

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Fund Accounting

The accounts of the City of Asheville are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts comprised of assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenses as appropriate. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions.

Funds included in the City of Asheville Adopted budget can be grouped into two types: governmental funds and proprietary funds. Governmental funds are those through which most functions of the City are financed. Proprietary funds are used to account for City activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector. Specific City of Asheville funds include:

General Fund

The General Fund is a governmental fund that encompasses most of the City's day-to-day operations, such as police, fire, refuse collection, street maintenance, and parks and recreation. General Fund operations are primarily funded through property tax dollars, but are also supported through sales tax revenue, charges for service, license & permit fees, and investment earnings.

Enterprise Funds

Enterprise Funds are proprietary funds used to account for activities that operate like private businesses, where expenses are primarily financed by revenues derived from user charges. For the City of Asheville, these funds include:

- Transit Services Fund
- Parking Services Fund
- Water Resources Fund
- US Cellular Center Fund
- Stormwater Fund
- Street Cut Utility Fund

Capital & Special Revenue Funds

Capital Funds are used to account for capital replacements and improvements, and Special Revenue Funds are used to account for specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specific purposes other than debt service or capital projects. Funding is provided from operations, federal or state grants, or long-term financing and may be annual appropriations or project appropriations. Appropriations are approved through the Capital Improvement Plan process. Capital & Special Revenue Funds include:

- General Capital Projects Fund
- Community Development Fund
- Water Major Capital Improvement Fund
- HOME Fund
- US Cellular Center Capital Fund
- Parking Services Capital Fund
- Transit Services Capital Fund

How Funds Interact

City funds interact in a variety of ways. Expenses that occur in one fund are frequently incurred to benefit another fund. When this occurs, the benefiting fund may reimburse the fund providing the goods and services. Examples of such transactions include general government services provided by the General Fund to the Water Resources Fund. Interfund transfers may also result from the exchange of resources between funds to cover operating and capital expenses. For example, the FY 2015-16 budget includes a transfer from the General Fund to the US Cellular Center Fund to support operations. Transfers between funds result in the budgeting of dollars in both participating funds.

Departments & Divisions

Departments are organizational units that provide a major type of public service, such as fire or police protection. Departments are usually subdivided into one or more divisions. For instance, the police department consists of three divisions: administration, criminal investigations, and patrol. Often within each division there are smaller units responsible for performing specific activities. For example, within the police patrol division is the K-9 patrol team and the anti-crime team.