



Organization

The City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge (City-Parish) operate under a charter entitled the *Plan of Government*, which became effective on January 1, 1949. The Plan is unusual in that the government of the City of Baton Rouge is substantially consolidated with that of the parish (county). The Metropolitan Council of the Parish of East Baton Rouge, elected from 12 single-member districts, serves as the governing authority of the city and parish. The Mayor-President is elected at large and is the Chief Executive Officer of the city and parish. Economies are realized through combined operations and management.

Until 2005 the parish contained, in addition to Baton Rouge, two other municipalities, Baker and Zachary. In July 2005 a third municipality, the City of Central, was incorporated. These three are independent from the consolidated government.

The Process

Operating Budget

The purpose of the Annual Operating Budget for the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge is to provide fiscal guidance for the upcoming year. The aim of the budget process is to determine how the limited estimated revenues will be allocated. The budget calendar for preparation of the *2010 Annual Operating Budget* was as follows:

June 19	Instructional letter forwarded to depts. by CAO
July 31	Deadline for submission of budget requests
Aug. - Oct.	Mayoral budget discussions
November 4	Mayor-President's budget submitted to Council
November 24 & 30	Council Budget Hearings
December 9	Metropolitan Council approval of budget
January 1	Effective date of current expense budget

When budget-request packets were sent to the various departments and agencies in June 2009, each general fund department was given a target amount determined by the Administration and Finance Department. Keeping the current economic climate in mind, department heads were encouraged to explore ways that their current operations could be streamlined and to apply savings or cost-recovery measures while preparing their budget request for 2010. Special-fund requests are limited by the level of resources available from their dedicated revenues.

During the mayoral budget discussions, department heads are called upon to justify their budget requests and to discuss how their activities relate to the Mayor-President's Strategic Initiatives shown earlier in this document. The *Plan of Government* requires the Mayor-President to submit balanced budgets for all departments and special districts for which the Metropolitan Council serves as the governing authority no later than November 5 of each year.

The Council then must hold at least one public hearing prior to adoption of the final budget. By December 15, the Council must act upon the budget, or the Mayor-President's proposed budget is automatically adopted effective January 1.

Responsibility for the administration of the Annual Operating Budget is shared between the Mayor-President, through his Chief Administrative Officer and the Finance Director, and the Metropolitan Council, through its Council Administrator/Treasurer and Council Budget Officer.

Capital Improvements

For informational purposes, the Annual Operating Budget includes a section entitled "Capital Improvement Programs." This section provides a summary of major capital improvements that are either continuing into or beginning in the proposed budget year, as well as details of the capital outlay appropriations for all funds. Major capital improvements are subjected to separate budgetary processes which often involve the issuance of long-term debt; therefore, detailed budgets are generally adopted or amended individually. The operating budget does, however, include provisions for debt service on outstanding debt. This section also includes the source of funds and operational impact of planned capital improvements.

Budgetary Structure

The Annual Operating Budget for the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge includes various funds that are budgeted and accounted for separately. Categorized into Governmental, Proprietary, and Fiduciary, the funds are as follows:

Governmental Funds are used to account for most tax-supported activities.

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

Special Revenue Funds are used to account 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.

Debt Service Funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

Capital Projects Funds are used to account 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 supported by bonded indebtedness 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. Capital projects funded on a pay-as-you-go basis are included.

Proprietary Funds are used to account for the City-Parish business-type activities.

Enterprise Funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods and services. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles require the use of an enterprise fund for any activity whose principal external revenue sources (1) are used for debt backed solely by fees and charges; or (2) are legally required to recover the cost of providing services of a particular activity (including capital costs such as depreciation or debt service); or (3) have been legally earmarked by policy decision to recover the cost of providing services of a particular activity (including capital costs such as depreciation or debt service).

Internal Service Funds are used to account 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.

Fiduciary Funds are used to report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others and that therefore cannot be used to support the government's own programs.

The Pension Trust Fund is used to account 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).

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34 requires that funds be classified as major or non-major. Governmental Funds designated as major funds are the General Fund, the East Baton Rouge Parish Library Board of Control Special Revenue Fund, the Grants Special Revenue Fund, and the Capital Projects Fund. The three Enterprise Funds that are reported as major funds are the Comprehensive Sewerage System Fund, the Greater Baton Rouge Airport District Fund, and the Solid Waste Funds. All other funds are designated as nonmajor.

Financial Policies

Auditing, Accounting, and Financial Reporting

The City-Parish accounting and financial reporting systems will be maintained in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles and the standards of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). A fixed-asset system will be maintained to identify all City-Parish assets, their location, historical cost,

useful life, depreciation method, depreciation to date, and the individual responsible for asset control.

The City-Parish will contract with an independent accounting firm, which will issue an audit opinion on the official Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Competitive requests for proposals from qualified firms will be sought every four years. The City-Parish will maintain a good credit rating in the financial community.

Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund will be determined by its measurement focus. Governmental Funds will be accounted for by using a current financial resources measurement focus. Proprietary Funds and the Pension Trust Fund will be accounted for on an economic resources measurement focus. The modified accrual basis of accounting will be used for all Governmental Fund types, which include the General Fund. Under this basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they become available and measurable; 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, arbitrage payable, net other post-employment benefit obligations, and compensated absences are recorded as expenditures when paid with expendable available financial resources. The accrual basis of accounting will be used for all Proprietary Fund types, which include the Enterprise and Internal Service Funds, and the Pension Trust Fund, which is a Fiduciary Fund type. Under this method, revenues are recognized in the period when earned and measurable; expenses are reported in the period incurred, if measurable. Property taxes are considered measurable in the calendar year of the tax levy if collected soon enough to meet the availability criteria. Sales and use taxes and gross receipts business taxes are considered measurable when the underlying transaction occurs and meets the availability criteria. Generally if these taxes are received by the Finance Department of the City-Parish within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year they are deemed to have met the availability criteria.

With the approval of the Mayor-President and the Metropolitan Council, the City-Parish may authorize expenditures associated with anticipated federal and state assistance programs based on a written commitment from the grantor. If such a commitment is not obtainable, the historical record relative to the particular grantor and the judgment of financial administrators will be used to determine which assurances are acceptable.

Basis of Budgeting

Budgets adopted for the governmental funds deviate from Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in the budgeting for encumbrances and capital leases. Encumbrances are shown as expenditures on the budget basis in the year of commitment. Capital leases are budgeted as departmental



appropriations on the budget basis, while on a GAAP basis they are considered as debt service. There are currently no capital leases.

Budgets adopted for proprietary funds and fiduciary funds deviate from GAAP to the extent that additional budget allocations are shown with a Memorandum Only caption for (1) selected recurring principal payments for debt service (although no expenses are charged); and (2) capital outlays expected during the budget year for planned cash flow purposes. Budgets for proprietary and fiduciary funds serve as a management tool and are required by the *Plan of Government*, but are not required by GAAP or Louisiana state law.

Budgetary Accounting

The City-Parish Finance Department will maintain budgetary control at the major object class level of appropriation (personal services, supplies, etc.) for management purposes. The legal level of control is the department or project level. Budget transfers within a department or project may be made with the approval of the Finance Director. Budget supplements are required before expenditures in excess of appropriations on a department level may be processed. Such supplemental appropriations must be approved by both the Mayor and the Metropolitan Council. Unexpended appropriations normally lapse at year-end, except those for projects of a continuing or capital nature, which remain open until the projects are completed or abandoned. Departments are allowed to transfer projected operating surpluses to capital accounts so that they may be carried forward to future years and used for capital needs.

The City-Parish will subsidize the operations and maintenance of the Enterprise Funds unable to attain self-sufficiency when permitted by law. This is accomplished through budgeted transfers of General Fund resources.

All recurring calendar-year grants will be included in the proposed budget. Line-item budgets for grants that do not operate on a calendar-year basis are recorded upon receipt of the grant award and therefore are not included in the Budget Detail section of the *Annual Operating Budget*; however, summaries of the larger of these programs will be provided in the Special Revenue Fund section.

Debt Issuance and Cash Management

Debt Management

The City-Parish may issue short-term debt to cover temporary or emergency cash flow shortages or to provide necessary financial resources to comply with the *Plan of Government* requirements as to the ability to appropriate funds. All short-term borrowing will be subject to the approval of the Mayor-President and the Metropolitan Council.

The City-Parish will use interfund loans if cash is available rather than outside debt instruments to meet short-term cash flow needs. A single consolidated bank account has been established at a local bank into which monies are deposited and from which most disbursements are made. In addition, investment purchases are charged and maturities are deposited to the consolidated bank account. The purpose of this consolidation is to reduce administrative costs and provide a single cash balance available for the maximization of investment earnings. Each fund shares in the investment earnings according to its average cash and investments balance, prorated among funds. Cash is transferred from those funds with available cash resources to cover any negative cash balances in other funds at year-end. In addition, an imprest bank account is used for disbursements of payrolls, and separate accounts have been established for the East Baton Rouge Sewerage Commission, and city and parish sales tax revenue bonds, as required by bond indentures for various bond issues.

The City-Parish will confine long-term borrowing to capital improvements that cannot be funded from current revenues. Proceeds of long-term debt will not be used for current on-going operations. The term of the bonds shall not exceed the expected useful life of the project. The City-Parish will establish an appropriate mix of bonded debt and pay-as-you-go financing for capital projects.

The City-Parish will adhere to all legal and statutory limitations relative to debt issuance. The City of Baton Rouge, Parish of East Baton Rouge, and a variety of special districts created in the parish have the authority to incur debt and issue bonds in accordance with a number of provisions found in the Louisiana Constitution and Louisiana Revised Statutes. The City-Parish will obtain approval from the State Bond Commission prior to the issuance of any type of long-term debt, as required by state law. The City-Parish will issue general obligation bonds only when authorized by a majority of all qualified voters voting on a proposition to issue general obligation bonds.

The sales and use tax revenue is the strongest credit source of the City-Parish and has been the preferred pledge for bonds issued in recent years. Recent issues relying on this tax include certain refunding bonds, airport improvement bonds (an intergovernmental agreement with the Baton Rouge Metropolitan Airport pledges airport revenues as repayment for the city sales tax), landfill bonds, and public building bonds using the 2% city sales tax, road improvement bonds that have a portion of the 1/2 of a 1% tax dedicated exclusively for transportation improvements, and sewer bonds that have a 1/2 of 1% tax dedicated exclusively for sewer purposes. State law requires that annual sales tax revenues dedicated to the payment of sales tax revenue bond debt service be at least 133% of the highest year's debt service on sewer and transportation bonds and 250% on bonds supported by the 2% general fund tax. The City-Parish has the legal capacity available to issue considerable amounts of additional bonds based on these revenue streams. The issuance of additional sales tax revenue



bonds supported by existing sales and use taxes does not require further voter approval.

The City-Parish Finance Department will review outstanding debt periodically to determine the feasibility of refunding all or a portion of particular issues.

City-Parish employees will participate substantially in the bond issuance and refunding processes with the assistance of learned individuals who serve as financial advisors and bond counsel in order to make the most efficient use of resources by timing and sizing deliveries in a manner designed to minimize borrowing costs.

Debt Level and Capacity

The City-Parish will adhere to all legal or statutory limitations on debt level and capacity. Prior to the issuance of debt, an evaluation of debt capacity will be conducted based on current financial capacity, projected future capacity, statutory and constitutional limitations, and bond covenants. The Debt Service Funds section of the budget contains calculations of debt capacity for various types of debt. In general, each entity may issue general obligation bonds in an amount up to 10% of its assessed valuation on taxable property for each purpose enumerated in the law. However, a municipality may issue debt in excess of this general limitation if the aggregate for all such purposes, determined at the time of issuance, does not exceed 35%. Special laws increase the general limitation to 15% for sewerage purposes in the parish. Based on the latest assessed valuation information, the city, parish, and special districts could issue additional general obligation debt totaling several hundred million dollars.

Investment Policy

The investment policies are governed by state statutes and bond covenants. The investment policy will be reviewed periodically, and all amendments will be submitted by the Council Administrator/Treasurer to the Metropolitan Council for review and adoption. The last amendments were approved by the Council on October 11, 2000.

Revenue Diversification

The City-Parish will strive to improve its revenue diversity to the extent feasible in order to improve its ability to handle fluctuations in revenues and potentially help to better distribute the cost of providing services.

Revenue Review

The City-Parish reviews each revenue annually in regards to factors relevant to past, present, and projected future collections. The results of this review shall be included in a revenue manual entitled *Revenue Facts*, which will be made available to all interested parties, and shall be used in the preparation of revenue estimates for

future operating budgets. The manual shall include a brief description of the revenue source; a statute section providing authorization and any limitations; identification of any dedication of the revenue, whether by legislation or other means; collection methodology and any collection issues; definition of the revenue base and tax or rate structure; accounting information, such as account and fund numbers; historical information such as legislative history, impact of other laws, rate changes, exemptions, etc.; historical revenue levels (collections for the last four years) and projected future levels, with the basis for the future projections, along with graphic presentations of trends; equity impacts on taxpayers or ratepayers; and the effect of changes in economic circumstances or other external factors.

Use of One-Time Revenues

The City-Parish will limit the use of one-time revenues which cannot be relied on in future budget periods to non-recurring expenditures in order to minimize disruptive effects on services due to non-recurrence of these sources. One-time revenues may include, but are not limited to, legal settlements, bond refunding savings, the sale of government buildings, non-recurring grants, etc. Prior to 2006, gaming revenues were considered to be non-recurring; however, these revenues have been a stable source of revenue since October 1994. Therefore this budget includes a conservative estimate, \$4,000,000, as a source of funds for recurring operational needs. Acceptable uses of non-recurring funds include infrastructure improvements, capital acquisitions, startup costs, early debt retirement, and other expenditures of a non-recurring nature.

Use of Unpredictable Revenues

The City-Parish will identify major revenue sources it considers unpredictable and limit the use of these revenues to non-recurring expenditures or establish a contingency reserve to guard against the disruption of services in current and future budget periods. For example, due to the fluctuation in state-shared revenues generated through the Parish Transportation Fund, a fund balance equal to at least 5% (increased to 15% post-Katrina) of current appropriations will be maintained at all times in that fund. If at any time during the year a reduction in state revenues is deemed to be probable, a contingency reserve will be established. Revenues from the sales and use tax, which is the largest income producer, will continue to be estimated in a conservative manner utilizing trend data, statistical analysis, and the recommendations of local economists.

Review of Fees and Charges

The City-Parish will establish fees and charges to cover the costs of services provided. All fees imposed by the City-Parish will be approved by the Administration and established by the Metropolitan Council by ordinance, and will not be in conflict with state law. Costs of services include direct and indirect costs such as operating and maintenance costs, overhead, and charges for use of capital (depreciation and debt service). All fees and charges will be



reviewed periodically to determine the level of cost recovery for services and the reason for any subsidy. Reasons for not recovering full costs will be identified and explained.

Expenditure Policies

The City-Parish will maintain a level of expenditures that will provide for the well-being and safety of the residents of the community. All expenditures made shall be for a public purpose, and no expenditures will be made which are prohibited by administrative directives, local ordinances, or federal and state statutes. City-Parish departments and agencies will comply with the procedures included in the Purchasing Ordinance and Purchasing Manual in the procurement of goods and services.

Balancing the Operating Budget

As discussed previously under the section entitled "The Process," the Mayor-President will submit a balanced operating budget to the Metropolitan Council, and the Metropolitan Council shall adopt a balanced operating budget in accordance with the budget calendar each year. A "balanced budget" is defined as one 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. The City-Parish shall maintain a balance between operating expenditures and operating revenues over the long term. If extenuating circumstances result in a deviation from a balanced budget, the details will be disclosed in the Mayor-President's Budget Message.

The calculation of operating revenues will exclude non-recurring or unstable collections. Recurring subsidies from other funds, in which the expenditure is built into the base operating budget for the fund providing the source, will be considered as operating revenues. Operating expenditures will include personal services, supplies, contractual services, transfers out, and capital maintenance replacement programs. These items will be excluded if they pertain to a special project of a non-recurring nature and are identified as such. The City-Parish will avoid budgetary and accounting procedures that balance the current budget at the expense of future budgets. The budget will remain balanced throughout the year.

The Finance Department will conduct periodic forecasts of revenues and expenditures and report the results to the Mayor-President. If at any time the Mayor-President determines that there will not be sufficient funds to meet appropriations, it shall be his duty to revise the budget to forestall the incurring of a deficit, as discussed under the "Legal Requirements" section. The Finance Department will annually update and review long-range financial plans and projections. The information obtained from these plans and projections will be used in determining the resource and expenditure options available for the budget period and the implications of those options.

Contingency Planning

The City-Parish will maintain a managerial fund entitled "Insurance Reserve Fund" to provide funding for liabilities that cannot be paid from current financial resources. Any balance remaining in the Risk Management operating budget at year-end will be forwarded to this fund. The City-Parish shall seek restitution from companies and individuals when negligence results in the unexpected use of funding in accordance with applicable laws. The City-Parish will fund expenditures out of departmental operating budgets in the event of emergencies or natural disasters. The City-Parish will seek reimbursement for the expenditures from the appropriate agencies, and recognize the reimbursement, once received, as revenue in the Grants Special Revenue Fund. Expenditures are subsequently transferred from the departmental operating budgets to the Grants Fund.

Stabilization of Funds

The City-Parish will maintain a prudent level of financial resources to protect against reducing service levels or raising taxes and fees because of temporary revenue shortfalls or unpredicted one-time expenditures. A designation of General Fund-Fund Balance will be made at the end of each year equal to at least 5% of the following year's appropriations. The budget stabilization designation for the year ending December 31, 2009, is projected to be \$14.2 million. Designations for Special Funds will be established based on the annual assessment of the fund during budget preparation. Consideration will be given to cash resources available to the fund when determining designations. The reserves will be utilized for emergency purposes, or for the purpose for which the designation was established, and only upon approval from the Mayor-President and the Metropolitan Council.

Capital Improvement Budgets

The City-Parish will make all capital improvements in accordance with capital improvement budgets approved by the Mayor-President and the Metropolitan Council. Proposed funding mechanisms will be in place prior to the authorization of any contract associated with a proposed capital improvement project. Capital improvements financed through the issuance of bonds will be financed for a period not to exceed the useful life of the project. The City-Parish will seek intergovernmental assistance to finance capital improvements. The City-Parish will present a spending plan for capital projects whose proposed financing requires a vote of the people prior to such vote. All interest earned on capital improvement financing will be utilized for the project or purpose for which the original financing was intended. Future operating costs associated with new capital improvements will be projected and included in operating budget forecasts. The City-Parish will not approve capital improvement projects that are in conflict with the Horizon Plan (20-year "Comprehensive Land Use and Development Plan").



Reporting Entity

The City-Parish reporting entity includes various departments and other organizational units governed by the Mayor-President and members of the Metropolitan Council. The criteria of evaluation used are those established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which defines the City-Parish government's reporting entity. The criteria deal with the legal status of the unit, appointment of a majority of board members, fiscal interdependency, imposition of will, and the financial benefit/burden relationship between the City-Parish and the component unit. The primary government includes the City-Parish (all departments and agencies under the auspices of the Mayor-President and the Metropolitan Council) as the oversight unit, and one blended component unit, the Employees' Retirement System.

Along with the primary government, the following discrete component units are included in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14—The Financial Reporting Entity: Capital Area Transit System (CATS), Capital Region Planning Commission, Parish Fire Protection Districts, Parish Crime Prevention Districts, East Baton Rouge Parish Clerk of Court, District Attorney of the Nineteenth Judicial District, Nineteenth Judicial District Court, East Baton Rouge Parish Family Court, East Baton Rouge Parish Juvenile Court, and the Nineteenth Judicial District Indigent Defender Board.

The City-Parish is required to prepare financial statements that consider all units within the reporting entity. The City-Parish budget establishes appropriations for operations of the primary government, which in some cases include interaction with the component units; however, the City-Parish does not exercise budgetary control over the component units except on funds appropriated by the Metropolitan Council.

Legal Requirements

Budget Amendments

Legal requirements applicable to budget amendments are set forth in the *Plan of Government* and in certain local ordinances. Section 8.17 of the *Plan of Government* gives the Mayor-President the authority to authorize the transfer of any unencumbered balance of an appropriation, or portion thereof, to supplement another appropriation made in the same budget to the same department, office or agency. At the request of the Mayor-President, the Council may by resolution transfer any unencumbered balance of an appropriation, or portion thereof, to supplement an appropriation made in the same budget to another department, office, or agency.

Appropriations in addition to those contained in the current expense budget may be made only on the recommendation of the Mayor-President and only if the Finance Director certifies that sufficient funds are available in accordance with the best recognized practices

in governmental accounting to meet such appropriation. If funding is available, a budget supplement, which must be signed by the Mayor-President, Finance Director, and Council Budget Officer, is submitted to the Metropolitan Council for approval. Departmental requests for changes in the current pay plan or personnel allotment must also be approved by means of a budget supplement, which requires formal Council approval.

Work Programs/Budget Allotments

After the current expense budget has been adopted and before the beginning of the fiscal year, the head of each department, office, or agency to which any appropriation is made must submit to the Mayor-President a work program. The Mayor-President may implement a quarterly or monthly appropriations allotment system so as to control cash resources as necessary. After reviewing the work programs, the Mayor-President may approve allotments for each budget entity. If the Mayor-President at any time ascertains that there will not be sufficient funds to meet total appropriations, it is his duty to revise appropriations to forestall the incurring of a deficit. (*Amended Plan of Government provisions of October 20, 2007*)

Revenue Assumptions

Overview

Total sources, excluding the Pension Trust Fund, transfers, and internal charges, reflect an overall decrease for 2010 of 2.05% as compared to the 2009 adjusted budget, primarily in the Taxes and Miscellaneous categories. Following is a general overview of revenues, along with detailed discussions for the more significant items.

After several disappointing years in terms of growth, the sales and use tax rebounded in late 2004. This trend continued with the effects of Hurricane Katrina in August 2005 until 2008. Through August 31, 2009, sales and use tax collections are down by 2.43% as compared to 2008. As a result, in 2010 we are projecting decreases in sales and use tax of \$1.7 million. Helping to offset this decrease are various increases in other tax revenues such as property, gaming, and occupational license. As shown in the chart below, the condition of our current economy affected other areas of revenue collection as well. The \$1.3 million, or 29.56% decrease in Licenses and Permits revenue is due to decreases in construction-related permits. These types of permits are required for remodeling and new construction, and therefore reflect changes within the economy. The \$1.8 million, or 3.56% decrease in Intergovernmental revenues is primarily the result of \$1.5 million in grant funding that has been awarded annually since Hurricane Katrina for the Head Start program. This funding ceased in 2009. Due to the decline in interest rates, interest earnings are expected to decrease by \$7 million, accounting for the significant decline in Miscellaneous revenues.



Unlike the items mentioned above, Other Financing Sources has decreased for reasons other than economic factors. This category includes sewer impact fees, which are appropriated based on sewer capacity projects that have been identified. By establishing this appropriation through the annual budget process, future projects can be funded and expedited for construction in a more efficient and timely process. By nature, these sources can vary greatly from one year to the next. Respectively, \$3.85 and \$1.12 million have been budgeted for sewer impact fees in 2009 and 2010.

A comparison of 2009 and 2010 total sources of funds is as follows:

	2009		2010		% Inc./Dec.
	Budget	%	Budget	%	
Taxes	379,759,910	60.76%	379,576,670	62.00%	-0.05%
Licenses & Permits	4,471,950	0.72%	3,150,090	0.52%	-29.56%
Intergovernmental	49,411,324	7.91%	47,650,539	7.78%	-3.56%
Charges for Services	156,295,200	25.01%	160,207,300	26.17%	2.50%
Fines & Forfeits	3,070,000	0.49%	2,855,000	0.47%	-7.00%
Miscellaneous	23,037,800	3.69%	13,768,190	2.25%	-40.24%
Other Fin. Sources	8,925,900	1.43%	4,975,950	0.81%	-44.25%
Total Sources	\$624,972,084	100.00%	\$612,183,739	100.00%	-2.05%

2010 Sources of Funds
(Excluding Internal Transfers)

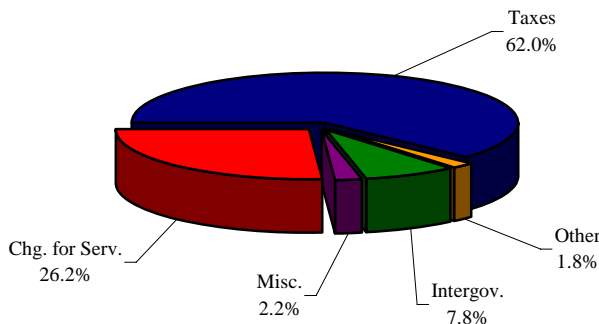


Figure 1

Taxes

The taxes revenue category includes sales and use, property, gross receipts business, occupational license, insurance premium, gaming, and occupancy taxes. With the Pension Trust Fund, transfers, and internal charges between funds excluded, taxes account for 62% of total sources in the 2010 budget, as shown in Figure 1.

Taxes, along with their associated interest and penalties, are projected to generate \$379.6 million of the total \$612.2 million generated externally in the 2010 budget. Sales and use tax reflects reductions for potential enterprise zone sales tax rebates.

A four-year history of tax revenues is as follows:

History of Tax Collections

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sales & Use	\$221,061,080	\$245,159,120	\$242,757,680	\$248,444,560
Property	66,843,730	72,317,400	78,024,310	83,547,740
Gross Receipts	24,254,400	27,442,170	26,634,790	28,057,360
Occupational Lic.	8,686,880	8,915,740	9,950,280	9,750,430
Insurance	3,357,660	3,180,180	3,474,630	3,457,670
Gaming	7,653,890	7,005,780	6,362,330	5,739,940
Occupancy	1,026,050	1,390,060	2,335,690	2,442,540
Interest & Penalty	2,302,460	2,894,340	2,355,060	3,286,000
Total	\$335,186,150	\$368,304,790	\$371,894,770	\$384,726,240

Sales and Use Tax

The sales and use tax rate in East Baton Rouge Parish is presently 9% and is distributed as follows:

Sales and Use Tax Distribution
9% Total State and Local

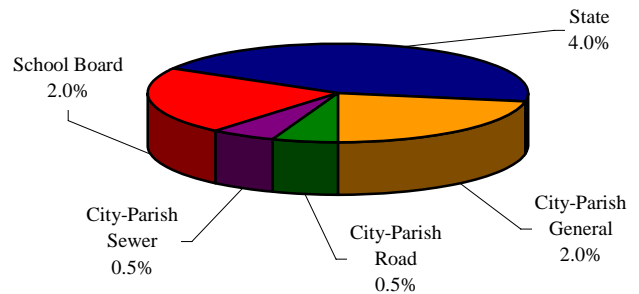


Figure 2

A slight upward trend was felt in the Sales and Use Tax in 2004, increasing sharply in 2005 and 2006. Sales and Use Tax is budgeted based on normal collection rates, not extraordinary scenarios such as Hurricane Katrina. When comparing year-to-date receipts through August of 2009, collections have decreased by 2.43% for the City-Parish 2% General Fund tax. Road tax collections, excluding the Baker, Zachary, and Central portions, decreased by 3.48% and sewer taxes decreased by 4.07% for the first eight months of 2009. The major difference between these taxes is that the road and sewer taxes do not tax food for home consumption, prescription drugs, or medical devices. The municipalities of Baker, Zachary, and Central administer their individual 2%, and Baker and Zachary administer their road taxes, but the City-Parish administers the parish-wide sewer tax, and by agreement with Central, their road taxes.



Gross Sales & Use Tax Revenue Trends

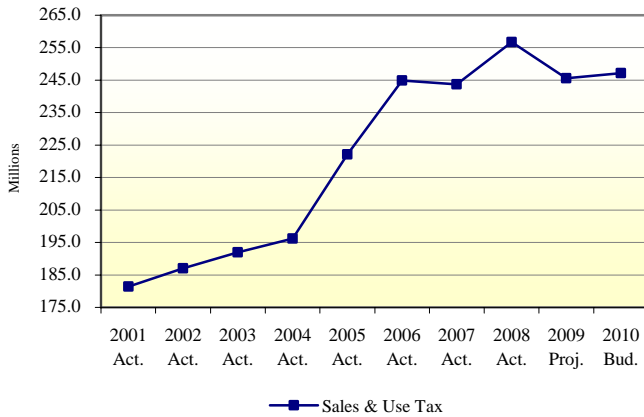


Figure 3

The 2010 sales tax revenue estimate, including audits, for all funds totals \$247.2 million. This amount includes amounts escrowed for approved enterprise zone projects. Factors considered in arriving at a sales tax growth rate include historical collection data from prior years, the judgment of local government officials relative to the performance of the local economy, and the opinion of economists at Louisiana State University. These economists, Drs. Loren Scott and James Richardson, prepare an econometric model for Louisiana and its major metropolitan areas each year. Statistics on personal income growth and employment growth are generated. From these numbers, a range of potential sales and use tax growth is estimated. The economists believe the City-Parish has reasonably projected sales and use tax collections for 2010. This budget assumes a 1.0% growth factor over 2009 forecasted collections.

Property Tax

General property taxes are expected to continue the modest growth experienced in the last several years, as illustrated in Figure 4. The 2009 tax roll for East Baton Rouge Parish had an assessed valuation of \$3.97 billion. Of this amount, \$658.7 million represents the valuation of exempt homesteads. Louisiana homeowners are allowed a homestead exemption of \$7,500 of assessed valuation for state, parish, and special ad valorem taxes.

The 1974 Louisiana Constitution authorizes the governing authorities of municipalities and parishes to levy annually ad valorem taxes of 7 and 4 mills, respectively. These millages may be adjusted upward or downward in reassessment years to prevent gains or losses in revenues due to reassessment. Property is reassessed every four years, with 2008 the most recent year of reassessment. In 2008 the Metropolitan Council elected to roll back the millage rates for the City and Parish to 6.48 and 3.54, respectively. The authorized maximum millage rates are 6.85 and 3.78 mills until the next reassessment in 2012. In addition, the 1921 Louisiana Constitution authorized municipalities with a population of 75,000 or more to levy a special tax not exceeding 1 mill for the purpose of providing a three-platoon police system.

The 1974 Constitution provided that this authorization would continue. The maximum authorized millage through the 2012 reassessment is .99 mills. The Council also rolled this millage back to .94 mills. Total receipts for the General Fund are projected at \$23.8 million, with \$62.4 million estimated for Special Funds.

Property subject to taxation is assessed as a percentage of its fair market value. Residential properties and all land are assessed at 10%; other property and electric cooperative properties, excluding land, are assessed at 15%; and public service properties, excluding land, are assessed at 25% of fair market value. The overall assessed value is estimated to be 11% of actual market value. The current year tax roll is completed by the assessor after the budget is submitted to the Council for approval. Any material deviations from the estimates contained in the proposed budget are reflected in the final budget adoption.

Listed below are the current and proposed millages for East Baton Rouge Parish.

Taxing District	Current 2009 Millage	Proposed 2010 Millage
Parish-Wide Millages:*		
East Baton Rouge Parish (General Fund)**	3.540	3.540
Mosquito Abatement**	1.450	1.450
Emergency Medical Services**	3.130	3.130
Library Board of Control**	11.100	11.100
Recreational Taxes (BREC)	14.463	14.463
Law Enforcement-Sheriff	14.990	14.990
Assessor	1.380	1.380
Special Taxing Districts:*		
Consolidated Road Lighting District**	4.000	4.000
Consolidated Garbage District**	0.000	0.000
Parish Fire Protection Districts:		
District 1	9.000	9.000
St. George	12.750	12.750
Brownsfield**	25.000	25.000
Central	15.000	15.000
East Side	22.500	22.500
District 6	40.000	40.000
Chaneyville**	10.000	10.000
Pride**	10.000	10.000
Alsen**	14.970	14.970
Downtown Development District**	10.000	10.000
Comite River Diversion Canal	2.650	2.650
Pontchartrain Levee District	3.520	3.520
School Districts:		
East Baton Rouge Parish School District	43.450	43.450
Baker School District	43.200	43.200
Zachary School District	79.200	79.200
Central School District	49.040	49.040
City Millages:		
City of Baton Rouge (General Fund)**	7.420	7.420
City of B. R. Fire Pay Enhancement Fund**	6.000	6.000
City of Baker	6.220	6.220
City of Zachary	3.170	3.170

* Homestead Exemption Applies

** Included in the City-Parish Budget

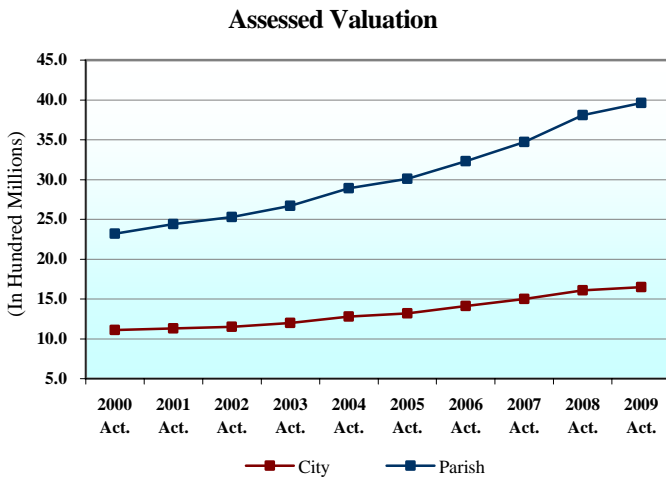


Figure 4

Gross Receipts Business Tax

Utility companies inside the city limits of Baton Rouge pay a tax based on the gross receipts of their business. The one exception is for cable services, which are parish-wide. Most companies pay a 5% tax, but there are exceptions for those whose franchise agreement dictates a different rate. As of August 31, 2009, this revenue category showed a decrease of 19.5% compared to the same period in 2008 largely due to decreases in electricity and gas costs. In 2010 this revenue estimate assumes a 2.4% increase over the 2009 projection.

Total gross receipts business tax revenues are expected to be \$25.4 million and are accounted for in the General Fund.

Gaming Admissions Tax (Riverboats)

Until the 2008 Legislative Session, state law authorized local government to collect \$2.50 per passenger from riverboat casinos. Now, East Baton Rouge Parish may continue to levy the per passenger fee or negotiate with the casinos for a percentage-based fee of up to 4.5% of net gaming proceeds. During 2008, the City-Parish was successful in negotiating changes in the fee structure paid by the riverboat gaming establishments. Beginning January 2009, the riverboats pay fees based upon a percentage as opposed to a flat fee of \$2.50 per admission. The contracts provide for a sliding scale ranging from 3.5% to 4.5% with a rollback provision to 2.0% should net gaming revenues decline significantly. The budget includes \$4 million dedicated for sewer rehabilitation projects and is shown as a source of funds from fund balance. Estimated revenue of \$4 million is included for 2010 as a source of funds for recurring operations.

Occupancy Tax

Effective January 1, 1999, an additional 1% tax on the occupancy of hotel rooms, motel rooms, and overnight camping facilities was

authorized in East Baton Rouge Parish. These proceeds are dedicated for capital improvements and the expansion of the Baton Rouge River Center (formerly the Riverside Centroplex). In 2010, these funds, estimated to provide \$1 million, will be used to reimburse the City General Fund for a portion of the annual debt service incurred on \$18.2 million in debt issued for the expansion. Funding of the remainder of this debt service payment is discussed below under State Sales Tax Rebate.

Beginning in late 2006, the Capitol House Economic Development District levied an occupancy tax at the Hilton Capitol Center Hotel. The budget includes \$922,160 from this tax which services the debt that was issued to restore this historic property through tax increment financing.

Intergovernmental

Intergovernmental revenues include monies received from other governmental agencies such as federal and state offices. In some cases, these funds are dedicated to provide for the operation of a specific program such as Head Start, jobs training, and the Community Development programs, as well as for maintenance of state roads and traffic signals on state roads. Other funds, such as Louisiana Revenue Sharing funds, are distributed with no constraints on their use.

Parish Transportation

The parish receives monies for road and bridge maintenance, road and bridge construction, and mass transit needs through the Parish Transportation Fund. The voters approved the creation of the state's Transportation Trust Fund, with a dedication of one cent per gallon, or approximately \$24.0 million per year, of fuel tax receipts for the Parish Transportation Fund. The state continues to exceed this minimum dedication, which is distributed to local governments throughout the state on a formula basis as provided for in the statutes. The 2009-2010 state appropriations bill provides \$43.4 million. The 2010 City-Parish budget anticipates the receipt of an estimated \$2.7 million.

On-behalf Payments

"On-behalf" payments for salaries and benefits are estimated at \$9.4 million. These represent payments from the State of Louisiana for supplemental pay for public safety employees, City Court judges, justices of the peace, ward constables, and employees of the Registrar of Voters' Office, as well as benefit payments to the Municipal Employees' Retirement System. In July 2007 the state increased the amount paid to public safety employees from \$3,600 to \$5,100 per year. In 2008, effective July 2009, the state increased this amount to \$6,000 per year.

State Sales Tax Rebate

The State of Louisiana rebates state sales taxes on hotel/motel rooms in East Baton Rouge Parish for various purposes. These



purposes and the amounts appropriated by the state are explained below, along with their statutory reference.

The East Baton Rouge Parish Community Improvement Fund receives 2%, with half dedicated to urban mass transit and half dedicated to the Research Park Corporation. The 2009-2010 state appropriation is \$3,050,000. The transit portion, previously shown in a City-Parish enterprise fund, is now accounted for in an escrow account for the Capital Area Transit System (CATS). Prior to June 30, 1997, the Research Park Corporation was accounted for in the General Fund. Since July 1, 1997, these funds have been paid directly to the Research Park Corporation. – *LRS 47:302.29*

Debt service payments on the bonds mentioned in the Occupancy Tax section above are funded both by the Occupancy Tax and by a portion of the State Sales Tax Rebate. Total bond payments in 2010 are \$1.66 million, of which the first \$1 million will be provided by the Occupancy Tax and the balance by the Sales Tax Rebate, as discussed in the following paragraphs.

The Baton Rouge River Center (formerly known as the Riverside Centroplex) Fund receives .97% for capital improvements at the River Center, Louisiana Art and Science Museum (LASM), Riverfront Promenade, and related projects in the Riverfront Development Plan. The 2009-2010 state appropriation is \$1,125,000. A proposal to extend this tax indefinitely was approved by the Louisiana Legislature in 1999. A portion of this revenue has been dedicated for the LASM Planetarium/Space Theater. The City-Parish issued bonds to provide the \$3.4 million local match for state capital outlay monies authorized for the LASM project. The .97% tax rebate is used to reimburse the City General Fund for a portion of the annual debt service incurred on these bonds; the amount included in the General Fund budget for the 2010 repayment is \$324,160. – *LRS 47:332.2*

The East Baton Rouge Parish Enhancement Fund receives 1%, with \$100,000 dedicated to urban mass transit, \$100,000 dedicated to the Baton Rouge Sports Foundation, and the remainder for use by the Baton Rouge River Center. The 2009-2010 state appropriation is \$1,125,000. The transit portion is placed in escrow for CATS, while the Sports Foundation portion is remitted directly to that organization. The River Center portion is dedicated for expansion of that facility and will be used to reimburse the City General Fund for a portion of the annual debt service incurred on \$18.2 million of its 2001 bond issue. The General Fund budget includes \$249,980 for the 2010 repayment from this source. – *LRS 47:322.9*

Intergovernmental revenues are expected to generate \$47.7 million in the 2010 budget, down from \$49.4 million in 2009.

Charges for Services

Sewer User Fee

The sewer user fee, first enacted in 1985, is estimated to produce \$69.6 million in 2010. This fee, along with a ½% sales tax

estimated to generate \$40.6 million in 2010 and \$4 million from the General Fund, provides for capital improvements and the operation and maintenance of the comprehensive sewerage system. The user fee is based upon the amount of wastewater discharged by a residence or business. In August of 1999, the Metropolitan Council authorized a 95% increase in sewer user fees with a three-year implementation plan. In 2002 the Council approved funding for the SSO program which is discussed both in the Budget Message and the Capital Improvement Program section. This plan authorized an additional increase of 10% in the sewer user fee effective January 1, 2003, and a 4% increase each year thereafter.

Solid Waste User Fee

This revenue is derived from the residential solid waste fee that went into effect in January 1991. The 2010 budget proposes no increase in the residential fee which has been set at \$19.00 per household per month since 2008. In 2008 the fee increased by \$3.50 to \$19.00. In 2007 the fee increased by \$3.50 to \$15.50. In 2006 the fee was increased to \$12.00 from \$8.40; the fee had been unchanged since 1997. In addition to the user fee, another \$110,000 from the City General Fund will be provided to support a subsidy to low-income households. The solid waste collection contract was rebid in 2005, and a new contract was awarded for the ten-year period beginning September 3, 2005. Total revenues from solid waste user fees are expected to be \$29.98 million in the year 2010 and are accounted for in a separate Enterprise Fund (Solid Waste Collection Fund).

Miscellaneous

E. B. R. Sewerage Commission Note

In 1992, the City of Baton Rouge issued \$85 million of refunding bonds, which are being repaid with the proceeds of the city's 2% general sales tax. This transaction reduced future debt service (principal and interest) for the sewer system by approximately \$7 million and produced present-value savings of about \$4 million. Although obligations of the sewer system were extinguished by the refunding, the city's obligation was increased considerably by the \$85 million bond issue required to effect the refunding. A repayment schedule was established whereby the sewer system will transfer funds to the city on an annual basis to provide monies to meet the city's obligation. The 2010 budget contains a payment of \$7 million from the Sewer Fund to the City General Fund.

Airport Obligations Payable (Terminal Development Program)

In 1997, the City of Baton Rouge issued bonds, of which \$14.9 million were used for the airport terminal development program. The airport signed two promissory notes to the General Fund. The first note in the amount of \$7.3 million was pledged from the airport rates and charges. The final payment on this note was made in 2005. The second note in the amount of \$7.6 million was pledged from passenger facility charges (PFC). In 2001, the City issued additional bonds, a portion of which were used by the airport



to refinance the remaining balance of its PFC note. The airport signed an amended agreement, obligating passenger facility charges over a 20-year period. Payments to the city totaling \$424,280 are included in the 2010 budget relative to this terminal-development debt.

Fund Balance

Fund balance is defined as the difference between the assets and liabilities of a governmental fund. In the General Fund, fund balance has historically been used as a funding source for a small portion of recurring operations and varying amounts for non-recurring projects. The 2010 General Fund budget includes the use of \$9.49 million in both designated and undesignated fund balance. The 2010 General Fund includes \$2.62 million from Fund Balance-Undesignated as a source of funds to provide for capital improvements, capital equipment, and economic development initiatives. This represents about 1.0% of General Fund sources. The projects funded through undesignated fund balance are detailed in the Budget Message. The 2010 General Fund budget also includes Fund Balance-Designated as a source as follows: a \$4 million subsidy for the Sewerage-Operations and Maintenance Fund, \$1.97 million for capital outlay purchases for the Police Department, \$833,330 for compromised judgments and final settlement payments, and \$61,000 for the 2012 U.S. Bowling Congress.

The use of fund balance as a source of financing current operations has been both recurring and planned in recent years. Conservative revenue estimates generate a fund balance, which allows the government to spend monies after it is assured of their collection. This philosophy of money management creates a situation that should prevent the need for drastic budgetary adjustments that could result in the severe curtailment of vital services or undue uncertainty and hardship in the workplace.

The Federal Forfeited Property Fund, Emergency Medical Services Fund, the Baton Rouge Fire Pay Enhancement Fund, the Consolidated Road Lighting District Fund, and the Concord Crime Prevention District Fund are also utilizing fund balance to finance a small portion of recurring operations. These funds have ample surpluses to support operations in the long term.

Revenue Facts Sheets

The above revenue assumptions relate to the major sources of funds included in the Annual Operating Budget. For a more in-depth analysis of the City-Parish revenue structure, the Finance Department-Budgeting Division produces a manual entitled *Revenue Facts*. This manual provides a four-year history of all recurring revenues, complete with a summary of legal authorizations, collection and distribution procedures, restrictions and/or limitations, and method of computing the revenues. This document provides a valuable resource in estimating the revenues included in the annual budget.

Appropriation Assumptions

Personal Services

The General Fund provides funding for salaries as follows:

Base Pay	\$107,867,780	74.89%
Base Longevity	8,540,700	5.93%
Merit Increases	2,099,960	1.46%
Longevity Increases	327,370	0.23%
Salaries of Other Govt.	8,264,480	5.74%
Severance Pay	1,558,950	1.08%
2% Fire Longevity	537,190	0.37%
Shift Differential	715,350	0.50%
On-Behalf Payments	8,376,130	5.81%
Overtime	8,017,530	5.57%
Contract Employees	1,412,090	0.98%
Temporary Employees	650,380	0.45%
Other Allowances	1,135,250	0.79%
Salary Savings	(4,614,740)	-3.20%
Workers' Comp. Salaries	287,770	0.20%
Substitute Appointments	143,260	0.10%
Self Funded Merits	(1,294,210)	-0.90%
Total	\$144,025,240	100.00%

Appropriations included in Special Funds for salaries are composed of the following:

Base Pay	\$50,617,250	82.36%
Base Longevity	3,361,800	5.47%
Merit Increases	1,128,620	1.83%
Longevity Increases	157,840	0.26%
Salaries of Other Govt.	176,390	0.29%
Severance Pay	626,550	1.02%
2% Fire Longevity	176,200	0.29%
Shift Differential	203,760	0.33%
On-Behalf Payments	220,800	0.36%
Overtime	3,648,230	5.94%
Contract Employees	1,592,480	2.59%
Temporary Employees	210,230	0.34%
Other Allowances	231,430	0.38%
Salary Savings	(1,396,010)	-2.27%
Compensated Absences	184,750	0.30%
Workers' Comp. Salaries	303,230	0.49%
Substitute Appointments	13,400	0.02%
Total	\$61,456,950	100.00%
Grand Total	\$205,482,190	
% Change from 2009 Budget	-0.90%	



The average salary of a City-Parish employee is as follows:

	Regular	Police	Fire
Base Pay	\$34,620	\$41,600	\$45,080
Base Longevity	2,410	3,600	4,580
Merit Increase	860	590	500
State Longevity	0	0	1,170
On-Behalf Payments	230	5,170	5,750
Shift Differential	110	800	0
Other	0	40	190
Overtime	1,440	7,890	3,470
Allowances	250	610	210
Total	\$39,920	\$60,300	\$60,950
% Inc. from 2009 Budget	<u>1.45%</u>	<u>1.72%</u>	<u>2.03%</u>

In 2010, the average salary calculations above include only normal merit and longevity increases. Due to limited revenue growth no pay raises have been included in this budget. Effective July 2009, the annual amount of state supplemental pay that police officers and firefighters receive increased from \$5,100 annually to \$6,000.

Most departmental budgets with personal services contain a section entitled "Personnel Summary," which reflects the types and numbers of employees proposed for that entity. The first column of the summary shows the job code for each position. Job codes beginning with the numeral "1" refer to "classified" City-Parish employees below the rank of department heads, and job codes beginning with a "2" refer to "classified" department heads. Job codes beginning with a "3" refer to "unclassified" City-Parish employees, a "4" to contract employees, and a "5" to elected officials. Following each job code is the pay grade number assigned to that position, the title, and the number of employees in that position authorized for the department. The approved personnel allotment constitutes the maximum employment levels for each classification within that department or agency. Amendments to the allotment and pay plan can be made only when authorized by the Metropolitan Council.

For non-Municipal Fire and Police Civil Service positions, pay grades in the 1000 series are for non-exempt general employees who are covered by the minimum wage and overtime pay provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA); those in the 2000's denote positions that are exempt from the Act (executive, administrative, and professional as defined by 29 CFR Part 541). Pay grades in the 3000 series are for positions in the Municipal Police Service, and those in the 7000 series for the Municipal Fire Service. Pay grades in the 8000 series are reserved for elected officials. The middle two digits of the pay-grade number determine the salary range, and the fourth digit indicates the number of hours worked per year.

Each pay grade in the pay plan contains 12 steps (Fire contains 14 steps), with a salary differential between steps of approximately 3%. A detailed pay chart can be found in the Statistical Section of this Budget. In budgeting an amount for salary for each employee, it is assumed that the employee will receive a step or merit increase, not to exceed the maximum steps in the pay grade, on his or her "merit date," and the applicable increase is included in that employee's salary from that point in the year forward. Additional amounts are also budgeted for longevity pay for workers who have been employed by the City-Parish for at least 10 years. Longevity pay is calculated at 5% for employees with at least 10 years of service, increasing by 1% per year thereafter up to a maximum of 20% for 25 years of service.

City-Parish employees earn vacation and sick leave in varying amounts according to years of continuous service as follows:

<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Leave for Each</u>
Less than 3	12 days/year
3-4	15 days/year
5-9	18 days/year
10-14	21 days/year
15 & Over	24 days/year

Special calculations are necessary for employees who work 42-hour weeks and for municipal fire personnel.

Unused vacation time accumulates for up to 5 years, and unused sick leave accumulates indefinitely. Both types of leave are payable within certain limits at the death or retirement of the employee from the City-Parish Employees' Retirement System (CPERS); vacation is also payable on resignation or discharge and is charged to the budget of the department from which the employee separates.

Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are shown in a separate object level. Amounts for health, dental, and life insurance; retirement; and Social Security/Medicare for each department are appropriated in that department's budget under the heading Employee Benefits. Workers' compensation is allocated between personal services and employee benefits to facilitate the tracking of leave balances for employees on workers' compensation. The Employee Benefits section continues to include all medical claim payments. Only the major departmental budgets include appropriations for workers' compensation.

Through 2002, health and dental benefits for retirees were budgeted in the General Fund-Risk Management Budget. Beginning with the 2003 Budget, the cost of such post-employment benefits, expected to total \$16.5 million in 2010, is distributed out to all departments and agencies.



Employee benefits are 40.2% of personal services in the overall City-Parish budget. This percentage of personal services dropped in 2000 because of the voluntary transfer in that year of municipal police employees to MPERS, although it has since risen steadily because of increasing retirement and insurance premium rates. The liability to MPERS is shown as debt service in the budget, but is considered a retirement obligation for purposes of setting the rates for employer contributions to CPERS.

The CPERS effective retirement rate for the year 2010 will be 24.93% of total eligible payroll for all employers. This includes the debt obligation to MPERS to be paid by the General Fund and the certified contribution rate to CPERS of 22.17%. To accomplish a charge to all funds equal to the effective rate, all funds and employers not funded from the General Fund will be assessed 24.93% of payroll, and General Fund departments and employers will be charged 19.83% of eligible payroll. The employee's contribution rate for CPERS is 50% of the employer's rate but not more than 9.5%; therefore the employee rate will remain at 9.5% for 2010. The employer's contribution rate for employees who joined MPERS will be 11.00% of payroll through June 30, 2010. Based on the MPERS actuary and current market conditions, we assume that the rate will return to 20.00% on July 1, 2010. The employee's contribution rate will be 7.5%.

Upon the recommendation of the Employee Benefits Committee, the Metropolitan Council approved a three-year contract with Blue Cross/Blue Shield to continue to serve as plan administrator of the City's self-insured medical program beginning in 2010. Blue Cross/Blue Shield will continue to offer an HMO and a POS plan, as well as offer a new option for a High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP) to employees. The new HDHP will offer a significantly lower premium option for employees. Employee premiums for the HMO plan will increase by 10%, and there will be a 20% increase in employee premiums for the POS plan. The employer premium will increase by 10% regardless of the plan chosen by the participants.

Blue Cross Claims History

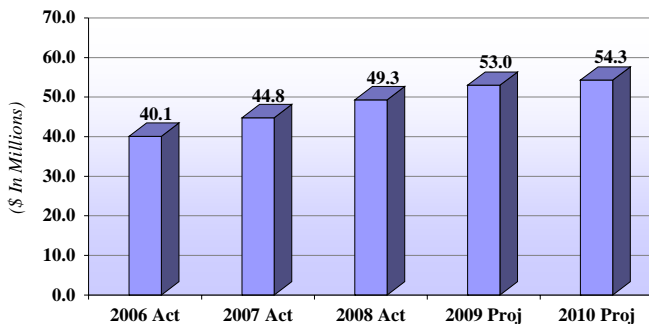


Figure 5

In 2003 Medicare-eligible retirees were given a 50% credit toward their monthly Medicare Part B premium. In 2004 this credit was increased to 75%, and in 2005 100% credit was granted. In 2010 the credit will be set at the 2010 standard Medicare part B premium subject to a minimum \$20 monthly premium. Vesting for retiree insurance coverage is based on "total years of service" rather than the previous "continuous years of participation in the plan." This allows an employee to opt out of the plan while employed and still accumulate vesting rights for retiree coverage.

Total Years of Service	Vested Percentage
Less than 10	25% of the Employer Portion
10-14	50% of the Employer Portion
15-19	75% of the Employer Portion
20 & Over	100% of the Employer Portion

Beginning in 2010, employees will have the opportunity to contribute to a Flexible Spending Account (FSA). FSA's are pre-tax spending accounts to which employees contribute via payroll deduction. Account balances at year-end are forfeited by the employee and are maintained by the employer in accordance with federal law. Two types of FSA's will be offered, a Medical Flexible Spending Account (MFSA) and a Dependent Care Spending Account (DCSA). These options are available under the City-Parish's flexible benefit plan and are a qualified benefit under Section 125 of the IRS Code.

Another new option in 2010 is a Health Savings Account (HSA) for medical expenses that are defined in Section 213(d) of the IRS Code. This option is available only to employees who elect the HDHP insurance option. Like the FSA, the HSA is a pre-tax spending account to which employees contribute via payroll deduction. It is important to note that, unlike the FSA, any contributions unspent at year-end will roll from one year to the next and are portable.

The City-Parish moved from a self-insured dental insurance program to a fully-insured program in 2007. Starmount Life Insurance Company is the provider for the program and offers a two-tier plan. Employees may choose the basic Silver Plan, with a lower premium, or the more comprehensive Platinum Plan. Cost-sharing will continue at the current levels with the employer paying 52% of the premium and the employee paying the remaining 48%. Rates will decrease by 5% in 2010.

Effective January 2007, life insurance benefits available to elected and non-elected employees are \$50,000 and \$25,000 respectively. In addition, ancillary benefits such as on/off job accident, cancer, critical illness, disability, life/accidental death and dismemberment, and vision are available to employees on a voluntary basis.



Supplies

In 2002 the capitalization threshold for movable capital assets was increased from \$1,000 to \$5,000, thereby reclassifying all items with a unit cost between those amounts from Capital Outlay to Supplies. Amounts in the Budget Detail section reflect this classification scheme.

Fuel

The amount budgeted for Fuel is still the largest line-item under the Supplies category, representing 21.2% of the total Supplies budget. Proposed fuel rates for 2010 are as follows:

	<u>Rates</u>
Gasoline:	
Regular Unleaded	2.7731
Unleaded Plus	2.8437
Unleaded Premium	2.9710
Highway Diesel	3.1303
Non-Highway Diesel	2.9643
Compressed Natural Gas:	
Non-DPW sites	1.9231
DPW sites	1.9231

The Department of Public Works entered into a new contract for fuel dispensing services with FUELTRAC, Inc. This contract became effective May 1, 2007, and will end April 30, 2012. Markups included in the pricing above are 3.9 cents per gallon at DPW sites, 8.7 cents at unattended sites, and approximately 19 cents at commercial sites for fuel and 41 cents for diesel. Prices also include 17.5 cents per gallon for Central Garage.

Contractual Services

Solid Waste Collection Contract

The solid waste collection contract with Allied Waste began September 3, 2005, for a ten-year period. The contract provided for a rate change beginning in the second year according to a calculation involving changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the month of August, compared to the months of August in the prior year capped at 4% upwards or downwards. In 2008, the contract was amended to provide for rate changes based on annual averages. In addition a one-time 4% increase was granted effective January 1, 2008 due to increased diesel prices. An 8% ceiling was allowed for the September 2008 rate adjustment. Due to a decline in diesel prices, the rate decreased by 4% in September 2009. This rate decrease is reflected in the 2010 budget for these services. Future rate adjustments will be capped at 4% upwards or downwards. A separate ten-year contract with Recycling Foundation, Inc. was entered into for the collection of recyclables effective November 1, 2005. In 2006, the new automated services began. An Enterprise Fund, entitled Solid Waste Collection Fund, now accounts for all income and costs associated with the solid waste program. Prior to this the solid waste collection contract was paid from the General Fund and the Consolidated Garbage Service District.

Appropriations from Fund Balance-Undesignated

Included in the 2010 General Fund budget are appropriations funded from projected fund balance at the end of 2009. These items are generally non-recurring. Details are provided in the Budget Message.