Resolution Approving Preliminary Municipal Levy for FY2023
June 27, 2022	R	Transferring Unexpended Approp to Accumulated Leave
June 27, 2022	R	Transferring Unexpended Snow Removal Approp to Trust
7/1-7/8	R	Budget Transfer Resolution
July 12, 2022	6PM	Post 6/30 Year End Revenue Prior to Council Distribution
July 13, 2022	6PM	Council Budget Hearing - General / Revenue / Surplus Capital / Debt / Finance / Library / Community Development
July 14, 2022	6PM	Council Budget Hearing - Clerk / Police / Court / DPRCS
July 19, 2022		Council Budget Hearing - Administration
July 22, 2022		Public Works / Sewer Utility / Water Utility
July 22, 2022		Review Council Recommendations with Mayor
July 25, 2022		Provide Council with Mayor's comments on recommendations
August 1, 2022	O	Provide in Workshop Packets FY2023 Budget to be introduced
August 1, 2022	R	FY2022 Budget to be introduced - Discussion at Workshop
August 1, 2022	O	COLA Ordinance to Establish CAP Bank
August 1, 2022	R	FY2023 Introduce Budget
August 1, 2022	R	Resolution Authorizing a Temporary Capital Budget

**When
the Vision
Is Bigger
than the Budget**

Considerations:

- Mission Statement
- Strategic Plan
- Financial Challenges



Meter Replacement Program
 Billing and Collection
 Moved in-house
 Quarterly to Monthly
 Meters from cf to gallons



New 2022 20-Year Contract



Sample Reserve Policy for a nonprofit



Reserve sufficient funds to handle fiscal emergencies such as short-term cash flow problems, unanticipated funding reductions, and unanticipated expenses, under the following conditions:

1. 25% of the unrestricted net assets shall be maintained as an operating reserve.
2. Restricted reserve shall equal 20% of the replacement cost of vehicles, and 1% of replacing facilities.

Results of Operations \implies Fund Balance \implies Future Surplus

Year	Amount Used	Budget "As Adopted"	% of Budget	Surplus Balance
2023	3,100,000	55,000,000	5.6%	14,602,193
2022	2,431,739	52,900,000	4.6%	12,754,392
2021	3,300,000	50,950,000	6.5%	14,922,654
2020	3,620,000	50,350,000	7.2%	11,593,162
2019	3,343,830	50,000,000	6.7%	11,007,331
2018	3,350,000	47,980,488	7%	8,680,733
2017	3,000,000	46,158,349	6.5%	7,912,257
2016	2,850,000	45,915,972	6.2%	6,074,124
2015	3,250,000	45,142,123	7.2%	5,468,859

6/30/2022

Reserve/Trust Account	FY2022
Reserve for Tax Appeal	377,903.86
Accumulated Leave Time	585,540.81
Storm Recovery	216,181.39



Dedication by Rider N.J.S.A. 40A:4-39
 Recreation Programming, Donations, Public Events, Developer Escrow, Public Defender, Unemployment, Police Off-duty, Open Space, Fire Safety, CDBG Funding, Animal Control, Affordable Housing, Forfeited Property

Qualitative forecasting is a method of making predictions about a company's finances that uses judgment from experts. Expert employees perform qualitative forecasting by identifying and analyzing the relationship between existing knowledge of past operations and potential future operations.

The basis of **deterministic forecasts**, which produce a specific result for a specific input - every single time. Deterministic models are typically used by product providers to illustrate statutory future projections of long-term investments (such as pensions).

Extrapolative Forecasting - a method of prediction which assumes that the patterns that existed in the past will continue on into the future, and that those patterns are regular and can be measured. In other words, the past is a good indicator of the future.

A **break-even** analysis is a financial calculation that weighs the costs of a new business, service or product against the unit sell price to determine the point at which you will break even. In other words, it reveals the point at which you will have sold enough units to cover all of your costs

Forecasting Methods

1. Qualitative
2. Deterministic
3. Extrapolative
4. Break Even



Budgets

- ▶ **Definition** – “A plan for getting and spending money to reach specific goals by a certain time”
- ▶ **Attributes:**
 - Represents well thought out ideas for future actions
 - Necessary to achieve specific goals
 - Associated with a specific time period
 - Based on past experience
 - Utilizes current information and future assumptions

Budget Methods

1. Line item
2. Program performance
3. Zero-based
4. Target based
5. Entrepreneurial
6. Multi-year
7. Full expenditure

Various Budgeting Approaches

- ❖ Line-item budgeting (incremental and zero-based)
- ❖ Performance budgeting
- ❖ Program budgeting (and PPBS)
- ❖ Entrepreneurial budgeting (e.g., using balanced scorecards)

Note: governments seldom choose a single budgeting approach, rather entity-wide budgets are constructed using different approaches

CURRENT FUND - APPROPRIATIONS

8. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS	FCOA		Appropriated				Expended 2022	
(A) Operations - within "CAPS"			for 2023	for 2022	for 2022 By Emergency Appropriation	Total for 2022 As Modified By All Transfers	Paid or Charged	Reserved
GENERAL GOVERNMENT:						-	-	
General Administration						-	-	
Salaries and Wages	20-100	1	333,000.00	330,000.00		335,000.00	333,608.87	1,391.13
Other Expenses	20-100	2	21,700.00	27,700.00		27,700.00	27,274.95	425.05
Municipal Clerk						-	-	
Salaries and Wages	20-120	1	237,000.00	219,000.00		233,000.00	231,719.37	1,280.63
Other Expenses	20-120	2	25,180.00	25,000.00		28,000.00	25,619.78	2,380.22
Financial Administration						-	-	
Salaries and Wages	20-130	1	306,000.00	282,000.00		270,000.00	267,394.46	2,605.54
Other Expenses	20-130	2	8,700.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	6,724.02	3,275.98
Audit						-	-	
Other Expenses	20-135	2	60,000.00	60,000.00		60,000.00	55,000.00	5,000.00
Information Technology						-	-	
Salaries and Wages	20-140	1	266,000.00	330,000.00		330,000.00	327,748.08	2,251.92
Other Expenses	20-140	2	446,500.00	425,000.00		425,000.00	413,083.84	11,916.16
Tax Collection						-	-	
Salaries and Wages	20-145	1	34,000.00	53,000.00		27,000.00	23,734.23	3,265.77
Other Expenses	20-145	2	6,850.00	9,000.00		9,000.00	8,647.12	352.88
						-	-	
						-	-	

Sheet 12

A **line-item budget** is one in which the individual financial statement items are grouped by category. It shows the comparison between the financial data for the past accounting or budgeting periods and estimated figures for the current or a future period.

Incremental Budgeting



- ❖ Simple and widely used
- ❖ Derived from the prior year's budget
- ❖ Focuses on departmental expenditures by applying a percentage increase "across the board" to all line-items
- ❖ The increase may be the annual rate of inflation, or specific adjustments that relate to expected salary increases or shrinkage relating to scaling back operations
- ❖ Doesn't relate inputs to outputs or outcomes

8. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS	FCOA	Approp	
		for 2023	for 2022
Summary of Appropriations			
(H-1) Total General Appropriations for	34-299	42,512,393.96	40,789,533.74
Municipal Purposes within "CAPS"	XXXXXX		
(A) Operations - Excluded from "CAPS"	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
Other Operations	34-300	2,273,156.13	2,102,910.31
Uniform Construction Code	22-999	-	-
Shared Service Agreements	42-999	370,000.00	370,000.00
Additional Appropriations Offset by Revenues	34-303	-	-
Public & Private Programs Offset by Revenues	40-999	700,737.55	1,675,322.71
Total Operations Excluded from "CAPS"	34-305	3,343,893.68	4,148,233.02
(C) Capital Improvements	44-999	630,000.00	230,000.00
(D) Municipal Debt Service	45-999	7,171,813.00	7,257,180.00
(E) Total Deferred Charges (Sheet 28)	46-999	541,899.36	-
(F) Judgments (Sheet 28)	37-480	-	-
(G) Cash Deficit - With Prior Consent of Local Finance Board	46-885	-	-
(K) Local District School Purposes	29-410	-	-
(N) Transferred to Board of Education	29-405	-	-
(M) Reserve for Uncollected Taxes	50-899	800,000.00	700,000.00
Total General Appropriations	34-499	55,000,000.00	53,124,946.76

2%

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PERFORMANCE BUDGETING

FORMULATION OF OBJECTIVES

IDENTIFYING VARIOUS PROGRAMMES AND PROJECT TO ACCOMPLISH THESE OBJECTIVES

EVALUATION & SELECTION OF PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS ON THE BASIS OF COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

DEVELOPMENT OF PERFORMANCE CRITERIA FOR VARIOUS PROGRAMMES

PREPARING FINANCIAL PLANS FOR EACH PROGRAM AND THE FINAL ANNUAL BUDGET

ASSESSING PERFORMANCE OF EACH PROGRAMME AND COMPARING IT WITH BUDGETED PERFORMANCE

CORRECTING DEVIATIONS

Advantages of Performance Budgeting

- It states clearly the purpose & objectives for which funds are needed.
- It improves performance of units in a continuous manner
- It brings transparency in the budget formulation process
- It helps in decision making regarding allocation of funds
- It acts as a tool for reviewing efficiency of programs
- It integrates the process of planning, programming & budgeting

Limitations of Performance Budgeting

- It focuses on quantitative evaluation rather than qualitative evaluation.
- It is ineffective without a proper and systematic accounting and reporting system.
- It is difficult to quantify social benefits.
- It is difficult to accurate estimate benefits arising out of each activity.

Budget Methods

1. Line item
2. Program performance
3. Zero-based
4. Target based
5. Entrepreneurial
6. Multi-year
7. Full expenditure

Zero-based budgeting (ZBB) is a budgeting technique that allocates funding based on efficiency and necessity rather than budget history. Management starts from scratch and develops a budget that only includes operations and expenses essential to running the business; there are no expenses that are automatically added to the budget.

In a zero-based budget, the company analyzes every expense/aspect of the business one by one. This is referred to as starting from a “zero base.” **While zero-based budgeting examines all expenses, traditional budgeting only examines proposed new expenses**

Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB)



- ❖ Requires that the very existence of each activity be justified each year, as well as the amount of resources that will be allocated to it
- ❖ Uses readily available objects-of-expenditures
- ❖ Easy to understand and common agreement that programs should be re-evaluated annually
- ❖ Not widely used as it is time-intensive and skepticism arises when marginally successful programs continue to be funded

Budget Methods

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2. Program performance
3. Zero-based
4. Target based
5. Entrepreneurial
6. Multi-year
7. Full expenditure

Advantages of Zero-based Budgeting

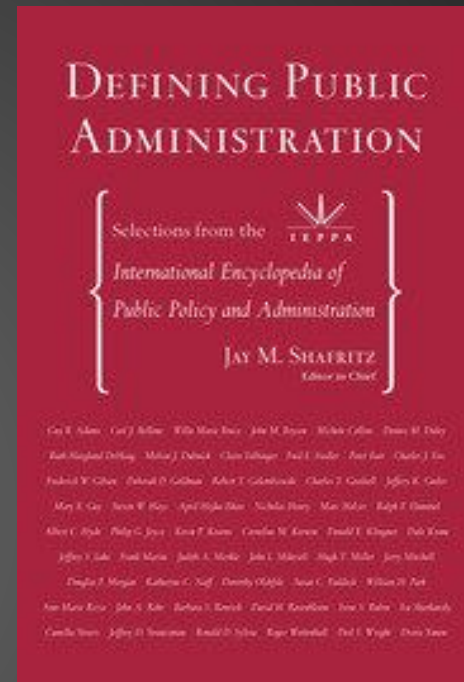
- The final output is well justified and is aligned with the company's overall business strategy or business plan.
- Encourages more collaboration throughout the company
- Improves performance and operating efficiency by challenging assumptions and examining expenditures
- By avoiding traditional budgeting percentage increases, there is a significantly better chance of making cost reductions.

Disadvantages of Zero-based Budgeting

- Implementing a zero-based budget requires qualified personnel and specialized training, which can be time-consuming and costly.
- May harm the company's overall culture or brand image
- May be cost-prohibitive (because of time, research, and analysis required) for companies with minimal available funding
- It is substantially more complex and tedious to start from a zero base. Traditional budgeting is much simpler, faster, and easier to implement. o some potential drawbacks.



What is the **Target Budget** Approach?
Simply stated the Target Budget Approach establishes the costs of the project *before the design documents are produced* not as a function of design document production, reversing the roles of the budget from reactionary report to a proactive, integrated team alignment tool. As a byproduct, the “target budget” approach continuously integrates budget into the project scope and project requirements discussions and decisions. In essence, this approach focuses on team alignment and integration at the earliest point in the project to affect the best results for the project and owner.



An attraction of target-based budgeting for politicians is that it makes it both possible and easy to reduce revenues and to force cuts on departments that the departments have to implement.

Some cities that have used target-based budgeting have used it not only when revenues were declining, but when politicians wanted to cut the property tax and get political credit for it.

While typically thought of as quantity survey and reconciliation, the real cost drivers to any project include areas such as:

- Building codes and local agency requirements
- The owner's RFP and related scope of work narratives
- The changing nature of workplaces and workplace efficiency
- Equipment (medical or otherwise) in terms of infrastructure needs, serviceability and access
- Marketplace factors (e.g., bidding environment, escalation, capability of the subcontractor marketplace)

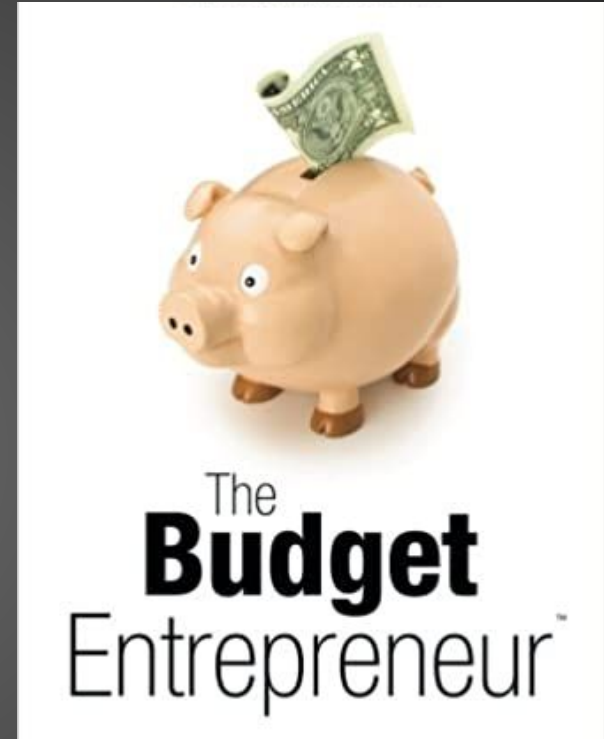


Budget Methods

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This examines an approach to budgeting that uses decentralized incentives as a way to stimulate **entrepreneurial** behavior by public administrators.

The local managers emphasize incentives, participation, creativity, and other qualities that the research mentions as alleged virtues of decentralized management.



Generally, a **multi-year operating budget** refers to the development and formal adoption of an expenditure and revenue document that spans two or more years

There has been a resurgence of interest in multi-year budgeting. Although many states had adopted biennial budgets long ago, local and provincial governments are now considering whether a shift from annual budgeting to a longer time frame is desirable.

The interest in multi-year budgeting has been prompted in part by the realization by governments of the difficulty linking long-term strategic plans with financial planning processes in annual budget cycles.

Multi-year budgeting offers governments the opportunity to reduce work hours dedicated to budget development and reallocate that effort toward monitoring, analysis, and innovation.

It also converts annual budgeting from a technical task based primarily on the analysis of spending increments to a planning task by forcing consideration of long-term objectives.

CURRENT FUND - APPROPRIATIONS							
8. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS	FCOA	Appropriated			Expended 2022		
		for 2023	for 2022	for 2022 By Emergency Appropriation	Total for 2022 As Modified By All Transfers	Paid or Charged	Reserved
GENERAL GOVERNMENT:					-		-
General Administration					-		-
Salaries and Wages	20-100 1	333,000.00	330,000.00		335,000.00	333,608.87	1,391.13
Other Expenses	20-100 2	21,700.00	27,700.00		27,700.00	27,274.95	425.05
Municipal Clerk					-		-
Salaries and Wages	20-120 1	237,000.00	219,000.00		233,000.00	231,719.37	1,280.63
Other Expenses	20-120 2	25,180.00	25,000.00		28,000.00	25,619.78	2,380.22
Financial Administration					-		-
Salaries and Wages	20-130 1	306,000.00	282,000.00		270,000.00	267,394.46	2,605.54
Other Expenses	20-130 2	8,700.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	6,724.02	3,275.98
Audit					-		-
Other Expenses	20-135 2	60,000.00	60,000.00		60,000.00	55,000.00	5,000.00
Information Technology					-		-
Salaries and Wages	20-140 1	286,000.00	330,000.00		330,000.00	327,748.08	2,251.92
Other Expenses	20-140 2	446,500.00	425,000.00		425,000.00	413,083.84	11,916.16
Tax Collection					-		-
Salaries and Wages	20-145 1	34,000.00	53,000.00		27,000.00	23,734.23	3,265.77
Other Expenses	20-145 2	6,850.00	9,000.00		9,000.00	8,647.12	352.88
					-		-
					-		-

6 YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAM - 2023 to 2028
ANTICIPATED PROJECT SCHEDULE AND FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Local Unit TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BRUNSWICK

1 PROJECT TITLE	2 PROJECT NUMBER	3 ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	4 Estimated Completion Time	FUNDING AMOUNTS PER BUDGET YEAR					
				5a 2023	5b 2024	5c 2025	5d 2026	5e 2027	5f 2028
Various Road Improvements	1	1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Acquisition of Misc Trucks and Equip	2	145,000.00		145,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Improvements to Municipal Facility	3	10,180,000.00		10,180,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Parks- Improv./Renovations/Equip	4	10,000.00		10,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Municipal IT Network Improv/Upgrade	5	130,000.00		130,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Furniture and Fixture Replacement	6	-			10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Police Dept - Equip and Network	7	25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Volunteer Fire Dept - Misc Equip	8	-							
Heavy Equip (excluding vehicles)	9	10,000.00		10,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Refuse/Recycle Containers & related equip	10	-							
Library Construction/Renovation	11	-					1,000,000.00	7,500,000.00	
Senior Center Improvements	12	-						100,000.00	1,900,000.00
Water System Improvements	13	-			2,000,000.00	17,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00
Sewer System Improvements	14	-			1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00
		-							
		-							
		-							
		-							
TOTAL - THIS PAGE	XXXXX	12,000,000.00	XXXXXXXXXX	12,000,000.00	6,610,000.00	20,610,000.00	7,610,000.00	11,210,000.00	8,510,000.00

The Expenditure Budget of the government highlights the allotment of funds for disbursement to different ministries, sectors, departments in a financial year as part of the Union Budget.

DEDICATED WATER UTILITY BUDGET - (continued)

11. APPROPRIATIONS FOR WATER UTILITY	FCOA	Appropriated				Expended 2022	
		for 2023	for 2022	for 2022 By Emergency Appropriation	Total for 2022 As Modified By All Transfers	Paid or Charged	Reserved
Operating:	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
Salaries & Wages	55-501				-		-
Other Expenses	55-502				-		-
					-		-
					-		-
					-		-
Capital Improvements:	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
Down Payments on Improvements	55-510				-		-
Capital Improvement Fund	55-511			XXXXXXXXXX	-		-
Capital Outlay	55-512				-		-
					-		-
					-		-
Debt Service:	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
Payment on Bond Principal	55-520	1,692,394.00	1,585,333.00		1,585,333.00	1,585,333.00	XXXXXXXXXX
Payment on Bond Anticipation Notes & Capital Notes	55-521		15,000.00		15,000.00	15,000.00	XXXXXXXXXX
Interest on Bonds	55-522	404,189.00	358,035.00		358,035.00	353,355.11	XXXXXXXXXX
Interest on Notes	55-523	339,056.00	139,300.00		139,300.00	139,267.09	XXXXXXXXXX
NJEIT	55-525	1,195,800.00	1,191,428.00		1,191,428.00	1,191,367.33	XXXXXXXXXX
Water Assessment Trust Fund - Bond Interest	55-525	29,100.00	29,100.00		29,100.00	29,100.00	XXXXXXXXXX
Water Assessment Trust Fund - Bond Interest	55-525	64,160.00	69,850.00		69,850.00	69,850.00	XXXXXXXXXX

[Link](#)

Budget Methods

1. Line item
2. Program performance
3. Zero-based
4. Target based
5. Entrepreneurial
6. Multi-year
7. Full expenditure