



**Accrual Basis.** A basis of accounting in which transactions are recognized at the time they are incurred, as opposed to when cash is received or spent.

**ADA.** Americans with Disabilities Act. A federal civil-rights law that, under certain circumstances, prohibits discrimination because of a disability.

**Ad Valorem Taxes.** Taxes, commonly referred to as property taxes, levied on both real and personal property according to the property's valuation and the tax rate.

**Advanced Refunded Bonds.** A municipality may sell a second bond issue at a lower interest rate cost, placing the proceeds of the issue in an escrow account from which the first issue's principal and interest will be repaid when due.

**Allotment, Personnel.** The number and classifications of employee positions authorized for a given department, division, or agency.

**Allotment, Quarterly.** A part of an appropriation that may be encumbered or expended during a given quarter.

**Appropriation.** Legal authorization granted by a legislative body to make expenditures and to incur obligations for specific purposes.

**ARFF.** Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting. The division of the Airport whose personnel perform police and firefighting functions.

**ARRA.** American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. An economic stimulus package enacted by Congress in 2009.

**Assessed Valuation.** A monetary value set upon real estate or other property by a government as a basis for levying taxes.

**ATM/EOC.** Advanced Traffic Management/Emergency Operations Center.

**Balanced Budget.** A budget in which total appropriations do not exceed total anticipated revenues, taking into account the estimated surplus or deficit at the end of the previous fiscal year.

**BRAC.** Baton Rouge Area Chamber (of commerce).

**Budget.** A plan of financial operation embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period and the proposed means of financing them.

**Budget Message.** A general discussion of the proposed budget as presented in writing by the budget-making authority to the legislative body. It should contain an explanation of the principal budget items, an outline of the government's experience during the past period and its financial status at the time of the message, and recommendations regarding the financial policy for the coming period.

**Callable Bonds.** A bond issue in which the issuer, under specified conditions, may redeem all or part of the bond before maturity.

**Capital Assets.** Long-lived tangible assets including land and land improvements, buildings, equipment with a unit cost of \$5,000 or more and a useful life of at least two years, and infrastructure assets (streets, roads, runways, bridges, canals and sewer and drainage systems).

**Capital Expenditures.** Expenditures for the acquisition of capital assets.

**Capital Lease.** An agreement that conveys the right to use property, plant, or equipment, usually for a stated period of time, that meets certain criteria.

**Capital Outlay.** Assets that have a value of \$5,000 or more and a useful economic life of more than two years.

**Capital Projects Fund Type.** Accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by Proprietary Funds). Funds of this type are generally not included in the Annual Operating Budget because of various timing and legal requirements of the bond issues that usually support capital projects. These budgets are submitted to the Metropolitan Council separately and are adopted on a project-length basis.

**CATS.** Capital Area Transit System (formerly Capital Transportation Corporation). Local bus system.

**Consumer Price Index (CPI).** A statistical description of price levels provided by the U.S. Department of Labor. The index is used as a measure of the increase in the cost of living (i.e., economic inflation).

**Contractual Services.** Expenditures for services other than personal services that are required by the government in the administration of its assigned functions.

**Contributed Capital.** An equity account in a proprietary fund that shows assets contributed by a government or customer.

**CPERS.** City-Parish Employees' Retirement System.

**CUR.** Current budget amount or personnel allotment.

**CWWTP.** Central Wastewater Treatment Plant.

**Debt Service.** Outlays in the form of debt principal payments, periodic interest payments, and related service charges for benefits received in part in prior fiscal periods as well as in current and future fiscal periods.

**Depreciation.** Expiration in the service life of a capital asset attributable to wear and tear, deterioration, action of the physical elements, inadequacy, or obsolescence.

**DEQ.** Department of Environmental Quality, a department in the executive branch of the government of the State of Louisiana.

**DHDS.** Department of Human Development and Services of the City-Parish government.



**DPW.** Department of Public Works of the City-Parish government.

**DROP.** Deferred Retirement Option Plan. Program in which employees may continue to work after officially retiring, during which time their pension payments are paid into a special savings account for the benefit of the employee.

**EBRP.** East Baton Rouge Parish. One of the 64 parishes (counties) in the State of Louisiana.

**Employee Benefits.** Amounts paid by the government on behalf of employees.

**Encumbrance.** A commitment of funds against an appropriation, it may be in the form of a purchase order or a contract; until such time as the goods or service are received, the commitment is referred to as an encumbrance.

**Enterprise Fund Type.** Accounts for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises—where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

**EPA.** Environmental Protection Agency. An agency of the federal government of the U.S. charged with protecting human health and safeguarding the natural environment.

**Escrow Agent.** A bank designated to manage a fund that contains monies that may be used only for a specified purpose.

**Expenditure.** A decrease in net financial resources. Expenditures include current operating expenses requiring the present or future use of net current assets, debt service, capital outlays, and intergovernmental grants, entitlements, and shared revenues.

**FAA.** Federal Aviation Administration. An agency within the U.S. Department of Transportation.

**Fiduciary Fund Type.** Governments often hold or manage resources in an agent or fiduciary capacity. See the Budgetary Structure section of "Understanding the City-Parish Budget" for a more detailed description of the Pension Trust Fund.

**FIN.** Final budget amount or personnel allotment.

**Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).** A seven-member board organized in 1973 to establish standards of financial accounting and reporting for the private sector.

**Fiscal Management Fees (Indirect Costs).** Costs incurred by special funds and grants for services (financial, personnel, legal, etc.) provided by General Fund departments.

**Fiscal Year.** A twelve-month period of time to which the annual operating budget applies. At the end of this period the

government determines its financial position and the results of its operations. The fiscal year for the EBR City-Parish budget is January 1 through December 31.

**Fixed Asset.** Long-lived tangible asset obtained or controlled as a result of past transactions, events, or circumstances. Fixed assets include buildings, equipment, improvements other than buildings, and land.

**FTE.** Full-Time Equivalent Positions. A part-time position converted to the decimal equivalent of a full-time position based on 2,080 hours per year. For example, an employee who works 20 hours per week would be the equivalent of 0.5 of a full-time employee, or .5 FTE.

**Function.** A group of related activities aimed at accomplishing a major service or regulatory program for which a government is responsible. The major functions contained in the budget are as follows:

*Culture-Recreation.* All cultural and recreational activities maintained for the benefit of residents and visitors.

*Conservation and Development.* Activities designed to conserve and develop such natural resources as water, soil, forests, and minerals; activities related to the planning and provision of adequate housing and the redevelopment of substandard and blighted physical facilities; and activities involving economic development.

*General Government.* All expenditures for the legislative and judicial branch of a government. Also includes expenditures made by the Mayor-President and other top-level auxiliary and staff agencies in the administrative branch of the government.

*Health and Welfare.* All activities involved in the conservation and improvement of public assistance and institutional care for individuals economically unable to provide essential needs for themselves.

*Transportation.* All activities involved in maintaining roadways, walkways, bridges, and canals.

*Public Safety.* A major function of the government that has as its objective the protection of persons and property. The major subfunctions are police protection, fire protection, protective inspection, and corrections.

*Sanitation.* All activities involved in the removal and disposal of sewage and other types of waste.

**Fund.** A fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts in which cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities, or balances, and changes therein, are recorded and segregated to carry on specific activities or attain certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

**Fund Balance.** The excess of the assets of a fund over its liabilities and reserves, except in the case of funds subject to budgetary accounting, where, prior to the end of a fiscal period, it represents the excess of the fund's assets and estimated



revenues for the period over its liabilities, reserves, and available appropriations for the period.

**GAAP.** Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Uniform minimum standards for financial accounting and reporting, encompassing the conventions, rules, and procedures that define accepted accounting principles.

**GASB.** Governmental Accounting Standards Board. See below.

**GED.** General Educational Development test, a generally-accepted high school equivalency test.

**General Fund.** The general operating fund of the city and parish. It is composed of a City Sub Fund and a Parish Sub Fund and accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in other funds.

**G.I.S.** Geographic Information System. A digital mapping system.

**Goals.** Broad aims toward which programs are directed.

**Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).** A seven-member board organized in 1984 to establish standards of financial accounting and reporting for state and local governmental entities.

**Governmental Fund Types.** Four fund types are used to account for most tax-supported activities. These are the general fund, the special revenue fund, the debt service fund, and the capital projects fund.

**Grant.** Contribution or gift of cash or other assets from another government to be used or expended for a specified purpose, activity, or facility.

**Homestead Exemption.** Value of residential property exempted from property tax assessment for owner-occupied property. The present exemption in Louisiana is \$7,500 of assessed valuation.

**HDHP.** High-Deductible Health Plan. New employee health insurance plan offered beginning in 2010.

**HUD.** Department of Housing and Urban Development in the executive branch of the U. S. government.

**ILEAV.** Inherently Low Emissions Airport Vehicle, which runs on compressed natural gas

**Indirect Costs.** See Fiscal Management Fees.

**Interfund Transfers.** The movement of monies between funds of the same governmental entity.

**Intergovernmental Revenue.** Funds received from federal, state and other local government sources in the form of grants, shared revenues, and payments in lieu of taxes.

**Internal Service Fund Type.** Accounts for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to

other departments or agencies of the City-Parish on a cost-reimbursement basis.

**IS.** The Information Services Department of the City-Parish government. This department maintains the mainframe computers and provides programming and computer support services for the local government.

**ISO.** Insurance Services Office, an organization funded by the insurance industry to evaluate fire departments.

**JDC.** Judicial District Court. This is the trial level of the state court system of Louisiana.

**LCDA.** Louisiana Local Government Environmental Facilities and Community Development Authority. A group of local governments created for the purpose of helping local governments with their financial needs.

**LCLE.** Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice. of the State of Louisiana

**LEO.** *Louisiana Economic Outlook.* Annual publication of the Division of Economic Development and Forecasting of the E. J. Ourso College of Business, Louisiana State University.

**LOI.** Letter of Intent. Written intention to obligate funds from future budgetary authority for a particular project.

**LPFA.** Louisiana Public Finance Authority. The issuer of bonds for the State of Louisiana.

**MetroNet.** Intra-city computer communications network.

**Mill/Millage.** A mill is the thousandth part of a dollar used in calculating property taxes. The millage represents the total mills assessed for a given tax program; for example, the parish library system is primarily funded by a millage of 11.1 mills. Based on the 2008 assessment roll, a parish-wide mill, net of commissions, generates approximately \$2.92 million. A city-wide mill, net of commissions, generates approximately \$1.40 million.

**Mission Statement.** Statement of what the agency does and why and for whom it does it; the agency's reason for existence.

**Modified Accrual Basis.** A basis of accounting under which revenues are recognized in the period in which they become available and measurable; and expenditures are reported when the liability is incurred, if measurable, except for the following: (1) principal and interest on long-term debt are recorded when due, and (2) claims and judgments, group health claims, net pension obligation, and compensated absences are recorded as expenditures when paid with expendable available financial resources.

**MOHSEP.** Mayor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness of the Parish of East Baton Rouge

**MPERS.** Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System of Louisiana.



**MSA.** Metropolitan Statistical Area. Nine-parish area including East Baton Rouge Parish.

**Net Assets.** Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. There are three categories of net assets: net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted net assets; and unrestricted net assets. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balance of any debt proceeds used for the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use by external parties such as creditors, grantors, laws, or regulations of other governments.

**NWWTP.** North Wastewater Treatment Plant.

**Objectives.** Specific productivity targets within a certain time frame, with results that are measurable. Narrower than goals.

**Object Level.** Each department's budget is divided into the following categories or groupings of expenditures: Personal Services, Employee Benefits, Supplies, Contractual Services, and Capital Outlay.

**OCD.** Office of Community Development. The City-Parish division that manages the Community Development Block Grant and certain other federal and state programs.

**OPEB.** Other Post-Employment Benefits. Benefits, such as health insurance, provided after retirement. A recent accounting standard requires that governments disclose this liability on their financial statements.

**Ordinance.** A formal legislative enactment by the Metropolitan Council that has the full force and effect of law within the boundaries of the City-Parish.

**Pay-As-You-Go Basis.** A term used to describe a financial policy by which capital outlays are financed from current revenues rather than through borrowing.

**Pay Grade.** Salary level or range for each personnel classification.

**Pension Trust Fund Type.** Accounts for transactions of the Original Employees' Retirement Trust and the Police Guarantee Trust under the Employees' Retirement System. The Original Trust includes the accumulation of contributions for a defined-benefit cost-sharing multiple-employer pension plan to provide retirement benefits to qualified employees. The Police Guarantee Trust holds assets and pays certain retirement benefits to those members who have voluntarily transferred to the Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System of Louisiana (MPERS).

**Performance Measures.** Quantified indication of results obtained from budgeted activities.

**Personal Services.** Expenditures for gross salaries provided for all persons funded by the government.

**Personnel Allotment.** The number and classifications of positions authorized for a given department, division or agency.

**Post-Employment Benefits.** A contribution made by the government that is used to fund health and dental insurance costs for retired employees.

**PRO.** Proposed budget amount or personnel allotment.

**Proprietary Fund Type.** Two fund types are used to account for a government's business-type activities (e.g., activities that receive a significant portion of their funding through user charges). These are the enterprise fund and the internal service fund. See the Budgetary Structure section of "Understanding the City-Parish Budget" for a more detailed description of these fund types.

**REQ.** Requested budget amount or personnel allotment.

**Resolution.** An order of the Metropolitan Council requiring less legal formality than an ordinance; a special or temporary order.

**Revenues.** Increases in net current assets from sources other than expenditure refunds and residual equity transfers. Types of revenues include taxes, licenses and permits, intergovernmental revenues, charges for services, fines and forfeits, and miscellaneous revenues. General long-term debt proceeds and operating transfers in are classified as "other financing sources" rather than as revenues.

**RMAP.** Remedial Measures Action Plan in the sewer program.

**SIFMA.** Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association.

**SLGS.** State and Local Government Series securities. Securities offered for sale to issuers of state and local government tax-exempt debt.

**Special Revenue Fund Type.** Accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes or required for sound financial administration.

**SSO.** Sanitary Sewer Overflow program; A plan to rehabilitate the entire system to prevent overflows.

**STD.** Sexually transmitted disease.

**Strategic Initiative.** An activity necessary to or important in the initiation, conduct, or completion of a strategic plan.

**Strategic Planning.** A continuous and systematic process in which decisions are made about intended future outcomes, how outcomes are to be accomplished, and how success is measured and evaluated.

**STRB.** Sales Tax Revenue Bonds. Bonds sold to fund various public improvements, to be repaid from sales tax revenues of the City-Parish.

**Supplemental Appropriation.** An additional appropriation made by the governing body after the budget year has started or



appropriations included in the annual budget that are funded from prior year-end fund balance and are non-recurring.

**Supplemental Requests.** Programs and services that departments would like to have added (in priority order) to their budget, if funding is available.

**Supplies.** All articles that are consumed or materially altered when used. Principal types are fuel, office supplies, operating supplies, repair and maintenance supplies, small tools, and minor equipment.

**SWWTP.** South Wastewater Treatment Plant.

**Taxes.** Compulsory charges levied by a government for the purpose of financing services performed for the common benefit of the people. This term does not include specific charges made against particular persons or property for current or permanent benefit, such as special assessments.

**TIF.** Tax Increment Financing. A tool to use future gains in taxes to finance the current improvements that will create those gains.

**Trust Fund Type.** Account for assets held under trust agreements.

**Wet Well.** The point at which sewage is collected for a pump station.

**WIA.** Workforce Investment Act.

**WIC.** The federal nutritional program that benefits Women, Infants, and Children.

**Wye Fees.** Amounts charged for connecting to City-Parish sewer lines.