FINAL REPORT
OF THE
PROTECT THE CITY COMMITTEE

July 22, 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

INTRODUCTION 3

BACKGROUND 5

A. What Consolidation Is and Isn't 5

B. The Road to Consolidation and the Current Charter 6

i. Consolidation 6

ii. The 2010 Charter Commission 9

iii. The 2018 Charter Amendments 11

C. Growth in Lafayette Parish Since Consolidation 14

i. Population Growth in Lafayette Parish since consolidation 14

ii. Annexations in Lafayette Parish since consolidation 16

DISCUSSION 18

A. Conclusions about Consolidation 18

i. Has consolidation lived up the promises made in 1992 when it was voted on? 18

ii. Is consolidation fair to City of Lafayette taxpayers? Does consolidation result in a form of government that best represents the interests of City of Lafayette residents? 20

B. Conclusions about the Budget 21

i. How has the City of Lafayette's share of the cost of government services changed over time relative to the parish? How does the per capita share of consolidated services paid by a City of Lafayette resident differ from a resident of the unincorporated area or a resident of another municipality in our parish? 21

ii. Does the current system of cost allocation adequately communicate to the average citizen how the costs of consolidation are shared? 23

iii. Are city tax dollars being spent outside the city limits of Lafayette? Are city tax dollars being spent to benefit something other than the City of Lafayette? 24

iv. What are the potential savings to the City of Lafayette after deconsolidation? 26

C. Conclusions about how to Protect the City 26

i. Would deconsolidation benefit City of Lafayette residents, taxpayers, and businesses? 26

ii. Would the City of Lafayette be better served by having its own Mayor? 27

iii. How can the City Council best protect the interests of City of Lafayette citizens, tax dollars, and the Lafayette Utilities System? 28

CONCLUSION 29

Appendix A – Draft Resolution Calling Charter Commission 33

Appendix B – Draft Ordinance Establishing Separate LCG Operating Fund 37

Appendix C – Collection of Documents Provided to Committee 44

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Protect the City Committee believes that consolidation is unfair to the City of Lafayette (the "City") and that the City would be best served by deconsolidation.

The City is governed by a Mayor who also serves as President of Lafayette Parish (the "Parish") and who is elected by voters throughout the Parish, including by voters in the municipalities of Broussard, Carencro, Duson, Scott and Youngsville. Each of these municipalities, and almost every other municipality in America, has its own Mayor whose loyalties are undivided. Lafayette's Mayor-President, however, serves two masters: the City and the Parish. Simply put, the City does not have the autonomy that every other municipality in Lafayette Parish has, and which none seems eager to give up.

Further, since consolidation in 1996, the population of the City has decreased from 63.4% of the total population of the Parish to 51.6%. If this longstanding trend continues, the population of the City will fall below 50% of the total population of the Parish. When that happens, a majority of the people voting for the Mayor of the City will reside outside of the City.

The Committee has also learned that City funds have been consistently used to subsidize the Parish. The so-called "allocation formulas" employed to determine how much the City and Parish should pay for consolidated government are largely based on what the Parish can afford to pay. In other words, the funding of consolidated government is a goal-oriented exercise, with the goal being to prevent the Parish from going bankrupt. In order to meet this goal, the City is required to pay more than its fair share. Beyond the convoluted allocation process, there are multiple examples of City funds being used to pay the entire cost for equipment used by both the City and Parish and of City funds being used on projects outside of the City.

Unfortunately, this is a feature of the system, not a bug. With the Parish having insufficient funds to carry out its own functions, LCG has and will continue to find creative ways to use City funds to prevent the Parish from running a deficit.

Amendments to the Lafayette City-Parish Home Rule Charter (the "Charter") passed in 2018, which created separate City and Parish Councils, have given the City some autonomy, but efforts to exercise this authority have been resisted by the administration and Parish Council based on restrictive interpretations of the Charter. For instance, the City Council was effectively blocked by the Parish Council from using City funds to restore administration cuts to departments, or divisions thereof, funded almost exclusively by the City. That the levers of consolidated government can be manipulated to prevent the City from allocating City funds suggests that the City is unlikely to ever achieve an acceptable level of autonomy within consolidated government.

Accordingly, the Committee recommends that the City and Parish Councils convene a Charter Commission to study deconsolidation and to present a plan for deconsolidation that returns self-governance to the City. As Parish citizens, we stress the need for a transition plan that ensures an orderly transition, that is fair and equitable to the Parish, and that provides sufficient resources to the Parish, which has also suffered under consolidation, so that the Parish finds itself in a sustainable position for years to come.

Over the course of its work, the Committee has, almost without exception, heard that consolidation has benefitted no one. It has not benefited the City, the Parish, or the other municipalities. Everyone has legitimate grievances. Although the Committee was tasked with looking at our current form of government from the City's perspective, we have become well aware of the fact that consolidation has done more harm to the Parish than good.

Although some have argued that pushing for deconsolidation will cause division between the City and Parish, the members of this Committee are citizens of both the City and Parish and believe that, with respect to deconsolidation, the interests of the City and Parish are entirely aligned. Both the City and Parish each deserve a government that is directly accountable to its citizens, a government that does not serve two masters, and a government that reflects fundamental American principles of republican democracy and self-governance.

INTRODUCTION

The Lafayette City Council established the Protect the City Committee on January 19, 2021 by Resolution CR-002-2021. In the resolution, the Council expressed profound concern regarding its lack of control over City tax dollars, its inability to make motions or debate joint ordinances without Lafayette Parish Council concurrence, its lack of control over departments and component units of government that are funded almost entirely by City tax dollars, opposition from the administration to the City Council's attempts to seek independent legal advice on the administration's interpretation of the Charter, and the failure of the administration to implement recent amendments to the Charter in a manner providing the level of City autonomy desired by voters. With these concerns in mind, the City Council convened this Committee to engage in "an open, public, transparent discussion of the City's continuing problems with our consolidated form of government."

The Council further tasked the Committee with preparing a final report that addresses, at a minimum, the following questions:

(1) How can the City best protect City of Lafayette tax dollars?
(2) How can the City best protect the rate-payer owned Lafayette Utilities System?
(3) How can the City Council best protect the interests of City of Lafayette citizens?
(4) Has consolidation lived up to the promises made in 1992 when it was voted on?
(5) How has the City of Lafayette's share of the cost of government services changed over time relative to the parish?
(6) How does the per capita share of consolidated services paid by a City of Lafayette resident differ from a resident of the unincorporated area or a resident of another municipality in our parish?
(7) Does the current system of cost allocation adequately communicate to the average citizen how the costs of consolidation are shared?
(8) Are city tax dollars being spent outside of the city limits of Lafayette?

(9) Are city tax dollars being spent to benefit something other than the City of Lafayette?
(10) Is consolidation fair to City of Lafayette taxpayers?
(11) Does consolidation result in a form of government that best represents the interests of City of Lafayette residents?
(12) Would deconsolidation benefit City of Lafayette residents, taxpayers, and businesses?
(13) What are the potential annual savings to the City of Lafayette after deconsolidation?
(14) Would the City of Lafayette be better served by having its own mayor?

This report represents the work of the Committee during its term and sets forth the Committee's conclusions regarding the above questions and other issues that have been brought to the Committee's attention.

In formulating this report, the Committee has heard from current and former elected officials, current and former Lafayette City Parish Consolidated Government ("LCG") employees, members of the 1992 and 2010 Charter Commissions, LCG's outside auditors, and the consultants who assist LCG with the cost allocation formula that determines how much the City and the Parish of Lafayette (the "Parish") contribute to LCG's consolidated governmental functions. Following publication of a draft version of this report, the Committee sought further input from the administration, the Councils, and the public, holding five town hall forums across the City. The input received has been carefully considered by the Committee and has informed the Committee as it undertook the task of writing this report.

The Committee would like to express its sincere gratitude to the City Council for entrusting it with this task, to the Council staff who graciously assisted the Committee throughout this process, and to all of the individuals who devoted their time and energy to educating the Committee and providing the Committee with their thoughts and opinions.

Finally, the Committee notes that it has been tasked by the City Council with reviewing certain issues and answering specific questions. The Committee

makes no judgments as to the performance of any public servant, past or present, except to say that we believe that LCG has, without exception, been served by individuals whose commitment to the public good the Committee does not question.

BACKGROUND

A. What Consolidation Is, and Isn't

In order to frame the issue of how best to protect the City of Lafayette in light of our current consolidated form of government, it is important first to establish what consolidation is and what it isn't.

Consolidation, properly understood, is the consolidation of the governmental functions of the City and Parish. Thus, LCG is governed by a single Mayor-President, elected by the entire Parish (including the municipalities that are not party to consolidation), who acts as both the Mayor of the City and the President of the Parish. The administration of LCG is also consolidated, such that both the City and Parish are served by a single Public Works Department, a single Development and Planning Department, etc. These consolidated functions of LCG are funded by the City and Parish, primarily through separate City and Parish taxes levied and collected by each entity.

Consolidation did not abolish the City or Parish of Lafayette. Both continue to exist, together with a third entity, LCG. As the Charter states: "The City of Lafayette shall continue to exist as a legal entity and except as provided in this charter, shall exercise all powers granted by general state law and the state constitution for municipalities of the same population class." With respect to the Parish, the Charter states: "The Parish of Lafayette shall continue to exist as a legal entity and except as provided in this charter, shall exercise all powers granted by general state law and the state constitution for parishes of the same population class."

The City and Parish have separate budgetary funds and separate taxes. The City and Parish also have separate assets, the most notable of which is the Lafayette

Utilities System ("LUS"), which is owned by the City. LCG generates no independent revenue and does not independently own any assets.

Notwithstanding that certain governmental functions have been consolidated, the Utilities Department (*i.e.*, LUS), Police Department and Fire Department are departments of the City alone, governed solely by the City Council but subject to the executive authority of the Mayor-President.

Similarly, certain Parish functions have not been consolidated. Under Louisiana law, the Parish alone is responsible for providing a suitable courthouse and jail. It must also provide for the operation of certain parish offices, including, among others, the Clerk of Court, Sheriff, Tax Assessor, District Attorney, and Coroner. Further, the Parish functions as a parish-wide drainage district and, as such, is responsible for the maintenance of a vast network of drainage channels that traverse the parish (including those within the various municipalities).

One of the most contentious aspects of consolidation has been the allocation of funding for the consolidated functions of LCG in the budget. Under the Charter, the Mayor-President annually proposes a single LCG budget, which is then approved by the City Council and Parish Council jointly. Except for items funded solely by the City or Parish, amendments to the proposed budget require joint approval.

The funding of consolidated functions is governed by the budget's allocation table, which notes the basis for allocating costs between the City and Parish. The allocation methods, which will be discussed in more detail below, have varied widely over the years.

B. The Road to Consolidation and the Current Charter

i. Consolidation

Although consolidation of the governmental functions of the City and Parish took effect in June of 1996, the consolidation effort can be traced back to the 1970s and the failure of a proposal to consolidate parish government with the

governments of all six of the municipalities within the parish. Hunter Bacot, *Lafayette/Lafayette Parish, Louisiana in Case Studies of City-County Consolidation: Reshaping the Local Government Landscape*, 133 (Suzanne M. Leland & Kurt Thurmaier eds., M.E. Sharpe, Inc. 2004). Attributing that failure to the inclusion of all six municipalities, "major institutional civic leaders," most notably the Greater Lafayette Chamber of Commerce (the "Chamber") and the *Daily Advertiser*, continued to promote consolidation of the City and Parish, without the other municipalities, "as a way to provide citizens with more efficient and well-managed government." *Id.* at 135. "With the strong support of the [Chamber] and the *Daily Advertiser*, . . . 'congruence among the major community elite organizations soon followed.'" *Id.*at 136.

Those in favor of consolidation advanced several arguments. Their primary argument was based on efficiency: It "just didn't make sense" to have two governments that resembled each other so closely in structure and function. *Id.* at 136. Additionally, it seemed logical to merge the rapidly growing City with the geographically small Parish. Finally, the City's growth and expansion caused Parish revenues to decrease, leading many to believe that the parish was "simply withering away." *Id.*

Efforts to consolidate led to the creation of a charter commission in 1990, which was authorized by Act 187 of the Louisiana Legislature at its 1990 Regular Session (the "Act"). The Act granted "the city of Lafayette and Lafayette Parish the power to establish a 'unified city-parish government' and to create the Lafayette City-Parish Charter Commission." The Act tasked the Charter Commission with studying and preparing "a plan or alternative plans of government which unite the government of the parish of Lafayette and the city of Lafayette under a single unified government," and to file such plan or alternative plans with the City and Parish Councils, the Parish President, and the Mayor of Lafayette. Notwithstanding its broad charge, the Act specifically prohibited the Charter Commission from proposing consolidation with any other municipality: "[N]o such plan of government shall include the government of any municipality within Lafayette Parish other than the city of Lafayette."

Ultimately, the Charter Commission presented a plan to consolidate the City and Parish governments together with a proposed City-Parish Home Rule Charter to be voted on by the citizens of Lafayette Parish. The proposed charter provisions "were rather conventional" and "did not change much of what already existed or was a current practice of city or parish government organizationally and fiscally." Bacot, *supra*, at 142. "Basically, the city remained 'the city' and the parish remained 'the parish' with the exception that all duties of government were performed by one government, not two." *Id.*

The campaign leading up to the consolidation election was largely dominated by the well-organized proponents of the measure. "[T]he primary focus of proponents was professional, business-like government administration." *Id.* at 146. However, in response to questions about the feasibility of consolidation, the Chamber released a study indicating that consolidated government would realize "considerable savings." *Id.* According to Rob Guidry, then President of the Chamber, while "consolidation was not pushed on the principle of cost and benefits, it was shown to save 3.5 to 5 million dollars when duplicate services and personnel were eliminated three years into consolidation." *Id.*

The opposition was fractured, with some rural voters suspicious of falling under the City's control and some City voters skeptical that consolidation was in the best interest of the City, including City Council members who believed consolidation was a method of "saving or bailing out the parish." *Id.* Ultimately, however, "[w]ith little organized resistance, it appears that citizens received a constant, consistent, one-sided message about consolidation, that is, only the advantages associated with consolidation were promoted in public communications." *Id.* at 152.

Finally, in November of 1992, Lafayette Parish voters took to the polls (including voters in the municipalities that were not party to consolidation). The referendum passed with 60% voting in favor and 40% voting against. Within the City, 67% supported consolidation. Outside of the City, 49% of voters supported consolidation.

Although approved by voters in 1992, the Charter provided that elections for the new government would not occur until the fall of 1995 and those elected at

that time would not take office until the first Monday in June following their election. Accordingly, there was a nearly four-year transition period between adoption of the Charter and commencement of consolidated government.

ii. The 2010 Charter Commission

After fifteen years, the nine-member City-Parish Council first began to seriously question the fairness of consolidation in or around 2010. Walter Pierce, *Fault Line*, The Independent Weekly, Feb. 9, 2010 (available online: www.theind.com/article-5375-Fault-Line.html). Two events drove this newfound angst: First, the population of the City relative to the Parish as a whole had dropped significantly, raising concerns that federally mandated redistricting would lead to the City-Parish Council having five districts with majorities of non-City residents. In such a case, a majority of the members of the governing authority of the City of Lafayette would represent districts whose residents were majority non-City. This result would have further undermined the City's self-governance and effectively transferred control of the City to the entire Parish, including those living in municipalities not party to consolidation. Second, governance of LUS by the City was in jeopardy. The Charter established the Lafayette Public Utilities Authority ("LPUA"), whose membership included the five City-Parish Councilmembers representing majority-City districts, as the governing authority of LUS. However, because all nine City-Parish Council districts included City residents, attorneys feared that preventing their representatives on the Council from voting on LUS matters would deprive them of representation. Accordingly, LUS-related matters were voted on by both the LPUA and the City-Parish Council as a whole. This compromise worked for a time, until it looked like the City-Parish Council might overrule LPUA approval of a proposed rate increase. This result was avoided, but the mere possibility of such an outcome laid bare the reality that the City was not in control of LUS.

These two events led the City-Parish Council to create a new Charter Commission in 2010, which it authorized to explore amendments to the Charter and, alternatively, deconsolidation. Walter Pierce, *Pro & Consolidation: Erstwhile Charter Commission Members Don Bacque and Bruce Conque Debate the Merits of our Present Form of Government*, The Independent, Oct. 12, 2011 (available online: http://theind.com/8908-Pro-&amp%3B-

Consolidation.html). Among the options entertained by the 2010 Charter Commission was the "Hefner Plan," which would have mandated that the constituencies of five of the nine City-Parish Council districts be majority City.

After many twists and turns, and with its term soon to expire, the Charter Commission proposed to put deconsolidation to the voters. No transition period or plan was provided for deconsolidation (as existed when the City and Parish consolidated). According to Jay Castille, then a member of the City-Parish Council, the lack of a transition period or plan made it impossible for him to support deconsolidation at the time.

In the subsequent campaign over deconsolidation, both sides stressed the need for reform of the Charter to give the City greater autonomy and control over its own affairs, with those in favor of deconsolidation arguing that this was only achievable by splitting the City and Parish governments, and those against deconsolidation arguing that these reforms could and should be achieved by amending the Charter to enact the Hefner Plan or other similar proposal.

When voters finally had their turn at the ballot box in October of 2011, they agreed with the opponents of deconsolidation, with 63% voting against deconsolidation and 37% voting in favor.

Following the election, both sides stressed the need to push forward with reforms, but all attempts stalled. Perhaps the most notable effort to reform consolidated government occurred in 2013 when Councilmen Don Bertrand, Kenneth Boudreaux, Keith Patin and Brandon Shelvin co-sponsored an ordinance to convene a new charter commission for the purpose of studying a variation of the Hefner Plan, deemed the "Fair and Focused Plan," which would have redrawn council districts to create five City-only districts and four districts comprising the areas outside of the City. Walter Pierce, *CPC to Revisit Charter Commission*, INDREPORTER, Aug. 26, 2013 (available online: http://theind.com/article-14684-CPC-to-revisit-charter-commish.html). The five City districts would have operated as a City Council, with full autonomy over matters pertaining to LUS and other issues pertaining solely to the City. This effort failed when the four co-sponsors of the ordinance, all representing majority-City districts, could not secure the necessary fifth vote. All four

Councilmen representing majority non-City districts voted against the measure, and were joined by Councilman Andy Naquin, the only City-Parish Councilman whose district was entirely within the City. That four of the five Councilmen representing majority-City districts could be thwarted by one councilman from a majority-City district joining with the four Councilmen representing majority non-City districts was cited as an example of the Parish's undue authority over the City. Effectively, however, the failure of the Fair and Focused Plan put further efforts at reform on hold indefinitely.

iii. The 2018 Charter Amendments

For several years after the failed deconsolidation vote, no serious effort to reform the Charter gained traction. Then, in 2018, the City-Parish Council brought the issue back to the fore with a proposal to split the nine-member City-Parish Council into separate five-member City and Parish Councils. As with the Fair and Focused Plan, the City Council would have sole authority to govern in matters pertaining to the City alone, most notably LUS. Unlike the Fair and Focused Plan, where the City Council would have been part of a larger City-Parish Council, a separate Parish Council would govern in matters pertaining to the Parish.

On August 7, 2018, the City-Parish Council adopted Ordinance O-121-2021, sending the proposed Charter amendments to the voters at the December 8, 2018 general election. The amendments called for City and Parish Council elections at the regularly scheduled municipal and parochial elections (when the City-Parish Council would otherwise have been elected), with the transition to take effect upon the swearing in of the new City and Parish Councilmembers on the first Monday of 2020.

Mr. Castille, a co-sponsor of Ordinance O-121-2021, explained that the purpose of the amendments was three-fold: First, the amendments would give the City autonomy, which had been sought since 2010. Second, the amendments would create a Parish Council focused solely on parish governance. According to Mr. Castille, the Parish's perennial budget problems were consistently masked by the budget process, which allowed for the manipulation of allocation formulas to cover Parish deficits. Having no ability to control City funds, a separate

Parish Council would be forced to confront its budgetary problems. Finally, the amendments were intended as a first step toward deconsolidation by forcing the City and Parish Councils to become self-sufficient.

Ultimately, the referendum passed with 53% voting in favor of amending the Charter and 47% voting against. Within the City, 62% voted in favor. Outside of the City, 44% voted in favor.

Shortly after the election, it was discovered that descriptions of certain voter precincts in the amended Charter contained errors that left some voters without a precinct and placed some voters in multiple precincts. A debate ensued as to whether these errors could be corrected by ordinance or whether a re-vote would be required. The City-Parish Council passed an ordinance purporting to correct the descriptions but that measure was challenged in court. Eventually, the actions of the City-Parish Council were upheld, clearing the way for elections to the two new councils and implementation of the Charter amendments.

Although the amendments were upheld, the litigation and attendant uncertainty put the transition process on hold. A Charter Transition Committee ("CTC") was not appointed until August of 2019, more than eight months after the amendments were adopted but only five months before the amendments were to take effect. The CTC did not produce a final report but did produce a memorandum, dated December 18, 2019, outlining its concerns and proposed courses of action. As explained in the memorandum:

> [T]he complexities of the New Charter and existing operating structure under the existing Charter presented more complex legal, organization and profound public policies discussions than the Committee would have time given its limited deadline. However, by far, the greatest issue to resolve for the transition to the New Charter is the budget and its allocation system.
>
> . . . [T]he Committee overwhelmingly felt that the budget process supersedes all the items classified as Immediate, Short Term and Long Term. The ripple effect of this process cannot be understated.

> Budget elements such as Development, Introduction, Deliberation, Adoption and Implementation pose both the greatest reward and greatest risk for success or failure for the new government and the people it represents.

The CTC stressed the need to establish a strong, comprehensive joint rule ordinance stipulating operating procedures for matters requiring approval of both councils, including, perhaps most importantly, a procedure making budget decisions related to shared services, employees, equipment, facilities and operations.

Finally, although the CTC expressed confidence that the issues identified in the report could be resolved, it stated that "research should continue into formal modifications of the charter including more comprehensive discussions regarding deconsolidation of Lafayette City and Parish Governments as an option."

Unfortunately, the Councils did not adopt joint rules and procedures. Instead, as the administration, City Council and Parish Council debated the first budget of their terms—the first budget under the amended Charter—differences of interpretation as to how the budget process should unfold under the Charter emerged. These differences were most pronounced in debates over funding of the Parks and Recreation Department and the Arts and Culture Division of the Community Development Department.

In its proposed budget, the administration proposed substantial cuts in these particular areas, which are funded almost entirely by the City. The City Council disagreed with the cuts and sought to amend the proposed budget to restore the funding. The Parish Council, however, sided with the administration and blocked the amendments. Debate over how to interpret the Charter ensued. Invoking Section 4-03 of the Charter, which allows for the hiring of special legal counsel by the City Council by written contract for a specific purpose approved by a favorable vote of the majority of the City Council, the City Council hired an outside attorney to obtain independent legal advice. The administration opposed this action by filing suit, which remains pending in district court.

In response to these and other developments that have arisen since the Charter amendments took effect, the City Council adopted Resolution CR-002-2021 and convened this Committee.

C. Growth in Lafayette Parish since consolidation

Before turning to the fourteen questions posed by the City Council, it is necessary to look at growth patterns in the City, Parish and other municipalities since consolidation. The data is clear: The City has grown at a much slower rate than unincorporated Lafayette Parish and the other municipalities. Although several factors have contributed to this trend, consolidation played a role. For instance, under Mayor-President Walter Comeaux (then "City-Parish President"), the first chief executive under consolidation and the former Parish President, LUS entered into wholesale water contracts to provide water outside of the City. This removed one of the major incentives for annexation into the City and fueled growth outside of the City.

Questions of whether consolidation has been a benefit or fair to the City, and is likely to be beneficial or fair to the City in the future, cannot be answered without first reviewing the data.

i. Population Growth in Lafayette Parish Since Consolidation

A review of population statistics shows that the City of Lafayette has grown at a considerably slower pace than unincorporated Lafayette Parish and the other municipalities in Lafayette Parish:

	1996 (est)	2019 (est)	Growth	% Change
Youngsville	2,976	14,704	11,728	394.1%
Broussard	5,088	12,607	7,519	147.8%
Carencro	5,838	9,449	3,611	61.9%

Unincorporated	44,429	71,256	26,827	60.4%
Scott	6,846	8,675	1,829	26.7%
Duson	1,301	1,514	213	16.4%
City of Lafayette	114,953	126,185	11,232	9.8%
TOTAL PARISH	181,431	244,390	62,959	34.7%

According to these statistics, every municipality in Lafayette Parish, as well as the unincorporated Lafayette Parish, has experienced more robust population growth than the City.

Further, since the Lafayette Mayor-President–the Mayor of the City of Lafayette and the President of Lafayette Parish–is elected by voters throughout the entirety of Lafayette Parish, including every other municipality in Lafayette Parish, the population of the City of Lafayette as a percentage of Lafayette Parish is of paramount political importance. Although the City accounted for 63.4% of the population of Lafayette Parish in 1996, Census estimates from 2019 (the latest available data) show that the City accounts for only 51.6% of the population of Lafayette Parish.

Percentage of Parish Population

	1996	**2019**	**Change**
Unincorporated	**24.5%**	**29.2%**	**4.7%**
Youngsville	**1.6%**	**6.0%**	**4.4%**
Broussard	**2.8%**	**5.2%**	**2.4%**

Carencro	**3.2%**	**3.9%**	**0.6%**
Duson	**0.7%**	**0.6%**	**-0.1%**
Scott	**3.8%**	**3.5%**	**-0.2%**
City of Lafayette	**63.4%**	**51.6%**	**-11.7%**

Thus, as things currently stand, more than 48% of the people who vote for the Mayor of the City of Lafayette live outside of the City of Lafayette (including those who live in the other municipalities, which all have their own mayors who are elected exclusively by the citizens of those municipalities).

In his remarks to the Committee, Mr. Ed Abell, who chaired the Charter Commission that led to the 1992 consolidation vote, told us that the Charter Commission never dreamed that the population of the City of Lafayette would decline in relation to the rest of Lafayette Parish. But what was never dreamed has now become a reality. It will almost certainly soon be the case that a majority of the people eligible to vote for the City of Lafayette's Mayor will live outside of the City of Lafayette, many of whom live in municipalities with their own mayors. Indeed, this reality was one of the driving forces behind the 2018 Charter amendments. Despite those amendments, the City of Lafayette still faces the prospect of being subject to the political will of people who do not live in the City of Lafayette.

ii. Annexations in Lafayette Parish since consolidation

Since 1996, Lafayette has grown by more than 20% through annexation. However, every municipality in Lafayette Parish, except Duson, has grown by considerably more than 20% over that same period. In fact, since 1996, Broussard has grown by 105% and Youngsville has grown by 399%. Prior to consolidation, the total area of the City of Lafayette was approximately 46.1 square miles, while the combined area of the other five municipalities in Lafayette Parish was approximately 28.4 square miles. Today, the total area of the City of Lafayette is approximately 56 square miles, and the area of the other

five municipalities is approximately 52.7 square miles. Thus, while the area of the City was almost twice as large as the combined areas of the other municipalities in 1996, today the combined areas of the other municipalities is almost equal to the City.

	Square Miles Annexed Since 1996	Today's Footprint in Square Miles	Percentage Growth since 1996
Youngsville	10.0	12.6	399%
City of Lafayette	9.9	56	21.6%
Broussard	9.0	17.6	105%
Scott	3.2	11.7	38%
Carencro	1.6	7.8	25.8%
Duson	0.5	3.0	19%

Moreover, during the first nine years of consolidation, which includes the entirety of Mayor-President Walter Comeaux's tenure and the first year of Mayor-President Durel's tenure, Youngsville annexed 5,153 acres and Broussard annexed 4,447 acres, while the City of Lafayette annexed only 1,861 acres. Much of the land annexed by Youngsville and Broussard was prime commercial property. For instance, Broussard annexed large portions of land fronting on the east side of U.S. Highway 90 south of Lafayette Regional Airport.

According to Lafayette Parish Tax Assessor Conrad Comeaux, the total assessed value of property in Lafayette Parish in 1996 was $691,859,146, of which 68.55% was in the City. That percentage reached a high point in 1997 of 68.8%. By 2020, the total assessed value in Lafayette Parish had grown to $2,610,448,358, but only 59% was in the City. With respect to unincorporated Lafayette Parish, the total assessed value was $161,078,101 in 1996, equivalent

to 23.28% of the parish wide total. Today, that percentage is down to approximately 19.5% of the total. Whereas in 1996, the City and unincorporated Lafayette Parish collectively accounted for 92% of the total assessed value of property in Lafayette Parish, that number has declined to 78.5% of the total assessed value. This led Mr. Comeaux to conclude: "It is clear that the smaller municipalities have fared much better in terms of economic growth than has the City of Lafayette."

DISCUSSION

A. Conclusions About Consolidation

i. Has consolidation lived up to the promises made in 1992 when it was voted on?

As discussed above, supporters of consolidation argued that consolidating the functions of the City and Parish would lead to a "more efficient and well-managed government," that it "just didn't make sense" for the rapidly growing City and geographically small Parish to exist as separate entities when many of their functions overlapped, that consolidation was necessary because Parish revenues were declining and the Parish was "withering away," and that consolidating the City and Parish would save between $3.5 and $5 million dollars per year. With the benefit of hindsight, it is difficult to say that any of these arguments hold up.

First, although LCG has been blessed with determined, hard-working public servants who discharge their duties admirably, the structure of consolidated government is neither efficient nor easy to manage. Consolidation did not abolish the City or Parish as entities. They continue to exist, with separate taxes, separate funds, and separate assets. Instead, a third political entity, LCG, was created to carry out the consolidated governmental functions of the City and Parish. Because the City and Parish continue to exist, LCG, which generates no money of its own, must account for whether money is spent for the benefit of the City or Parish, and whether tasks are undertaken for Parish purposes or City purposes. Streamlining government is an attractive proposition, but it is difficult to conclude that consolidation streamlined much at all. Moreover, the public generally does not understand consolidation, which long-time LCG bond attorney Jerry Osborne has described as the most complicated form of

government in Louisiana—and that was before the 2018 Charter amendments creating separate City and Parish Councils. Current and former Councilmembers have expressed to the Committee that the confusing nature of consolidation has led to heightened distrust of local government. If you do not understand it, how can you trust it?

Second, while it must have appeared inevitable at the time of consolidation that the City would continue to expand until it encompassed most of Lafayette Parish, that has not happened. In 1996, when consolidation took effect, the City of Lafayette comprised 46.1 square miles and the other municipalities combined comprised 28.4 square miles. In percentage terms, the other municipalities made up 38% of incorporated land in Lafayette Parish (*i.e.*, land that is part of a municipality, not including unincorporated areas) and the City made up 62% of incorporated land in Lafayette Parish. Today, the City comprises 56 square miles and the other municipalities combined comprise 52.7 square miles. In percentage terms, the City now makes up only 51.5% of the incorporated land in Lafayette Parish and the other municipalities combined make up 48.5% of the incorporated land in Lafayette Parish. With the City now being largely surrounded by the other municipalities, leaving little room for the City to expand geographically, the argument that consolidation was a natural progression, or that it "just didn't make sense" for the City and Parish to exist independently, is hard to justify.

Third, the financial health of the Parish, whatever its state in 1996, has declined precipitously under consolidation. To use only three examples: In 2016, LCG gave up trying to maintain a Parish General Fund balance (*i.e.*, a reserve), which is a recommended governmental accounting practice. (A minimum General Fund balance of 20% is maintained by the City.) In 2019, LCG was sued on the grounds that the Parish failed to properly fund the Sheriff's Department. Finally, the 2020-2021 Budget projects an ending Parish General Fund balance of only $66,784.00. In other words, consolidation has done nothing to bolster the fortunes of the Parish.

Indeed, according to Mr. Castille and Parish Councilman Kevin Naquin, one of motives behind the 2018 Charter Amendments was to create a separate Parish Council that would be forced to address the Parish's unsustainable budget trajectory. With a consolidated City-Parish Council, they said, it was too easy

to hide behind the relative financial health of the City, which allowed for the kicking of the proverbial can further and further down the road.

Finally, the estimated $3.5 to $5 million in savings never materialized. Whether there was ever a solid basis for these figures is questionable. As one scholar later explained: "the details of the report [that purported to demonstrate the savings] were lacking and questions of validity were accurate." Bacot, *supra*, at 147. The claim was less a well-developed economic theory than a marketing plan: "an effective counter to opposition charges that it would cost more to operate one government in Lafayette than the two currently managing city and parish affairs." *Id.* Nevertheless, the savings, which were supposed to have been generated through the elimination of personnel through attrition, were never realized. Reductions in personnel never occurred.

ii. Is consolidation fair to City of Lafayette taxpayers? Does consolidation result in a form of government that best represents the interests of City of Lafayette residents?

Consolidation is not fair to City taxpayers, nor does it result in a form of government that best represents the interests of the City. To begin with, the City's Mayor is elected parish-wide, and soon a majority of voters in Lafayette Parish will reside outside of the City. Thus, a majority of the people voting for the Mayor of Lafayette will reside outside of the City. This result is fundamentally anti-democratic and runs contrary to basic American principles of self-governance. The original Charter Commission never envisioned that the City would find itself in the minority in Lafayette Parish and it is difficult to imagine that City residents would have voted for consolidation if this possibility was in any way foreseeable.

Additionally, the City is and has been subsidizing the Parish. The next section of this report discusses the City's subsidization of the Parish in much greater detail but, fundamentally, there are two issues: First, the City shoulders more of the costs of consolidation than would otherwise be fair because many of these costs are allocated based on the availability of non-dedicated revenues. Because the Parish has very little in the way of non-dedicated revenues, it pays relatively little under this "pay what you can afford" allocation method. Second, millions in City funds have been used for capital projects outside of the City and for

capital outlays that should be funded jointly by the City and Parish. Neither result is fair to City taxpayers.

Finally, despite the 2018 Charter Amendments, the City has not been able to gain control of its own finances. Although the 2018 Charter Amendments created the City Council as the governing authority of the City and gave the City Council exclusive legislative authority over all matters pertaining only to the City, legal opinions by the administration have required joint City and Parish Council approval for budget amendments that involve only City funds, effectively giving the Parish Council legislative authority over City funds. If consolidation resulted in a form of government that best represented the interests of City residents, the City Council would not find itself in this position.

B. Conclusions About the Budget

i. How has the City of Lafayette's share of the cost of government services changed over time relative to the parish? How does the per capita share of consolidated services paid by a City of Lafayette resident differ from a resident of the unincorporated area or a resident of another municipality in our parish?

From 1996 to 2000, the City paid 60% of the cost of consolidated government and the Parish paid 40% (with some variation across departments). From 2001 through 2005, the City paid 82% and the Parish paid 18%; from 2006 through 2008, the City paid 83% and the Parish paid 17%, and from 2009 through 2012, the City paid 84% and the Parish paid 16%.

Beginning with the 2013-2014 Budget, Mayor-President Durel abandoned the "pay what you can afford" method for allocating costs in favor of an allocation method based on population. Under this method, the City paid 54% and the Parish paid 46%. In his 2013-2014 Budget Message to the City-Parish Council, Mr. Durel justified this action by stating that "millions of dollars" have "leaked into parish government," causing "the city to build less infrastructure, hire fewer firemen, policemen, public works employees, as well as other personnel needed to provide for the needs of our community." According to Mayor-President Durel, we "stopped most of the leaking" in 2013 by adjusting the allocation formula to increase the parish's share of the costs of consolidation.

However, the parish could not afford to pay 46% of the costs of consolidation out of the Parish General Fund, which resulted in a "parish government deficit owed to city government" of "approximately $5.1 million." To account for the deficit and make "the city whole" the Durel administration took two "parish funds" – the Parish Drainage Fund and the Parish Road and Bridge Fund – "using them to fund the operations of public works" instead of capital projects. The allocation table for each of the 2013-2014, 2014-2015, and 2015-2016 LCG Budgets refer to "coverage of parish deficit," which was over $5 million in each case.

In 2016, when Mayor-President Robideaux took office, the previous "pay what you can afford" allocation method was reinstated, resulting in the City paying between 78% and 82% each year thereafter, continuing through the present.

Although the "pay what you can afford" allocation method is troubling in itself, it is doubly troubling when one considers that, since consolidation, the population of unincorporated Lafayette Parish grew by 60.4%, the other municipalities in Lafayette Parish grew by a combined 112.9%, and the City grew by only 9.8%. Further, the population of unincorporated Lafayette Parish as a percentage of the total population of Lafayette Parish grew by 4.7% since consolidation, while the population of the City as a percentage of the total population of Lafayette Parish decreased by 11.7%. Thus, while the rest of Lafayette Parish has outgrown the City by huge margins since consolidation, and Lafayette represents a much smaller percentage of the total population of Lafayette Parish than it did at the time of consolidation, its share of the costs of consolidation, which is vastly greater than those borne by the Parish, have either gone up or remained the same.

Note also that the Parish's annual contribution to consolidated government services, funded through an annual contribution to the City General Fund, has remained both remarkably consistent and miniscule over the last 25 years. For example, the parish contributed $4,440,021 to the City General Fund in 2008 and contributed $4,391,755 to the City General Fund in 2019. (Although it has fluctuated from year to year, the Parish's contribution has exceeded $6 million only once and has generally trended downward since 2013.)

Over the same period, the Combined LCG General Fund (*i.e.*, the City General Fund with the Parish contribution included) increased by nearly 25%, from $88,459,166 in 2008 to $109,294,892 in 2019.

That the Parish's meager contribution to consolidation has been consistent over the years, and that growth in the Combined LCG General Fund is attributable solely to the growth of the City General Fund over the same time period, even while the cost of government has increased, is further evidence that the City is subsidizing the Parish. The City continues to pay a greater and greater share of the costs of consolidation, even as the percentage of the City's population has decreased relative to both unincorporated Lafayette Parish and Lafayette Parish as a whole.

ii. Does the current system of cost allocation adequately communicate to the average citizen how the costs of consolidation are shared?

The Committee does not believe that the system of cost allocation is adequately communicated to the average citizen. Frankly, the Committee has been left with more questions than answers as to how the allocation formulas are developed, adopted and applied.

There is also concern over the allocation of labor costs. Despite questions on how we determine that split costs, a clear answer on the methods used to determine labor costs was not found. Furthermore, while the Committee requested work orders to gather more information, nothing was supplied to the Committee.

Although outside consultants review the cost allocation formulas to ensure that they comply with certain standards, these standards are quite basic. As noted elsewhere in this report, cost allocations have varied widely since consolidation, with the City being allocated 84% of certain costs one year and 54% of the same costs the next year, and then 54% one year and 78% in the next. All of these allocations have been approved by LCG's outside cost allocation consultants.

The Committee was very thankful to Mr. Bret Schyler, one of the consultants, for taking the time to address the Committee and answer our questions about the cost allocation process. Mr. Schyler clarified that the consultants' role is to

ensure that the cost allocations are justifiable under accounting standards, not to determine whether the cost allocations are fair to the City or Parish, or even whether the data underlying the cost allocations is accurate (*i.e.*, where cost allocations are made based on the amount of time that employees spend working on City matters versus Parish matters, the consultants do not investigate whether employee time is actually so spent). The administration alone is responsible for determining which cost allocation methods are used in any particular circumstance and for establishing the percentage allocations to the City and Parish when such allocations are not based on objective criteria (*e.g.*, population). Accordingly, while the allocation process appears to be somewhat scientific at first glance, the process is driven almost entirely by politics.

The politics driving cost allocation have, for the most part, been aimed at keeping the Parish from incurring deficits. LCG is responsible for both the City budget and the Parish budget, and therefore has a duty to ensure that both budgets are balanced. The financial situation of the Parish is such that it is always in danger of running a deficit. Thus, the funding of consolidated government has become a goal-oriented exercise, with the goal being the prevention of Parish deficits and the allocation process being used as a tool to achieve this goal.

There is also concern over how labor costs are allocated. Despite questions about how LCG tracks the time spent by employees on City tasks versus Parish tasks, a clear answer as to the methods by which LCG tracks employee time or otherwise determines labor costs has not been forthcoming. As part of its own investigation, the Committee specifically requested that LCG supply work orders for certain departments, but that information was not supplied to the Committee.

iii. <u>Are city tax dollars being spent outside the city limits of Lafayette? Are city tax dollars being spent to benefit something other than the City of Lafayette?</u>

Yes, City tax dollars are being spent outside of the City limits and City tax dollars are being spent to benefit something other than the City. As noted by Mayor-President Durel in his 2013-2014 Budget Message to the City-Parish Council,

"millions of dollars" have "leaked into parish government," causing "the city to build less infrastructure, hire fewer firemen, policemen, public works employees, as well as other personnel needed to provide for the needs of our community." We can say with confidence that tens of millions of City dollars have been spent outside of the City or for the benefit of something other than the City. Although hardly an exhaustive list, examples of City funds being spent outside of the City or for the benefit of something other than the City include the following:

- The methods by which costs are allocated to pay for consolidated government result in the City subsidizing the Parish. During the Durel administration, this number was estimated at between $5 million and $6 million per year using an allocation formula based on population instead of available non-dedicated revenues (*i.e.*, "pay what you can afford"). The degree to which population is an appropriate metric to use across the board is open to debate. However, considering that the population of unincorporated Lafayette Parish increased by more than 60% since consolidation, and the City's population as a percentage of Lafayette Parish declined by more than 11% over the same period, all while the City's share of the costs of consolidation has increased, there can be no doubt that the City is subsidizing the Parish. Even a shift of only 5% of the costs of consolidation to the Parish (an amount much less than the relative population shift since consolidation) would result in savings to the City of over $1 million per year. Accordingly, the Committee can say with confidence that the City spends millions of dollars each year subsidizing the Parish.

- From at least 2006 through 2021, the City has paid for all of the IT department's capital outlay budget—*i.e.*, the City has paid for all of the IT infrastructure utilized by LCG. This amounts to more than $37 million. The Parish pays only 14% of the operating costs of LCG's IT department. If the Parish had paid 14% of the capital outlay budget over this time period, the City would have saved more than $5 million.

- The City is paying for its fire department to respond to emergencies in unincorporated Lafayette Parish. Although these costs are supposed to be reimbursed, the Parish has insufficient funds to make the reimbursements.

- As recently as May 18, 2021, $3.85 million in City funds were appropriated for the removal of a spoil bank along the Vermilion River

outside of the City, and this even though drainage is entirely a Parish function.

iv. What are the potential annual savings to the City of Lafayette after deconsolidation?

Deconsolidation would certainly result in savings to the City. As discussed above, Mayor-President Durel determined in 2013 that the City was subsidizing the Parish in an amount between $5 million and $6 million per year based on cost allocation alone. The basis for Mr. Durel's determination was a rejection of the "pay what you can afford" allocation method in favor of an allocation method based on population. Again, even if one disagrees with allocating the costs of consolidation based on population, which is ultimately a political decision, it is clear that the City is subsidizing the Parish by millions per year.

There are numerous other examples of City funds being spent to either fund projects in the Parish or to cover Parish costs, a few of which are listed in the previous section of this report.

Ultimately, it would be impossible to arrive at a specific dollar amount of savings to the City in the event of deconsolidation, in part because allocating the costs of consolidation is somewhat subjective (*i.e.*, one can argue that population should determine the allocation of costs, or some other method). However, considering the examples set forth in the previous section of this report, the Committee can reasonably surmise that the savings would exceed $5 million annually.

C. Conclusions About How to Protect the City

i. Would deconsolidation benefit City of Lafayette residents, taxpayers, and businesses?

The Committee believes that deconsolidation would benefit City residents, taxpayers, and businesses. First, deconsolidation would return self-governance to the City. At present, the Mayor of the City of Lafayette is elected by all voters in Lafayette Parish. Soon, the population of the City will be less than 50% of the total population of Lafayette Parish. Accordingly, not only does the City currently operate under a system where people who do not live in the City get

to vote for its Mayor, it will soon operate under a system where a majority of the people voting for the City's Mayor do not live in the City.

Moreover, although the 2018 Charter Amendments gave the City a greater level of autonomy by creating the City Council, those amendments have been interpreted and implemented in a manner that has undermined this autonomy. The City can only have full control over its finances and assets by deconsolidating.

Deconsolidation would return the City to a system of government that reflects fundamental American principles of republican democracy. The City does not currently have self-government, but it deserves self-government.

ii. Would the City of Lafayette be better served by having its own mayor?

The City would be better served by having its own Mayor. It would be better served by having a chief executive who would not be tempted to use City funds to subsidize the Parish. It would be better served by having a chief executive who actively and enthusiastically championed the City and its growth with undivided loyalty, just as the mayors of Broussard, Carencro, Duson, Scott, and Youngsville are free to do.

Perhaps this question can best be answered by quoting Matthew 6:24: "No man can serve two masters." The position of Mayor-President is inherently conflicted. The Mayor-President represents the City and has a duty to act in the best interest of the City. The Mayor-President also represents the Parish as a whole and has a duty of act in the best interest of the Parish. But the interests of the City and Parish often diverge. The City would be better served by having its own Mayor, who is answerable only for the City and only to the City and its citizens. (Again, the Committee notes that, if population trends continue, the Mayor will be answerable primarily to people living outside of the City.)

As a caveat, however, it is worth mentioning that the City having its own Mayor would be possible only through deconsolidation. There is no practical way to create a separate Mayor within LCG, where instead of the Mayor-President serving two masters, every employee of LCG would serve two masters (a Mayor and a Parish President).

iii. How can the City Council best protect the interests of City of Lafayette citizens, tax dollars, and the Lafayette Utilities System?

Notwithstanding that the Committee believes that deconsolidation is necessary, the Committee has several recommendations regarding actions the City Council can take in the meantime to protect City citizens, City tax dollars, and the City-owned Lafayette Utilities System:

First, the City Council should establish an LCG operating fund into which both the City and Parish contribute their share of the costs of consolidation. Currently, the Parish transfers its contribution to the costs of consolidation directly into the City General Fund, effectively making the City General Fund the operating fund for consolidated government. The depositing of Parish money into the City General Fund makes it very difficult to track spending. There is no barrier to creating an LCG operating fund. Considering the administration's stated commitment to transparency, this should be relatively noncontroversial. Appendix B to this report is a draft ordinance of the City and Parish Councils establishing an LCG operating fund as set forth above. The Committee recommends that this ordinance, or something similar, be jointly adopted by the City and Parish Councils.

Second, the City Council should scrutinize more closely the way City funds are used to support consolidated government and use whatever methods are available to insist upon a fair allocation of costs between the City and Parish, including, if necessary, the hiring of an independent budget analyst.

Third, as the governing authority of the City, the City Council has the authority to reject the proposed budget if it is unfair to the City. Even the hiring of an independent budget analyst will only inform the City Council about the budget, it will not itself cause the budget to be fairer to the City. The City Council should not hesitate to exercise its authority in defense of the City. Even simply bringing the issue to the forefront will result in greater public awareness of the issue and generate political pressure on all parties to do what is right.

Fourth, with respect to LUS, the City Council should assert itself as the governing authority of LUS. As with the budget, the City Council must take concrete action if it desires to protect LUS, utilizing the considerable powers

already granted to it under the Charter. In addition, the City Council should push for amendments to the Charter to clarify that the City Council has the same appointment authority relative to the Director of the Communications Department (*i.e.*, LUS Fiber) as it does with respect to LUS and to establish limitations on the terms of interim directors, which should apply across departments, providing for a set term that can only be extended by the City Council (or City Council and Parish Council acting jointly, where consolidated departments are at issue). These checks and balances are essential to the proper functioning of our government.

The City Council could also entertain the creation of a citizen driven committee to ensure that LUS and LUS Fiber best take into account the interests of City citizens and that people interested in the success of our utilities systems are given a position to help the city council elevate LUS and LUS Fiber.

Fifth, the City, Parish and/or LCG should consider negotiating and entering into intergovernmental agreements with each other when engaging in joint services or working on joint projects. This will increase transparency, more explicitly establish the obligations of the City and Parish with respect to one another and provide a method by which the City and Parish can hold each other accountable for their performance.

Finally, although the City Council did not explicitly raise this issue when convening the Committee, the issue of directly electing the City's Police Chief have been raised multiple times in the context of giving City citizens more direct control over their government. Accordingly, the Committee asks the City Council to consider including the direct election of the Police Chief as one of the issues to be studied by a future charter commission.

CONCLUSION

As noted at the outset of this report, the Committee believes that consolidation is unfair to the City and that the City would be best served by deconsolidation. There are two fundamental reasons why the Committee recommends deconsolidation: the City does not currently have self-government and the City is subsidizing the Parish.

First, the Committee believes that the City should have its own Mayor, just like every other municipality in Lafayette Parish. Under consolidation, the City's Mayor is elected by the entirety of Lafayette Parish, even by those who live in the other municipalities, each of which has its own Mayor. The City's Mayor also serves as Parish President, meaning that he or she serves two masters. Even more alarming is that the City's overall share of the population within the Parish has been shrinking steadily since consolidation, from 63.4% of the population in 1996 to only 51.6% in 2019. If population trends hold, a majority of the people voting for the City's Mayor will soon live outside of the City. This is a fundamentally un-American and anti-democratic situation that requires immediate action.

Second, the Committee has learned that, since consolidation, the City has subsidized the Parish by millions of dollars each year. This much was confirmed by Mayor-President Durel in 2013 when he stated that "millions of dollars" have "leaked into parish government," causing "the city to build less infrastructure, hire fewer firemen, policemen, public works employees, as well as other personnel needed to provide for the needs of our community." Even as the total population of the City has declined as a percentage of the Parish population overall, the City has continued to bear the same overwhelming share of the costs of consolidation. Further, there are numerous examples of the City paying for equipment used by both the City and Parish, and of paying for projects outside of the City.

In remarks to the Committee, LCG Chief Financial Officer Lorrie Toups analogized the Parish to a friend who is allowed to sleep on the sofa in one's house. Under this analogy, the friend should not be responsible for the same costs as the homeowner because the friend derives only a fraction of the benefit derived by the homeowner. While not entirely without merit, this analogy misses the mark for two reasons. First, even if costs are not split evenly, one would expect one's friend to consistently pay his or her fair share. In the case of the City and Parish, the share of the costs borne by the City have increased even while the overall population of the City has declined as a percentage of the overall Parish population. In other words, the Parish is not paying its fair share to sleep on the City's sofa. Second, it would be absurd to give one's friend co-ownership of one's house when he or she pays only a small fraction of the cost

of maintaining the house in order to sleep on the sofa. Under consolidation, however, the City has done just that. In exchange for chipping in approximately 20% of the cost of consolidated government, the entire Parish gets to decide who serves as the chief executive of the City.

It has also been argued that the costs of consolidation amount to approximately 5% of the overall LCG budget, and that such a small portion of the budget is not worth arguing over. But 5% of the LCG budget amounts to tens of millions of dollars, which is hardly a trifling amount. Further, even if the City has subsidized only a small portion of the Parish's share of that 5% every year, then, since consolidation, City taxpayers would have paid tens of millions of dollars in costs that should have been paid by the Parish.

For all of the reasons set forth above, the Committee recommends that the City and Parish Councils convene a Charter Commission to study deconsolidation and to present a plan for deconsolidation to the voters. Although the Committee supports deconsolidation to return self-governance to the City, any plan to deconsolidate must provide for an orderly transition that is fair and equitable to the Parish. Each member of the Committee is both a citizen of the City and a citizen of the Parish. Accordingly, the Committee cannot support deconsolidation without a detailed plan that puts both the City and Parish on a solid footing.

While some have painted the work of this Committee as divisive and pitting the City against the Parish, it bears repeating that each member of the Committee is both a citizen of the City and a citizen of the Parish. The Committee has not come to its conclusions lightly, nor does it desire to see the City gain at the expense of the Parish. The Committee, in fulfilling its charge under Resolution CR-002-2021, has identified what it believes are serious flaws in consolidated government—flaws which run contrary to basic American principles of self-government. It is not divisive to identify these flaws and recommend that they be addressed.

Indeed, after publication of the Committee's draft report, the Committee held five town hall forums at locations across the City. Of those who provided feedback, the response to the Committee's draft report was overwhelmingly

positive. Although anecdotal, there appears to be broad consensus—including among members of the Parish Council—that the City should at least have its own Mayor.

Appendix A to this report is a draft resolution of the City and Parish Councils calling a charter commission for the purpose of presenting a plan for deconsolidation to the voters. It is the Committee's fervent hope that the Councils will take swift action to implement the recommendations of this report, which the Committee believes will inure to the benefit of both the City and the Parish.

APPENDIX A
DRAFT RESOLUTION CALLING CHARTER COMMISSION

RESOLUTION NO. JR- -2021

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE LAFAYETTE CITY COUNCIL AND LAFAYETTE PARISH COUNCIL CREATING THE LAFAYETTE CITY-PARISH CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT CHARTER COMMISSION FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVIEWING STUDYING AND PROPOSING REVISIONS, ADDITIONS, AMENDMENTS TO OR THE REPEAL OF THE HOME RULE CHARTER OF GOVERNMENT OF LAFAYETTE CITY PARISH CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

BE IT RESOLVED by the Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council, that:

WHEREAS, the Home Rule Charter of the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government (the "Charter") was adopted in 1992 and became effective in June of 1996; and

WHEREAS, the Charter has been amended twice, in 2015 and 2018, with the City-Parish Council directly proposing specific Charter amendments to the voters in both cases; and

WHEREAS, notwithstanding prior amendments, issues pertaining to the autonomy and governance of the City of Lafayette and Parish of Lafayette under the Charter, particularly in light of population growth in the parish relative to the city, compel further study of the Charter and areas or provisions thereof which might be clarified, modified or restructured in the interest of the general welfare, safety, health, peace and good order of the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, and the ctizens of the city and parish, including whether the city and parish should be governed by separate charters and their governmental functions deconsolidated; and

WHEREAS, Article VI, Section 5(A) of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 provides that "any local governmental subdivision may draft, adopt, or amend a home rule charter in accordance with this Section, and further provides that "[t]he governing authority of a local governmental subdivision may

appoint a commission to prepare and propose a charter or an alternate charter, or it may call an election to elect such a commission"; and

WHEREAS, LSA-R.S. 33:1395.1 specifies the composition and manner of appointment of a commission created to consider amendments to a home rule charter; and

WHEREAS, the Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council believe that a Charter Commission should be appointed for the purpose of reviewing and studying the Charter and suggesting proposed revisions, additions or amendments to the Charter, including proposing separate charters for the City and Parish of Lafayette, which proposals will then be submitted for ratification to the qualified electors of the City-Parish government at an election already authorized for other purposes or at a special election jointly called by the City Council and Parish Council.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council, that:

SECTION 1: All of the aforedescribed "Whereas" clauses are adopted as part of this resolution.

SECTION 2: The Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council hereby create and establish the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government Charter Commission (the "Commission") for the purpose of reviewing and studying the Charter and suggesting proposed revisions, additions or amendments to the Charter, including separate charters for the City and Parish of Lafayette, which proposals will then be submitted for ratification to the qualified electors of the City-Parish government at an election already authorized for other purposes or at a special election jointly called by the City Council and Parish Council, in the manner provided by applicable law.

SECTION 3: The creation, organization and operation of the Commission shall be, as follows:

(a) The Commission shall consist of eleven (11) persons, each of whom shall be a resident and qualified voter of and domiciled in Lafayette Parish at the time of appointment and must remain a registered voter and domiciled in Lafayette Parish during his or her term of office. No employee of the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government, nor any person who, at the time of appointment, has a contractual relationship with the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government, shall serve as a member of the Commission. Each member of the City Council and Parish Council shall have one (1) appointment, and the Mayor-President shall have one (1) appointment. Furthermore, at least six (6) members of the

Commission shall be a registered voter and domiciled in the City of Lafayette and at least three (3) members of the Commission shall be members of a minority race.

(b) The members of the Commission shall take office immediately after appointment. The terms of Commission members shall expire with either the expiration of eighteen (18) months from the appointment of the Commission without the drafting and filing of such proposed revisions, additions or amendments, or the adopted or rejection of the proposed revisions, additions or amendments by the voters, whichever occurs first. The Clerk of Court shall administer an oath of office to each Commission member. At the initial meeting of the Commission, the Chair of the Parish Council shall preside as Acting Chair for the purpose of calling the meeting to order, directing the administration of the oath of office and the election of a Chair in the manner specified in subsection (f) of Section 3 of this resolution.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (b) above, each member of the Commission shall hold office until a charter is either adopted or rejected by the qualified electors of the City-Parish government, and any vacancies in the Commission shall be filled by appointment of the remaining members of the Commission with the successor to be from the same classification or category, and to be appointed in the same manner, as the member who is vacating the office being filled.

(d) It shall be the duty of the Commission to study and prepare revisions, additions or amendments to the Charter, and to file such proposed revisions, additions or amendments with the Clerk of the Lafayette City and Parish Councils and the Lafayette Mayor-President. The proposed revisions, additions or amendments shall be approved by a majority vote of the membership of the Commission as a condition precedent to filing as provided in this Section. The Commission shall file such proposed revisions, additions or amendments no later than eighteen (18) months from the appointment of the Commission. Upon the filing of such proposed revisions, additions or amendments in the manner specified above, the Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council shall promptly take all actions as required by law for the calling of an election to consider such proposals.

(e) Commission members shall serve without compensation. The Commission shall have authority to employ such experts, employees, and consultants as it may deem necessary to assist the Commission in the discharge of its responsibility to the extent that funds are available; however, all proposed expenditures shall have prior approval by the Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council, jointly.

(f) The Commission shall have complete and sole authority to elect a chairman and any other officers as it may deem necessary from the membership of such Commission by majority vote of its total membership.

(g) Unless a quorum is present, the Commission shall not take any binding or final action on any item. A quorum shall be defined as a majority of the total membership of the Commission. The approval of a majority of the total membership shall be required for the Commission to take official action on any matter.

(h) The Commission shall conduct its business pursuant to Robert's Rules of Order and may adopt such other procedural rules as it deems necessary. Meetings shall be held in accordance with the Louisiana Open Meetings Law, LSA-R.S. 42:11, *et seq.*

(i) The Lafayette City-Parish Attorney or his designee shall serve as advisor to the Commission. All requests, questions or inquiries directed to the Lafayette City-Parish Attorney or his designee are to be communicated through the Chair of the Commission.

(j) It is the intention of the Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council to afford wide latitude, subject to all general laws of the state applicable to municipalities and parishes, to the Commission in studying and proposing revisions, additions or amendments to the Charter, including, without limitation, proposing separate charters for the City and Parish of Lafayette.

SECTION 4: All resolutions, or parts thereof, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

This resolution having been submitted to vote, the results were as follows:

YEAS:

NAYS:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

AND the resolution was declared adopted on the ___ day of _____, 2021.

APPENDIX B

DRAFT ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING SEPARATE LCG OPERATING FUND

ORDINANCE NO. JO- -2021

A JOINT ORDINANCE OF THE LAFAYETTE CITY COUNCIL AND LAFAYETTE PARISH COUNCIL ESTABLISHING A JOINT OPERATING ACCOUNT FROM WHICH TO FUND THE COST OF SHARED SERVICES, ESTABLISHING A JOINT PROCEDURE FOR THE COUNCILS TO FOLLOW WHEN ADOPTING AND AMENDING THE PROPOSED CITY-PARISH BUDGET, AND REQUESTING THAT THE ADMINISTRATION INCREASE TRANSPARENCY IN THE BUDGET DOCUMENT BY PROVIDING CERTAIN LABELS IN THE DOCUMENT FOR THE SAKE OF THE PUBLIC'S UNDERSTANDING

BE IT ORDAINED by the Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council, that:

WHEREAS, the City General Fund is currently utilized as the operating account for Lafayette Consolidated Government, with shared costs of consolidated government being paid out of the City General Fund and the Parish reimbursing the City by transfer from the Parish General Fund to the City General Fund in the amount established by the annual cost allocation; and

WHEREAS, since implementation of the 2018 amendments to the City-Parish Home Rule Charter, use of the City General Fund as the operating account for Lafayette Consolidated Government has led to confusion over when certain budget decisions should or should not be made jointly by the City Council and the Parish Council; and

WHEREAS, the Councils desire to increase transparency in government budgeting so that citizens can better understand which body is responsible for budgetary decisions; and

WHEREAS, Section 5-03 of the Home Rule Charter provides that the budget shall include "such other information as may be requested by either the City Council or the Parish Council"; and

WHEREAS, the Councils desire that each fund in the City-Parish Budget be identified as a City Fund, a Parish Fund, or a Joint Fund, and that each line item in the budget be labelled as being funded by the City, the Parish, or jointly by the City and Parish; and

WHEREAS, the Councils desire to establish a new Joint Operating Account that will (1) be used to pay the shared expenses of consolidated services, (2) be subject to joint control by the Councils, and (3) cause the City General Fund to become a fund controlled solely by the City Council, in the same manner that the Parish General Fund is currently controlled solely by the Parish Council; and

WHEREAS, the Councils also hereby establish a budget amendment and adoption procedure that, in accordance with the Home Rule Charter, creates clear lines of responsibility by ensuring that only the Parish Council will have the authority to amend line items in the proposed budget that are fully funded with parish funds, only the City Council will have the authority to amend line items in the proposed budget that are fully funded with city funds, and that both the City Council and Parish Council, acting jointly, will have the authority to amend line items in the proposed budget that are jointly funded with city and parish funds.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Lafayette City Council and the Lafayette Parish Council that:

SECTION 1: There is hereby established a Joint Operating Fund that will be used to pay all shared expenses of Lafayette Consolidated Government, as reflected in the cost allocation table in each annual City-Parish Budget. Appropriations from or out of the Joint Operating Fund shall be made by joint decision of the City Council and Parish Council. Funds shall be appropriated into the Joint Operating Fund as follows:

(a) appropriations from a city-controlled fund into the Joint Operating Account shall be a decision solely within the legislative authority of the City Council;

(b) appropriations from a parish-controlled fund into the Joint Operating Account shall be a decision solely within the legislative authority of the Parish Council; and

(c) appropriations from a jointly controlled fund into the Joint Operating Account shall be a decision solely within the legislative authority of both councils, acting jointly.

SECTION 2: In accordance with Section 5-03 of the Home Rule Charter, the City Council and Parish Council hereby request that the operating budget shall reflect the following information:

(a) **JOINTLY CONTROLLED FUNDS** shall be within the joint legislative authority of the Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council. Those funds are:

i. Joint Operating Account

ii. Fund 126, Federal Grants; Fund 127, State Grants; Fund 128, Other Grants; Fund 189, La. DOTD MPO Grants: The administration shall maintain separate line items for individual grants to make it apparent to the public and councils which grants are funded through the city, the parish, or jointly.

iii. Fund 162, Community Development

iv. Fund 163, Home Program

v. Fund 260, Road & Bridge Maintenance Fund

vi. Fund 299, Codes & Permits Fund

vii. Fund 550, Environmental Services Fund

viii. Fund 551, CNG Service Station Fund

ix. Fund 605, Unemployment Compensation Fund

x. Fund 607, Group Hospitalization Fund

xi. Fund 614, Risk Management Fund

xii. Fund 701, Central Printing Fund

xiii. Fund 702, Central Vehicle Maintenance Fund

(b) **CITY CONTROLLED FUNDS** shall be within the sole legislative authority of the Lafayette City Council. Those funds are:

i. Fund 101, City General Fund

ii. Fund 187, FTA Capital

iii. Fund 201, City Recreation and Parks Fund

iv. Fund 202, Lafayette Science Museum

v. Fund 203, Municipal Transit Fund

vi. Fund 204, Heymann Performing Arts Center

vii. Fund 205, Heymann Performing Arts Center - Reserve

viii. Fund 209, Combined Golf Courses Fund

ix. Fund 215, City Sales Tax Trust Fund - 1961

x. Fund 222, City Sales Tax Trust Fund - 1985

xi. Fund 225, TIF Sales Tax Trust Fund - MM101

xii. Fund 226, TIF Sales Tax Trust Fund - MM103

xiii. Fund 297, Parking Program Fund

xiv. Funds 352, 353, 354, 355, 357, 258 (City Sales Tax Bond reserve and sinking funds)

xv. Fund 401, City Sales Tax Capital Improvement

xvi. Fund 502, Utilities System Fund

xvii. Fund 532, Communications System Fund

(c) **PARISH-CONTROLLED FUNDS** shall be within the sole legislative authority of the Parish Council. Those funds are:

i. Fund 105, Parish General Fund

ii. Fund 241, Parish Parks & Recreation Fund

iii. Fund 206 Animal Care Shelter Fund

iv. Fund 255, Criminal Non-Support Fund

v. Fund 261, Drainage Maintenance Fund

vi. Fund 262, Correctional Center Fund

vii. Fund 263, Library Fund

viii. Fund 264, Courthouse Complex Fund

ix. Fund 265, Juvenile Detention Facility

x. Fund 266, Public Health Unit Maintenance

xi. Fund 267, War Memorial Building Fund

xii. Fund 268, Criminal Court Fund

xiii. Fund 269, Combined Public Health Fund

xiv. Fund 270, Coroner Fund

xv. Fund 271, Mosquito Abatement & Control

xvi. Fund 273, Stormwater Management Fund

xvii. Fund 274, Cultural Economy Fund

xviii. Funds 275, 276

xix. Fund 277, Court Services Fund

xx. Fund 356, Contingency Sinking Fund - Parish

SECTION 4: In accordance with Section 5-03 of the Home Rule Charter, each individual line item in the city-parish budget shall be labelled as having been funded by appropriations from a city-controlled fund, a parish-controlled fund, or a jointly controlled fund. This label is meant to be informational only and does not, in and of itself, denote a legally binding opinion as to either council's authority under Section 5-04 or Section 2-11 of the Home Rule Charter. In the event of a conflict between a label and this ordinance, this ordinance shall prevail.

SECTION 5: From the date of the adoption of this ordinance, no additional jointly controlled fund shall be created except by an ordinance specifically introduced and adopted for the sole purpose of establishing a joint fund and that is approved jointly by City Council and Parish Council. In the event that new city or parish funds are created, the Chief Financial Officer shall, consistent with this ordinance, label such funds as either city or parish.

SECTION 6: In accordance with Section 5-04 of the Home Rule Charter, when the Mayor-President proposes the annual budget, the councils agree to the following budget procedure:

(a) The amendment of any individual line item in the proposed budget that is funded from a city-controlled fund shall be within the sole legislative power of the City Council. The Council Clerk will compile the amendments the City Council approves, whether by

separate or general amendment, for inclusion in an overall list of changes to the proposed budget.

(b) The amendment of any individual line item in the proposed budget that is funded from a parish-controlled fund shall be within the sole legislative power of the Parish Council. The Council Clerk will compile the amendments the Parish Council approves, whether by separate or general amendment, for inclusion in an overall list of changes to the proposed budget.

(c) The amendment of any individual line item in the proposed budget that is funded from a jointly controlled fund shall be a joint decision. The Council Clerk will compile the amendment the City Council and Parish Council have approved jointly, whether by separate or general amendment, for inclusion in an overall list of changes to the proposed budget.

(d) The list of changes to the proposed budget shall be finally approved by a favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of each of the City Council and Parish Council.

(e) The proposed budget, as amended by this list of changes and amendments, shall then be finally adopted in a joint meeting of the City Council and the Parish Council, by the favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of each of the City Council and the Parish Council, not later than thirty (30) days prior to the commencement of the new fiscal year.

SECTION 7: This information shall be as reflected in any pertinent documents which are attached hereto and made a part hereof and filed in the Office of the Lafayette Clerk of the Council.

SECTION 8: All ordinances or resolutions, or parts thereof, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 9: This ordinance shall become effective upon signature of the Lafayette Mayor-President, the elapse of ten (10) days after receipt by the Lafayette Mayor-President without signature or veto, or upon an override of a veto, whichever occurs first.

* * * * *

APPENDIX C

COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS PROVIDED TO THE COMMITTEE

FINAL REPORT
OF THE
PROTECT THE CITY COMMITTEE

July 22, 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

INTRODUCTION 3

BACKGROUND 5

A. What Consolidation Is and Isn't 5

B. The Road to Consolidation and the Current Charter 6

i. Consolidation 6

ii. The 2010 Charter Commission 9

iii. The 2018 Charter Amendments 11

C. Growth in Lafayette Parish Since Consolidation 14

i. Population Growth in Lafayette Parish since consolidation 14

ii. Annexations in Lafayette Parish since consolidation 16

DISCUSSION 18

A. Conclusions about Consolidation 18

i. Has consolidation lived up the promises made in 1992 when it was voted on? 18

ii. Is consolidation fair to City of Lafayette taxpayers? Does consolidation result in a form of government that best represents the interests of City of Lafayette residents? 20

B. Conclusions about the Budget 21

i. How has the City of Lafayette's share of the cost of government services changed over time relative to the parish? How does the per capita share of consolidated services paid by a City of Lafayette resident differ from a resident of the unincorporated area or a resident of another municipality in our parish? 21

ii. Does the current system of cost allocation adequately communicate to the average citizen how the costs of consolidation are shared? 23

iii. Are city tax dollars being spent outside the city limits of Lafayette? Are city tax dollars being spent to benefit something other than the City of Lafayette? 24

iv. What are the potential savings to the City of Lafayette after deconsolidation? 26

C. Conclusions about how to Protect the City 26

i. Would deconsolidation benefit City of Lafayette residents, taxpayers, and businesses? 26

ii. Would the City of Lafayette be better served by having its own Mayor? 27

iii. How can the City Council best protect the interests of City of Lafayette citizens, tax dollars, and the Lafayette Utilities System? 28

CONCLUSION 29

Appendix A – Draft Resolution Calling Charter Commission 33

Appendix B – Draft Ordinance Establishing Separate LCG Operating Fund 37

Appendix C – Collection of Documents Provided to Committee 44

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Protect the City Committee believes that consolidation is unfair to the City of Lafayette (the "City") and that the City would be best served by deconsolidation.

The City is governed by a Mayor who also serves as President of Lafayette Parish (the "Parish") and who is elected by voters throughout the Parish, including by voters in the municipalities of Broussard, Carencro, Duson, Scott and Youngsville. Each of these municipalities, and almost every other municipality in America, has its own Mayor whose loyalties are undivided. Lafayette's Mayor-President, however, serves two masters: the City and the Parish. Simply put, the City does not have the autonomy that every other municipality in Lafayette Parish has, and which none seem eager to give up.

Further, since consolidation in 1996, the population of the City has decreased from 63.4% of the total population of the Parish to 51.6%. If this longstanding trend continues, the population of the City will fall below 50% of the total population of the Parish. When that happens, a majority of the people voting for the Mayor of the City will reside outside of the City.

The Committee has also learned that City funds have been consistently used to subsidize the Parish. The so-called "allocation formulas" employed to determine how much the City and Parish should pay for consolidated government are largely based on what the Parish can afford to pay. In other words, the funding of consolidated government is a goal-oriented exercise, with the goal being to prevent the Parish from going bankrupt. In order to meet this goal, the City is required to pay more than its fair share. Beyond the convoluted allocation process, there are multiple examples of City funds being used to pay the entire cost for equipment used by both the City and Parish and of City funds being used on projects outside of the City.

Unfortunately, this is a feature of the system, not a bug. With the Parish having insufficient funds to carry out its own functions, LCG has and will continue to find creative ways to use City funds to prevent the Parish from running a deficit.

Amendments to the Lafayette City-Parish Home Rule Charter (the "Charter") passed in 2018, which created separate City and Parish Councils, have given the City some autonomy, but efforts to exercise this authority have been resisted by the administration and Parish Council based on restrictive interpretations of the Charter. For instance, the City Council was effectively blocked by the Parish Council from using City funds to restore administration cuts to departments, or divisions thereof, funded almost exclusively by the City. That the levers of consolidated government can be manipulated to prevent the City from allocating City funds suggests that the City is unlikely to ever achieve an acceptable level of autonomy within consolidated government.

Accordingly, the Committee recommends that the City and Parish Councils convene a Charter Commission to study deconsolidation and to present a plan for deconsolidation that returns self-governance to the City. As Parish citizens, we stress the need for a transition plan that ensures an orderly transition, that is fair and equitable to the Parish, and that provides sufficient resources to the Parish, which has also suffered under consolidation, so that the Parish finds itself in a sustainable position for years to come.

Over the course of its work, the Committee has, almost without exception, heard that consolidation has benefitted no one. It has not benefited the City, the Parish, or the other municipalities. Everyone has legitimate grievances. Although the Committee was tasked with looking at our current form of government from the City's perspective, we have become well aware of the fact that consolidation has done more harm to the Parish than good.

Although some have argued that pushing for deconsolidation will cause division between the City and Parish, the members of this Committee are citizens of both the City and Parish and believe that, with respect to deconsolidation, the interests of the City and Parish are entirely aligned. Both the City and Parish each deserve a government that is directly accountable to its citizens, a government that does not serve two masters, and a government that reflects fundamental American principles of republican democracy and self-governance.

INTRODUCTION

The Lafayette City Council established the Protect the City Committee on January 19, 2021 by Resolution CR-002-2021. In the resolution, the Council expressed profound concern regarding its lack of control over City tax dollars, its inability to make motions or debate joint ordinances without Lafayette Parish Council concurrence, its lack of control over departments and component units of government that are funded almost entirely by City tax dollars, opposition from the administration to the City Council's attempts to seek independent legal advice on the administration's interpretation of the Charter, and the failure of the administration to implement recent amendments to the Charter in a manner providing the level of City autonomy desired by voters. With these concerns in mind, the City Council convened this Committee to engage in "an open, public, transparent discussion of the City's continuing problems with our consolidated form of government."

The Council further tasked the Committee with preparing a final report that addresses, at a minimum, the following questions:

(1) How can the City best protect City of Lafayette tax dollars?
(2) How can the City best protect the rate-payer owned Lafayette Utilities System?
(3) How can the City Council best protect the interests of City of Lafayette citizens?
(4) Has consolidation lived up to the promises made in 1992 when it was voted on?
(5) How has the City of Lafayette's share of the cost of government services changed over time relative to the parish?
(6) How does the per capita share of consolidated services paid by a City of Lafayette resident differ from a resident of the unincorporated area or a resident of another municipality in our parish?
(7) Does the current system of cost allocation adequately communicate to the average citizen how the costs of consolidation are shared?
(8) Are city tax dollars being spent outside of the city limits of Lafayette?

(9) Are city tax dollars being spent to benefit something other than the City of Lafayette?
(10) Is consolidation fair to City of Lafayette taxpayers?
(11) Does consolidation result in a form of government that best represents the interests of City of Lafayette residents?
(12) Would deconsolidation benefit City of Lafayette residents, taxpayers, and businesses?
(13) What are the potential annual savings to the City of Lafayette after deconsolidation?
(14) Would the City of Lafayette be better served by having its own mayor?

This report represents the work of the Committee during its term and sets forth the Committee's conclusions regarding the above questions and other issues that have been brought to the Committee's attention.

In formulating this report, the Committee has heard from current and former elected officials, current and former Lafayette City Parish Consolidated Government ("LCG") employees, members of the 1992 and 2010 Charter Commissions, LCG's outside auditors, and the consultants who assist LCG with the cost allocation formula that determines how much the City and the Parish of Lafayette (the "Parish") contribute to LCG's consolidated governmental functions. Following publication of a draft version of this report, the Committee sought further input from the administration, the Councils, and the public, holding five town hall forums across the City. The input received has been carefully considered by the Committee and has informed the Committee as it undertook the task of writing this report.

The Committee would like to express its sincere gratitude to the City Council for entrusting it with this task, to the Council staff who graciously assisted the Committee throughout this process, and to all of the individuals who devoted their time and energy to educating the Committee and providing the Committee with their thoughts and opinions.

Finally, the Committee notes that it has been tasked by the City Council with reviewing certain issues and answering specific questions. The Committee

makes no judgments as to the performance of any public servant, past or present, except to say that we believe that LCG has, without exception, been served by individuals whose commitment to the public good the Committee does not question.

BACKGROUND

A. What Consolidation Is, and Isn't

In order to frame the issue of how best to protect the City of Lafayette in light of our current consolidated form of government, it is important first to establish what consolidation is and what it isn't.

Consolidation, properly understood, is the consolidation of the governmental functions of the City and Parish. Thus, LCG is governed by a single Mayor-President, elected by the entire Parish (including the municipalities that are not party to consolidation), who acts as both the Mayor of the City and the President of the Parish. The administration of LCG is also consolidated, such that both the City and Parish are served by a single Public Works Department, a single Development and Planning Department, etc. These consolidated functions of LCG are funded by the City and Parish, primarily through separate City and Parish taxes levied and collected by each entity.

Consolidation did not abolish the City or Parish of Lafayette. Both continue to exist, together with a third entity, LCG. As the Charter states: "The City of Lafayette shall continue to exist as a legal entity and except as provided in this charter, shall exercise all powers granted by general state law and the state constitution for municipalities of the same population class." With respect to the Parish, the Charter states: "The Parish of Lafayette shall continue to exist as a legal entity and except as provided in this charter, shall exercise all powers granted by general state law and the state constitution for parishes of the same population class."

The City and Parish have separate budgetary funds and separate taxes. The City and Parish also have separate assets, the most notable of which is the Lafayette

Utilities System ("LUS"), which is owned by the City. LCG generates no independent revenue and does not independently own any assets.

Notwithstanding that certain governmental functions have been consolidated, the Utilities Department (*i.e.*, LUS), Police Department and Fire Department are departments of the City alone, governed solely by the City Council but subject to the executive authority of the Mayor-President.

Similarly, certain Parish functions have not been consolidated. Under Louisiana law, the Parish alone is responsible for providing a suitable courthouse and jail. It must also provide for the operation of certain parish offices, including, among others, the Clerk of Court, Sheriff, Tax Assessor, District Attorney, and Coroner. Further, the Parish functions as a parish-wide drainage district and, as such, is responsible for the maintenance of a vast network of drainage channels that traverse the parish (including those within the various municipalities).

One of the most contentious aspects of consolidation has been the allocation of funding for the consolidated functions of LCG in the budget. Under the Charter, the Mayor-President annually proposes a single LCG budget, which is then approved by the City Council and Parish Council jointly. Except for items funded solely by the City or Parish, amendments to the proposed budget require joint approval.

The funding of consolidated functions is governed by the budget's allocation table, which notes the basis for allocating costs between the City and Parish. The allocation methods, which will be discussed in more detail below, have varied widely over the years.

B. The Road to Consolidation and the Current Charter

i. Consolidation

Although consolidation of the governmental functions of the City and Parish took effect in June of 1996, the consolidation effort can be traced back to the 1970s and the failure of a proposal to consolidate parish government with the

governments of all six of the municipalities within the parish. Hunter Bacot, *Lafayette/Lafayette Parish, Louisiana in Case Studies of City-County Consolidation: Reshaping the Local Government Landscape*, 133 (Suzanne M. Leland & Kurt Thurmaier eds., M.E. Sharpe, Inc. 2004). Attributing that failure to the inclusion of all six municipalities, "major institutional civic leaders," most notably the Greater Lafayette Chamber of Commerce (the "Chamber") and the *Daily Advertiser*, continued to promote consolidation of the City and Parish, without the other municipalities, "as a way to provide citizens with more efficient and well-managed government." *Id.* at 135. "With the strong support of the [Chamber] and the *Daily Advertiser*, . . . 'congruence among the major community elite organizations soon followed.'" *Id.*at 136.

Those in favor of consolidation advanced several arguments. Their primary argument was based on efficiency: It "just didn't make sense" to have two governments that resembled each other so closely in structure and function. *Id.* at 136. Additionally, it seemed logical to merge the rapidly growing City with the geographically small Parish. Finally, the City's growth and expansion caused Parish revenues to decrease, leading many to believe that the parish was "simply withering away." *Id.*

Efforts to consolidate led to the creation of a charter commission in 1990, which was authorized by Act 187 of the Louisiana Legislature at its 1990 Regular Session (the "Act"). The Act granted "the city of Lafayette and Lafayette Parish the power to establish a 'unified city-parish government' and to create the Lafayette City-Parish Charter Commission." The Act tasked the Charter Commission with studying and preparing "a plan or alternative plans of government which unite the government of the parish of Lafayette and the city of Lafayette under a single unified government," and to file such plan or alternative plans with the City and Parish Councils, the Parish President, and the Mayor of Lafayette. Notwithstanding its broad charge, the Act specifically prohibited the Charter Commission from proposing consolidation with any other municipality: "[N]o such plan of government shall include the government of any municipality within Lafayette Parish other than the city of Lafayette."

Ultimately, the Charter Commission presented a plan to consolidate the City and Parish governments together with a proposed City-Parish Home Rule Charter to be voted on by the citizens of Lafayette Parish. The proposed charter provisions "were rather conventional" and "did not change much of what already existed or was a current practice of city or parish government organizationally and fiscally." Bacot, *supra*, at 142. "Basically, the city remained 'the city' and the parish remained 'the parish' with the exception that all duties of government were performed by one government, not two." *Id.*

The campaign leading up to the consolidation election was largely dominated by the well-organized proponents of the measure. "[T]he primary focus of proponents was professional, business-like government administration." *Id.* at 146. However, in response to questions about the feasibility of consolidation, the Chamber released a study indicating that consolidated government would realize "considerable savings." *Id.* According to Rob Guidry, then President of the Chamber, while "consolidation was not pushed on the principle of cost and benefits, it was shown to save 3.5 to 5 million dollars when duplicate services and personnel were eliminated three years into consolidation." *Id.*

The opposition was fractured, with some rural voters suspicious of falling under the City's control and some City voters skeptical that consolidation was in the best interest of the City, including City Council members who believed consolidation was a method of "saving or bailing out the parish." *Id.* Ultimately, however, "[w]ith little organized resistance, it appears that citizens received a constant, consistent, one-sided message about consolidation, that is, only the advantages associated with consolidation were promoted in public communications." *Id.* at 152.

Finally, in November of 1992, Lafayette Parish voters took to the polls (including voters in the municipalities that were not party to consolidation). The referendum passed with 60% voting in favor and 40% voting against. Within the City, 67% supported consolidation. Outside of the City, 49% of voters supported consolidation.

Although approved by voters in 1992, the Charter provided that elections for the new government would not occur until the fall of 1995 and those elected at

that time would not take office until the first Monday in June following their election. Accordingly, there was a nearly four-year transition period between adoption of the Charter and commencement of consolidated government.

ii. The 2010 Charter Commission

After fifteen years, the nine-member City-Parish Council first began to seriously question the fairness of consolidation in or around 2010. Walter Pierce, *Fault Line*, The Independent Weekly, Feb. 9, 2010 (available online: www.theind.com/article-5375-Fault-Line.html). Two events drove this newfound angst: First, the population of the City relative to the Parish as a whole had dropped significantly, raising concerns that federally mandated redistricting would lead to the City-Parish Council having five districts with majorities of non-City residents. In such a case, a majority of the members of the governing authority of the City of Lafayette would represent districts whose residents were majority non-City. This result would have further undermined the City's self-governance and effectively transferred control of the City to the entire Parish, including those living in municipalities not party to consolidation. Second, governance of LUS by the City was in jeopardy. The Charter established the Lafayette Public Utilities Authority ("LPUA"), whose membership included the five City-Parish Councilmembers representing majority-City districts, as the governing authority of LUS. However, because all nine City-Parish Council districts included City residents, attorneys feared that preventing their representatives on the Council from voting on LUS matters would deprive them of representation. Accordingly, LUS-related matters were voted on by both the LPUA and the City-Parish Council as a whole. This compromise worked for a time, until it looked like the City-Parish Council might overrule LPUA approval of a proposed rate increase. This result was avoided, but the mere possibility of such an outcome laid bare the reality that the City was not in control of LUS.

These two events led the City-Parish Council to create a new Charter Commission in 2010, which it authorized to explore amendments to the Charter and, alternatively, deconsolidation. Walter Pierce, *Pro & Consolidation: Erstwhile Charter Commission Members Don Bacque and Bruce Conque Debate the Merits of our Present Form of Government*, The Independent, Oct. 12, 2011 (available online: http://theind.com/8908-Pro-&amp%3B-

Consolidation.html). Among the options entertained by the 2010 Charter Commission was the "Hefner Plan," which would have mandated that the constituencies of five of the nine City-Parish Council districts be majority City.

After many twists and turns, and with its term soon to expire, the Charter Commission proposed to put deconsolidation to the voters. No transition period or plan was provided for deconsolidation (as existed when the City and Parish consolidated). According to Jay Castille, then a member of the City-Parish Council, the lack of a transition period or plan made it impossible for him to support deconsolidation at the time.

In the subsequent campaign over deconsolidation, both sides stressed the need for reform of the Charter to give the City greater autonomy and control over its own affairs, with those in favor of deconsolidation arguing that this was only achievable by splitting the City and Parish governments, and those against deconsolidation arguing that these reforms could and should be achieved by amending the Charter to enact the Hefner Plan or other similar proposal.

When voters finally had their turn at the ballot box in October of 2011, they agreed with the opponents of deconsolidation, with 63% voting against deconsolidation and 37% voting in favor.

Following the election, both sides stressed the need to push forward with reforms, but all attempts stalled. Perhaps the most notable effort to reform consolidated government occurred in 2013 when Councilmen Don Bertrand, Kenneth Boudreaux, Keith Patin and Brandon Shelvin co-sponsored an ordinance to convene a new charter commission for the purpose of studying a variation of the Hefner Plan, deemed the "Fair and Focused Plan," which would have redrawn council districts to create five City-only districts and four districts comprising the areas outside of the City. Walter Pierce, *CPC to Revisit Charter Commission*, INDREPORTER, Aug. 26, 2013 (available online: http://theind.com/article-14684-CPC-to-revisit-charter-commish.html). The five City districts would have operated as a City Council, with full autonomy over matters pertaining to LUS and other issues pertaining solely to the City. This effort failed when the four co-sponsors of the ordinance, all representing majority-City districts, could not secure the necessary fifth vote. All four

Councilmen representing majority non-City districts voted against the measure, and were joined by Councilman Andy Naquin, the only City-Parish Councilman whose district was entirely within the City. That four of the five Councilmen representing majority-City districts could be thwarted by one councilman from a majority-City district joining with the four Councilmen representing majority non-City districts was cited as an example of the Parish's undue authority over the City. Effectively, however, the failure of the Fair and Focused Plan put further efforts at reform on hold indefinitely.

iii. The 2018 Charter Amendments

For several years after the failed deconsolidation vote, no serious effort to reform the Charter gained traction. Then, in 2018, the City-Parish Council brought the issue back to the fore with a proposal to split the nine-member City-Parish Council into separate five-member City and Parish Councils. As with the Fair and Focused Plan, the City Council would have sole authority to govern in matters pertaining to the City alone, most notably LUS. Unlike the Fair and Focused Plan, where the City Council would have been part of a larger City-Parish Council, a separate Parish Council would govern in matters pertaining to the Parish.

On August 7, 2018, the City-Parish Council adopted Ordinance O-121-2021, sending the proposed Charter amendments to the voters at the December 8, 2018 general election. The amendments called for City and Parish Council elections at the regularly scheduled municipal and parochial elections (when the City-Parish Council would otherwise have been elected), with the transition to take effect upon the swearing in of the new City and Parish Councilmembers on the first Monday of 2020.

Mr. Castille, a co-sponsor of Ordinance O-121-2021, explained that the purpose of the amendments was three-fold: First, the amendments would give the City autonomy, which had been sought since 2010. Second, the amendments would create a Parish Council focused solely on parish governance. According to Mr. Castille, the Parish's perennial budget problems were consistently masked by the budget process, which allowed for the manipulation of allocation formulas to cover Parish deficits. Having no ability to control City funds, a separate

Parish Council would be forced to confront its budgetary problems. Finally, the amendments were intended as a first step toward deconsolidation by forcing the City and Parish Councils to become self-sufficient.

Ultimately, the referendum passed with 53% voting in favor of amending the Charter and 47% voting against. Within the City, 62% voted in favor. Outside of the City, 44% voted in favor.

Shortly after the election, it was discovered that descriptions of certain voter precincts in the amended Charter contained errors that left some voters without a precinct and placed some voters in multiple precincts. A debate ensued as to whether these errors could be corrected by ordinance or whether a re-vote would be required. The City-Parish Council passed an ordinance purporting to correct the descriptions but that measure was challenged in court. Eventually, the actions of the City-Parish Council were upheld, clearing the way for elections to the two new councils and implementation of the Charter amendments.

Although the amendments were upheld, the litigation and attendant uncertainty put the transition process on hold. A Charter Transition Committee ("CTC") was not appointed until August of 2019, more than eight months after the amendments were adopted but only five months before the amendments were to take effect. The CTC did not produce a final report but did produce a memorandum, dated December 18, 2019, outlining its concerns and proposed courses of action. As explained in the memorandum:

> [T]he complexities of the New Charter and existing operating structure under the existing Charter presented more complex legal, organization and profound public policies discussions than the Committee would have time given its limited deadline. However, by far, the greatest issue to resolve for the transition to the New Charter is the budget and its allocation system.
>
> . . . [T]he Committee overwhelmingly felt that the budget process supersedes all the items classified as Immediate, Short Term and Long Term. The ripple effect of this process cannot be understated.

> Budget elements such as Development, Introduction, Deliberation, Adoption and Implementation pose both the greatest reward and greatest risk for success or failure for the new government and the people it represents.

The CTC stressed the need to establish a strong, comprehensive joint rule ordinance stipulating operating procedures for matters requiring approval of both councils, including, perhaps most importantly, a procedure making budget decisions related to shared services, employees, equipment, facilities and operations.

Finally, although the CTC expressed confidence that the issues identified in the report could be resolved, it stated that "research should continue into formal modifications of the charter including more comprehensive discussions regarding deconsolidation of Lafayette City and Parish Governments as an option."

Unfortunately, the Councils did not adopt joint rules and procedures. Instead, as the administration, City Council and Parish Council debated the first budget of their terms—the first budget under the amended Charter—differences of interpretation as to how the budget process should unfold under the Charter emerged. These differences were most pronounced in debates over funding of the Parks and Recreation Department and the Arts and Culture Division of the Community Development Department.

In its proposed budget, the administration proposed substantial cuts in these particular areas, which are funded almost entirely by the City. The City Council disagreed with the cuts and sought to amend the proposed budget to restore the funding. The Parish Council, however, sided with the administration and blocked the amendments. Debate over how to interpret the Charter ensued. Invoking Section 4-03 of the Charter, which allows for the hiring of special legal counsel by the City Council by written contract for a specific purpose approved by a favorable vote of the majority of the City Council, the City Council hired an outside attorney to obtain independent legal advice. The administration opposed this action by filing suit, which remains pending in district court.

In response to these and other developments that have arisen since the Charter amendments took effect, the City Council adopted Resolution CR-002-2021 and convened this Committee.

C. Growth in Lafayette Parish since consolidation

Before turning to the fourteen questions posed by the City Council, it is necessary to look at growth patterns in the City, Parish and other municipalities since consolidation. The data is clear: The City has grown at a much slower rate than unincorporated Lafayette Parish and the other municipalities. Although several factors have contributed to this trend, consolidation played a role. For instance, under Mayor-President Walter Comeaux (then "City-Parish President"), the first chief executive under consolidation and the former Parish President, LUS entered into wholesale water contracts to provide water outside of the City. This removed one of the major incentives for annexation into the City and fueled growth outside of the City.

Questions of whether consolidation has been a benefit or fair to the City, and is likely to be beneficial or fair to the City in the future, cannot be answered without first reviewing the data.

i. Population Growth in Lafayette Parish Since Consolidation

A review of population statistics shows that the City of Lafayette has grown at a considerably slower pace than unincorporated Lafayette Parish and the other municipalities in Lafayette Parish:

	1996 (est)	2019 (est)	Growth	% Change
Youngsville	2,976	14,704	11,728	394.1%
Broussard	5,088	12,607	7,519	147.8%
Carencro	5,838	9,449	3,611	61.9%

Unincorporated	44,429	71,256	26,827	60.4%
Scott	6,846	8,675	1,829	26.7%
Duson	1,301	1,514	213	16.4%
City of Lafayette	114,953	126,185	11,232	9.8%
TOTAL PARISH	181,431	244,390	62,959	34.7%

According to these statistics, every municipality in Lafayette Parish, as well as the unincorporated Lafayette Parish, has experienced more robust population growth than the City.

Further, since the Lafayette Mayor-President–the Mayor of the City of Lafayette and the President of Lafayette Parish–is elected by voters throughout the entirety of Lafayette Parish, including every other municipality in Lafayette Parish, the population of the City of Lafayette as a percentage of Lafayette Parish is of paramount political importance. Although the City accounted for 63.4% of the population of Lafayette Parish in 1996, Census estimates from 2019 (the latest available data) show that the City accounts for only 51.6% of the population of Lafayette Parish.

Percentage of Parish Population

	1996	**2019**	**Change**
Unincorporated	**24.5%**	**29.2%**	**4.7%**
Youngsville	**1.6%**	**6.0%**	**4.4%**
Broussard	**2.8%**	**5.2%**	**2.4%**

Carencro	**3.2%**	**3.9%**	**0.6%**
Duson	**0.7%**	**0.6%**	**-0.1%**
Scott	**3.8%**	**3.5%**	**-0.2%**
City of Lafayette	**63.4%**	**51.6%**	**-11.7%**

Thus, as things currently stand, more than 48% of the people who vote for the Mayor of the City of Lafayette live outside of the City of Lafayette (including those who live in the other municipalities, which all have their own mayors who are elected exclusively by the citizens of those municipalities).

In his remarks to the Committee, Mr. Ed Abell, who chaired the Charter Commission that led to the 1992 consolidation vote, told us that the Charter Commission never dreamed that the population of the City of Lafayette would decline in relation to the rest of Lafayette Parish. But what was never dreamed has now become a reality. It will almost certainly soon be the case that a majority of the people eligible to vote for the City of Lafayette's Mayor will live outside of the City of Lafayette, many of whom live in municipalities with their own mayors. Indeed, this reality was one of the driving forces behind the 2018 Charter amendments. Despite those amendments, the City of Lafayette still faces the prospect of being subject to the political will of people who do not live in the City of Lafayette.

ii. Annexations in Lafayette Parish since consolidation

Since 1996, Lafayette has grown by more than 20% through annexation. However, every municipality in Lafayette Parish, except Duson, has grown by considerably more than 20% over that same period. In fact, since 1996, Broussard has grown by 105% and Youngsville has grown by 399%. Prior to consolidation, the total area of the City of Lafayette was approximately 46.1 square miles, while the combined area of the other five municipalities in Lafayette Parish was approximately 28.4 square miles. Today, the total area of the City of Lafayette is approximately 56 square miles, and the area of the other

five municipalities is approximately 52.7 square miles. Thus, while the area of the City was almost twice as large as the combined areas of the other municipalities in 1996, today the combined areas of the other municipalities is almost equal to the City.

	Square Miles Annexed Since 1996	Today's Footprint in Square Miles	Percentage Growth since 1996
Youngsville	10.0	12.6	399%
City of Lafayette	9.9	56	21.6%
Broussard	9.0	17.6	105%
Scott	3.2	11.7	38%
Carencro	1.6	7.8	25.8%
Duson	0.5	3.0	19%

Moreover, during the first nine years of consolidation, which includes the entirety of Mayor-President Walter Comeaux's tenure and the first year of Mayor-President Durel's tenure, Youngsville annexed 5,153 acres and Broussard annexed 4,447 acres, while the City of Lafayette annexed only 1,861 acres. Much of the land annexed by Youngsville and Broussard was prime commercial property. For instance, Broussard annexed large portions of land fronting on the east side of U.S. Highway 90 south of Lafayette Regional Airport.

According to Lafayette Parish Tax Assessor Conrad Comeaux, the total assessed value of property in Lafayette Parish in 1996 was $691,859,146, of which 68.55% was in the City. That percentage reached a high point in 1997 of 68.8%. By 2020, the total assessed value in Lafayette Parish had grown to $2,610,448,358, but only 59% was in the City. With respect to unincorporated Lafayette Parish, the total assessed value was $161,078,101 in 1996, equivalent

to 23.28% of the parish wide total. Today, that percentage is down to approximately 19.5% of the total. Whereas in 1996, the City and unincorporated Lafayette Parish collectively accounted for 92% of the total assessed value of property in Lafayette Parish, that number has declined to 78.5% of the total assessed value. This led Mr. Comeaux to conclude: "It is clear that the smaller municipalities have fared much better in terms of economic growth than has the City of Lafayette."

DISCUSSION

A. Conclusions About Consolidation

i. Has consolidation lived up to the promises made in 1992 when it was voted on?

As discussed above, supporters of consolidation argued that consolidating the functions of the City and Parish would lead to a "more efficient and well-managed government," that it "just didn't make sense" for the rapidly growing City and geographically small Parish to exist as separate entities when many of their functions overlapped, that consolidation was necessary because Parish revenues were declining and the Parish was "withering away," and that consolidating the City and Parish would save between $3.5 and $5 million dollars per year. With the benefit of hindsight, it is difficult to say that any of these arguments hold up.

First, although LCG has been blessed with determined, hard-working public servants who discharge their duties admirably, the structure of consolidated government is neither efficient nor easy to manage. Consolidation did not abolish the City or Parish as entities. They continue to exist, with separate taxes, separate funds, and separate assets. Instead, a third political entity, LCG, was created to carry out the consolidated governmental functions of the City and Parish. Because the City and Parish continue to exist, LCG, which generates no money of its own, must account for whether money is spent for the benefit of the City or Parish, and whether tasks are undertaken for Parish purposes or City purposes. Streamlining government is an attractive proposition, but it is difficult to conclude that consolidation streamlined much at all. Moreover, the public generally does not understand consolidation, which long-time LCG bond attorney Jerry Osborne has described as the most complicated form of

government in Louisiana—and that was before the 2018 Charter amendments creating separate City and Parish Councils. Current and former Councilmembers have expressed to the Committee that the confusing nature of consolidation has led to heightened distrust of local government. If you do not understand it, how can you trust it?

Second, while it must have appeared inevitable at the time of consolidation that the City would continue to expand until it encompassed most of Lafayette Parish, that has not happened. In 1996, when consolidation took effect, the City of Lafayette comprised 46.1 square miles and the other municipalities combined comprised 28.4 square miles. In percentage terms, the other municipalities made up 38% of incorporated land in Lafayette Parish (*i.e.*, land that is part of a municipality, not including unincorporated areas) and the City made up 62% of incorporated land in Lafayette Parish. Today, the City comprises 56 square miles and the other municipalities combined comprise 52.7 square miles. In percentage terms, the City now makes up only 51.5% of the incorporated land in Lafayette Parish and the other municipalities combined make up 48.5% of the incorporated land in Lafayette Parish. With the City now being largely surrounded by the other municipalities, leaving little room for the City to expand geographically, the argument that consolidation was a natural progression, or that it "just didn't make sense" for the City and Parish to exist independently, is hard to justify.

Third, the financial health of the Parish, whatever its state in 1996, has declined precipitously under consolidation. To use only three examples: In 2016, LCG gave up trying to maintain a Parish General Fund balance (*i.e.*, a reserve), which is a recommended governmental accounting practice. (A minimum General Fund balance of 20% is maintained by the City.) In 2019, LCG was sued on the grounds that the Parish failed to properly fund the Sheriff's Department. Finally, the 2020-2021 Budget projects an ending Parish General Fund balance of only $66,784.00. In other words, consolidation has done nothing to bolster the fortunes of the Parish.

Indeed, according to Mr. Castille and Parish Councilman Kevin Naquin, one of motives behind the 2018 Charter Amendments was to create a separate Parish Council that would be forced to address the Parish's unsustainable budget trajectory. With a consolidated City-Parish Council, they said, it was too easy

to hide behind the relative financial health of the City, which allowed for the kicking of the proverbial can further and further down the road.

Finally, the estimated $3.5 to $5 million in savings never materialized. Whether there was ever a solid basis for these figures is questionable. As one scholar later explained: "the details of the report [that purported to demonstrate the savings] were lacking and questions of validity were accurate." Bacot, *supra*, at 147. The claim was less a well-developed economic theory than a marketing plan: "an effective counter to opposition charges that it would cost more to operate one government in Lafayette than the two currently managing city and parish affairs." *Id.* Nevertheless, the savings, which were supposed to have been generated through the elimination of personnel through attrition, were never realized. Reductions in personnel never occurred.

ii. Is consolidation fair to City of Lafayette taxpayers? Does consolidation result in a form of government that best represents the interests of City of Lafayette residents?

Consolidation is not fair to City taxpayers, nor does it result in a form of government that best represents the interests of the City. To begin with, the City's Mayor is elected parish-wide, and soon a majority of voters in Lafayette Parish will reside outside of the City. Thus, a majority of the people voting for the Mayor of Lafayette will reside outside of the City. This result is fundamentally anti-democratic and runs contrary to basic American principles of self-governance. The original Charter Commission never envisioned that the City would find itself in the minority in Lafayette Parish and it is difficult to imagine that City residents would have voted for consolidation if this possibility was in any way foreseeable.

Additionally, the City is and has been subsidizing the Parish. The next section of this report discusses the City's subsidization of the Parish in much greater detail but, fundamentally, there are two issues: First, the City shoulders more of the costs of consolidation than would otherwise be fair because many of these costs are allocated based on the availability of non-dedicated revenues. Because the Parish has very little in the way of non-dedicated revenues, it pays relatively little under this "pay what you can afford" allocation method. Second, millions in City funds have been used for capital projects outside of the City and for

capital outlays that should be funded jointly by the City and Parish. Neither result is fair to City taxpayers.

Finally, despite the 2018 Charter Amendments, the City has not been able to gain control of its own finances. Although the 2018 Charter Amendments created the City Council as the governing authority of the City and gave the City Council exclusive legislative authority over all matters pertaining only to the City, legal opinions by the administration have required joint City and Parish Council approval for budget amendments that involve only City funds, effectively giving the Parish Council legislative authority over City funds. If consolidation resulted in a form of government that best represented the interests of City residents, the City Council would not find itself in this position.

B. Conclusions About the Budget

i. How has the City of Lafayette's share of the cost of government services changed over time relative to the parish? How does the per capita share of consolidated services paid by a City of Lafayette resident differ from a resident of the unincorporated area or a resident of another municipality in our parish?

From 1996 to 2000, the City paid 60% of the cost of consolidated government and the Parish paid 40% (with some variation across departments). From 2001 through 2005, the City paid 82% and the Parish paid 18%; from 2006 through 2008, the City paid 83% and the Parish paid 17%, and from 2009 through 2012, the City paid 84% and the Parish paid 16%.

Beginning with the 2013-2014 Budget, Mayor-President Durel abandoned the "pay what you can afford" method for allocating costs in favor of an allocation method based on population. Under this method, the City paid 54% and the Parish paid 46%. In his 2013-2014 Budget Message to the City-Parish Council, Mr. Durel justified this action by stating that "millions of dollars" have "leaked into parish government," causing "the city to build less infrastructure, hire fewer firemen, policemen, public works employees, as well as other personnel needed to provide for the needs of our community." According to Mayor-President Durel, we "stopped most of the leaking" in 2013 by adjusting the allocation formula to increase the parish's share of the costs of consolidation.

However, the parish could not afford to pay 46% of the costs of consolidation out of the Parish General Fund, which resulted in a "parish government deficit owed to city government" of "approximately $5.1 million." To account for the deficit and make "the city whole" the Durel administration took two "parish funds" – the Parish Drainage Fund and the Parish Road and Bridge Fund – "using them to fund the operations of public works" instead of capital projects. The allocation table for each of the 2013-2014, 2014-2015, and 2015-2016 LCG Budgets refer to "coverage of parish deficit," which was over $5 million in each case.

In 2016, when Mayor-President Robideaux took office, the previous "pay what you can afford" allocation method was reinstated, resulting in the City paying between 78% and 82% each year thereafter, continuing through the present.

Although the "pay what you can afford" allocation method is troubling in itself, it is doubly troubling when one considers that, since consolidation, the population of unincorporated Lafayette Parish grew by 60.4%, the other municipalities in Lafayette Parish grew by a combined 112.9%, and the City grew by only 9.8%. Further, the population of unincorporated Lafayette Parish as a percentage of the total population of Lafayette Parish grew by 4.7% since consolidation, while the population of the City as a percentage of the total population of Lafayette Parish decreased by 11.7%. Thus, while the rest of Lafayette Parish has outgrown the City by huge margins since consolidation, and Lafayette represents a much smaller percentage of the total population of Lafayette Parish than it did at the time of consolidation, its share of the costs of consolidation, which is vastly greater than those borne by the Parish, have either gone up or remained the same.

Note also that the Parish's annual contribution to consolidated government services, funded through an annual contribution to the City General Fund, has remained both remarkably consistent and miniscule over the last 25 years. For example, the parish contributed $4,440,021 to the City General Fund in 2008 and contributed $4,391,755 to the City General Fund in 2019. (Although it has fluctuated from year to year, the Parish's contribution has exceeded $6 million only once and has generally trended downward since 2013.)

Over the same period, the Combined LCG General Fund (*i.e.*, the City General Fund with the Parish contribution included) increased by nearly 25%, from $88,459,166 in 2008 to $109,294,892 in 2019.

That the Parish's meager contribution to consolidation has been consistent over the years, and that growth in the Combined LCG General Fund is attributable solely to the growth of the City General Fund over the same time period, even while the cost of government has increased, is further evidence that the City is subsidizing the Parish. The City continues to pay a greater and greater share of the costs of consolidation, even as the percentage of the City's population has decreased relative to both unincorporated Lafayette Parish and Lafayette Parish as a whole.

ii. Does the current system of cost allocation adequately communicate to the average citizen how the costs of consolidation are shared?

The Committee does not believe that the system of cost allocation is adequately communicated to the average citizen. Frankly, the Committee has been left with more questions than answers as to how the allocation formulas are developed, adopted and applied.

There is also concern over the allocation of labor costs. Despite questions on how we determine that split costs, a clear answer on the methods used to determine labor costs was not found. Furthermore, while the Committee requested work orders to gather more information, nothing was supplied to the Committee.

Although outside consultants review the cost allocation formulas to ensure that they comply with certain standards, these standards are quite basic. As noted elsewhere in this report, cost allocations have varied widely since consolidation, with the City being allocated 84% of certain costs one year and 54% of the same costs the next year, and then 54% one year and 78% in the next. All of these allocations have been approved by LCG's outside cost allocation consultants.

The Committee was very thankful to Mr. Bret Schyler, one of the consultants, for taking the time to address the Committee and answer our questions about the cost allocation process. Mr. Schyler clarified that the consultants' role is to

ensure that the cost allocations are justifiable under accounting standards, not to determine whether the cost allocations are fair to the City or Parish, or even whether the data underlying the cost allocations is accurate (*i.e.*, where cost allocations are made based on the amount of time that employees spend working on City matters versus Parish matters, the consultants do not investigate whether employee time is actually so spent). The administration alone is responsible for determining which cost allocation methods are used in any particular circumstance and for establishing the percentage allocations to the City and Parish when such allocations are not based on objective criteria (*e.g.*, population). Accordingly, while the allocation process appears to be somewhat scientific at first glance, the process is driven almost entirely by politics.

The politics driving cost allocation have, for the most part, been aimed at keeping the Parish from incurring deficits. LCG is responsible for both the City budget and the Parish budget, and therefore has a duty to ensure that both budgets are balanced. The financial situation of the Parish is such that it is always in danger of running a deficit. Thus, the funding of consolidated government has become a goal-oriented exercise, with the goal being the prevention of Parish deficits and the allocation process being used as a tool to achieve this goal.

There is also concern over how labor costs are allocated. Despite questions about how LCG tracks the time spent by employees on City tasks versus Parish tasks, a clear answer as to the methods by which LCG tracks employee time or otherwise determines labor costs has not been forthcoming. As part of its own investigation, the Committee specifically requested that LCG supply work orders for certain departments, but that information was not supplied to the Committee.

iii. Are city tax dollars being spent outside the city limits of Lafayette? Are city tax dollars being spent to benefit something other than the City of Lafayette?

Yes, City tax dollars are being spent outside of the City limits and City tax dollars are being spent to benefit something other than the City. As noted by Mayor-President Durel in his 2013-2014 Budget Message to the City-Parish Council,

"millions of dollars" have "leaked into parish government," causing "the city to build less infrastructure, hire fewer firemen, policemen, public works employees, as well as other personnel needed to provide for the needs of our community." We can say with confidence that tens of millions of City dollars have been spent outside of the City or for the benefit of something other than the City. Although hardly an exhaustive list, examples of City funds being spent outside of the City or for the benefit of something other than the City include the following:

- The methods by which costs are allocated to pay for consolidated government result in the City subsidizing the Parish. During the Durel administration, this number was estimated at between $5 million and $6 million per year using an allocation formula based on population instead of available non-dedicated revenues (*i.e.*, "pay what you can afford"). The degree to which population is an appropriate metric to use across the board is open to debate. However, considering that the population of unincorporated Lafayette Parish increased by more than 60% since consolidation, and the City's population as a percentage of Lafayette Parish declined by more than 11% over the same period, all while the City's share of the costs of consolidation has increased, there can be no doubt that the City is subsidizing the Parish. Even a shift of only 5% of the costs of consolidation to the Parish (an amount much less than the relative population shift since consolidation) would result in savings to the City of over $1 million per year. Accordingly, the Committee can say with confidence that the City spends millions of dollars each year subsidizing the Parish.

- From at least 2006 through 2021, the City has paid for all of the IT department's capital outlay budget—*i.e.*, the City has paid for all of the IT infrastructure utilized by LCG. This amounts to more than $37 million. The Parish pays only 14% of the operating costs of LCG's IT department. If the Parish had paid 14% of the capital outlay budget over this time period, the City would have saved more than $5 million.

- The City is paying for its fire department to respond to emergencies in unincorporated Lafayette Parish. Although these costs are supposed to be reimbursed, the Parish has insufficient funds to make the reimbursements.

- As recently as May 18, 2021, $3.85 million in City funds were appropriated for the removal of a spoil bank along the Vermilion River

outside of the City, and this even though drainage is entirely a Parish function.

iv. What are the potential annual savings to the City of Lafayette after deconsolidation?

Deconsolidation would certainly result in savings to the City. As discussed above, Mayor-President Durel determined in 2013 that the City was subsidizing the Parish in an amount between $5 million and $6 million per year based on cost allocation alone. The basis for Mr. Durel's determination was a rejection of the "pay what you can afford" allocation method in favor of an allocation method based on population. Again, even if one disagrees with allocating the costs of consolidation based on population, which is ultimately a political decision, it is clear that the City is subsidizing the Parish by millions per year.

There are numerous other examples of City funds being spent to either fund projects in the Parish or to cover Parish costs, a few of which are listed in the previous section of this report.

Ultimately, it would be impossible to arrive at a specific dollar amount of savings to the City in the event of deconsolidation, in part because allocating the costs of consolidation is somewhat subjective (*i.e.*, one can argue that population should determine the allocation of costs, or some other method). However, considering the examples set forth in the previous section of this report, the Committee can reasonably surmise that the savings would exceed $5 million annually.

C. Conclusions About How to Protect the City

i. Would deconsolidation benefit City of Lafayette residents, taxpayers, and businesses?

The Committee believes that deconsolidation would benefit City residents, taxpayers, and businesses. First, deconsolidation would return self-governance to the City. At present, the Mayor of the City of Lafayette is elected by all voters in Lafayette Parish. Soon, the population of the City will be less than 50% of the total population of Lafayette Parish. Accordingly, not only does the City currently operate under a system where people who do not live in the City get

to vote for its Mayor, it will soon operate under a system where a majority of the people voting for the City's Mayor do not live in the City.

Moreover, although the 2018 Charter Amendments gave the City a greater level of autonomy by creating the City Council, those amendments have been interpreted and implemented in a manner that has undermined this autonomy. The City can only have full control over its finances and assets by deconsolidating.

Deconsolidation would return the City to a system of government that reflects fundamental American principles of republican democracy. The City does not currently have self-government, but it deserves self-government.

ii. Would the City of Lafayette be better served by having its own mayor?

The City would be better served by having its own Mayor. It would be better served by having a chief executive who would not be tempted to use City funds to subsidize the Parish. It would be better served by having a chief executive who actively and enthusiastically championed the City and its growth with undivided loyalty, just as the mayors of Broussard, Carencro, Duson, Scott, and Youngsville are free to do.

Perhaps this question can best be answered by quoting Matthew 6:24: "No man can serve two masters." The position of Mayor-President is inherently conflicted. The Mayor-President represents the City and has a duty to act in the best interest of the City. The Mayor-President also represents the Parish as a whole and has a duty of act in the best interest of the Parish. But the interests of the City and Parish often diverge. The City would be better served by having its own Mayor, who is answerable only for the City and only to the City and its citizens. (Again, the Committee notes that, if population trends continue, the Mayor will be answerable primarily to people living outside of the City.)

As a caveat, however, it is worth mentioning that the City having its own Mayor would be possible only through deconsolidation. There is no practical way to create a separate Mayor within LCG, where instead of the Mayor-President serving two masters, every employee of LCG would serve two masters (a Mayor and a Parish President).

iii. How can the City Council best protect the interests of City of Lafayette citizens, tax dollars, and the Lafayette Utilities System?

Notwithstanding that the Committee believes that deconsolidation is necessary, the Committee has several recommendations regarding actions the City Council can take in the meantime to protect City citizens, City tax dollars, and the City-owned Lafayette Utilities System:

First, the City Council should establish an LCG operating fund into which both the City and Parish contribute their share of the costs of consolidation. Currently, the Parish transfers its contribution to the costs of consolidation directly into the City General Fund, effectively making the City General Fund the operating fund for consolidated government. The depositing of Parish money into the City General Fund makes it very difficult to track spending. There is no barrier to creating an LCG operating fund. Considering the administration's stated commitment to transparency, this should be relatively noncontroversial. Appendix B to this report is a draft ordinance of the City and Parish Councils establishing an LCG operating fund as set forth above. The Committee recommends that this ordinance, or something similar, be jointly adopted by the City and Parish Councils.

Second, the City Council should scrutinize more closely the way City funds are used to support consolidated government and use whatever methods are available to insist upon a fair allocation of costs between the City and Parish, including, if necessary, the hiring of an independent budget analyst.

Third, as the governing authority of the City, the City Council has the authority to reject the proposed budget if it is unfair to the City. Even the hiring of an independent budget analyst will only inform the City Council about the budget, it will not itself cause the budget to be fairer to the City. The City Council should not hesitate to exercise its authority in defense of the City. Even simply bringing the issue to the forefront will result in greater public awareness of the issue and generate political pressure on all parties to do what is right.

Fourth, with respect to LUS, the City Council should assert itself as the governing authority of LUS. As with the budget, the City Council must take concrete action if it desires to protect LUS, utilizing the considerable powers

already granted to it under the Charter. In addition, the City Council should push for amendments to the Charter to clarify that the City Council has the same appointment authority relative to the Director of the Communications Department (*i.e.*, LUS Fiber) as it does with respect to LUS and to establish limitations on the terms of interim directors, which should apply across departments, providing for a set term that can only be extended by the City Council (or City Council and Parish Council acting jointly, where consolidated departments are at issue). These checks and balances are essential to the proper functioning of our government.

The City Council could also entertain the creation of a citizen driven committee to ensure that LUS and LUS Fiber best take into account the interests of City citizens and that people interested in the success of our utilities systems are given a position to help the city council elevate LUS and LUS Fiber.

Fifth, the City, Parish and/or LCG should consider negotiating and entering into intergovernmental agreements with each other when engaging in joint services or working on joint projects. This will increase transparency, more explicitly establish the obligations of the City and Parish with respect to one another and provide a method by which the City and Parish can hold each other accountable for their performance.

Finally, although the City Council did not explicitly raise this issue when convening the Committee, the issue of directly electing the City's Police Chief have been raised multiple times in the context of giving City citizens more direct control over their government. Accordingly, the Committee asks the City Council to consider including the direct election of the Police Chief as one of the issues to be studied by a future charter commission.

CONCLUSION

As noted at the outset of this report, the Committee believes that consolidation is unfair to the City and that the City would be best served by deconsolidation. There are two fundamental reasons why the Committee recommends deconsolidation: the City does not currently have self-government and the City is subsidizing the Parish.

First, the Committee believes that the City should have its own Mayor, just like every other municipality in Lafayette Parish. Under consolidation, the City's Mayor is elected by the entirety of Lafayette Parish, even by those who live in the other municipalities, each of which has its own Mayor. The City's Mayor also serves as Parish President, meaning that he or she serves two masters. Even more alarming is that the City's overall share of the population within the Parish has been shrinking steadily since consolidation, from 63.4% of the population in 1996 to only 51.6% in 2019. If population trends hold, a majority of the people voting for the City's Mayor will soon live outside of the City. This is a fundamentally un-American and anti-democratic situation that requires immediate action.

Second, the Committee has learned that, since consolidation, the City has subsidized the Parish by millions of dollars each year. This much was confirmed by Mayor-President Durel in 2013 when he stated that "millions of dollars" have "leaked into parish government," causing "the city to build less infrastructure, hire fewer firemen, policemen, public works employees, as well as other personnel needed to provide for the needs of our community." Even as the total population of the City has declined as a percentage of the Parish population overall, the City has continued to bear the same overwhelming share of the costs of consolidation. Further, there are numerous examples of the City paying for equipment used by both the City and Parish, and of paying for projects outside of the City.

In remarks to the Committee, LCG Chief Financial Officer Lorrie Toups analogized the Parish to a friend who is allowed to sleep on the sofa in one's house. Under this analogy, the friend should not be responsible for the same costs as the homeowner because the friend derives only a fraction of the benefit derived by the homeowner. While not entirely without merit, this analogy misses the mark for two reasons. First, even if costs are not split evenly, one would expect one's friend to consistently pay his or her fair share. In the case of the City and Parish, the share of the costs borne by the City have increased even while the overall population of the City has declined as a percentage of the overall Parish population. In other words, the Parish is not paying its fair share to sleep on the City's sofa. Second, it would be absurd to give one's friend co-ownership of one's house when he or she pays only a small fraction of the cost

of maintaining the house in order to sleep on the sofa. Under consolidation, however, the City has done just that. In exchange for chipping in approximately 20% of the cost of consolidated government, the entire Parish gets to decide who serves as the chief executive of the City.

It has also been argued that the costs of consolidation amount to approximately 5% of the overall LCG budget, and that such a small portion of the budget is not worth arguing over. But 5% of the LCG budget amounts to tens of millions of dollars, which is hardly a trifling amount. Further, even if the City has subsidized only a small portion of the Parish's share of that 5% every year, then, since consolidation, City taxpayers would have paid tens of millions of dollars in costs that should have been paid by the Parish.

For all of the reasons set forth above, the Committee recommends that the City and Parish Councils convene a Charter Commission to study deconsolidation and to present a plan for deconsolidation to the voters. Although the Committee supports deconsolidation to return self-governance to the City, any plan to deconsolidate must provide for an orderly transition that is fair and equitable to the Parish. Each member of the Committee is both a citizen of the City and a citizen of the Parish. Accordingly, the Committee cannot support deconsolidation without a detailed plan that puts both the City and Parish on a solid footing.

While some have painted the work of this Committee as divisive and pitting the City against the Parish, it bears repeating that each member of the Committee is both a citizen of the City and a citizen of the Parish. The Committee has not come to its conclusions lightly, nor does it desire to see the City gain at the expense of the Parish. The Committee, in fulfilling its charge under Resolution CR-002-2021, has identified what it believes are serious flaws in consolidated government—flaws which run contrary to basic American principles of self-government. It is not divisive to identify these flaws and recommend that they be addressed.

Indeed, after publication of the Committee's draft report, the Committee held five town hall forums at locations across the City. Of those who provided feedback, the response to the Committee's draft report was overwhelmingly

positive. Although anecdotal, there appears to be broad consensus—including among members of the Parish Council—that the City should at least have its own Mayor.

Appendix A to this report is a draft resolution of the City and Parish Councils calling a charter commission for the purpose of presenting a plan for deconsolidation to the voters. It is the Committee's fervent hope that the Councils will take swift action to implement the recommendations of this report, which the Committee believes will inure to the benefit of both the City and the Parish.

APPENDIX A
DRAFT RESOLUTION CALLING CHARTER COMMISSION

RESOLUTION NO. JR- -2021

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE LAFAYETTE CITY COUNCIL AND LAFAYETTE PARISH COUNCIL CREATING THE LAFAYETTE CITY-PARISH CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT CHARTER COMMISSION FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVIEWING STUDYING AND PROPOSING REVISIONS, ADDITIONS, AMENDMENTS TO OR THE REPEAL OF THE HOME RULE CHARTER OF GOVERNMENT OF LAFAYETTE CITY PARISH CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

BE IT RESOLVED by the Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council, that:

WHEREAS, the Home Rule Charter of the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government (the "Charter") was adopted in 1992 and became effective in June of 1996; and

WHEREAS, the Charter has been amended twice, in 2015 and 2018, with the City-Parish Council directly proposing specific Charter amendments to the voters in both cases; and

WHEREAS, notwithstanding prior amendments, issues pertaining to the autonomy and governance of the City of Lafayette and Parish of Lafayette under the Charter, particularly in light of population growth in the parish relative to the city, compel further study of the Charter and areas or provisions thereof which might be clarified, modified or restructured in the interest of the general welfare, safety, health, peace and good order of the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, and the ctizens of the city and parish, including whether the city and parish should be governed by separate charters and their governmental functions deconsolidated; and

WHEREAS, Article VI, Section 5(A) of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 provides that "any local governmental subdivision may draft, adopt, or amend a home rule charter in accordance with this Section, and further provides that "[t]he governing authority of a local governmental subdivision may

appoint a commission to prepare and propose a charter or an alternate charter, or it may call an election to elect such a commission"; and

WHEREAS, LSA-R.S. 33:1395.1 specifies the composition and manner of appointment of a commission created to consider amendments to a home rule charter; and

WHEREAS, the Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council believe that a Charter Commission should be appointed for the purpose of reviewing and studying the Charter and suggesting proposed revisions, additions or amendments to the Charter, including proposing separate charters for the City and Parish of Lafayette, which proposals will then be submitted for ratification to the qualified electors of the City-Parish government at an election already authorized for other purposes or at a special election jointly called by the City Council and Parish Council.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council, that:

SECTION 1: All of the aforedescribed "Whereas" clauses are adopted as part of this resolution.

SECTION 2: The Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council hereby create and establish the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government Charter Commission (the "Commission") for the purpose of reviewing and studying the Charter and suggesting proposed revisions, additions or amendments to the Charter, including separate charters for the City and Parish of Lafayette, which proposals will then be submitted for ratification to the qualified electors of the City-Parish government at an election already authorized for other purposes or at a special election jointly called by the City Council and Parish Council, in the manner provided by applicable law.

SECTION 3: The creation, organization and operation of the Commission shall be, as follows:

(a) The Commission shall consist of eleven (11) persons, each of whom shall be a resident and qualified voter of and domiciled in Lafayette Parish at the time of appointment and must remain a registered voter and domiciled in Lafayette Parish during his or her term of office. No employee of the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government, nor any person who, at the time of appointment, has a contractual relationship with the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government, shall serve as a member of the Commission. Each member of the City Council and Parish Council shall have one (1) appointment, and the Mayor-President shall have one (1) appointment. Furthermore, at least six (6) members of the

Commission shall be a registered voter and domiciled in the City of Lafayette and at least three (3) members of the Commission shall be members of a minority race.

(b) The members of the Commission shall take office immediately after appointment. The terms of Commission members shall expire with either the expiration of eighteen (18) months from the appointment of the Commission without the drafting and filing of such proposed revisions, additions or amendments, or the adopted or rejection of the proposed revisions, additions or amendments by the voters, whichever occurs first. The Clerk of Court shall administer an oath of office to each Commission member. At the initial meeting of the Commission, the Chair of the Parish Council shall preside as Acting Chair for the purpose of calling the meeting to order, directing the administration of the oath of office and the election of a Chair in the manner specified in subsection (f) of Section 3 of this resolution.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (b) above, each member of the Commission shall hold office until a charter is either adopted or rejected by the qualified electors of the City-Parish government, and any vacancies in the Commission shall be filled by appointment of the remaining members of the Commission with the successor to be from the same classification or category, and to be appointed in the same manner, as the member who is vacating the office being filled.

(d) It shall be the duty of the Commission to study and prepare revisions, additions or amendments to the Charter, and to file such proposed revisions, additions or amendments with the Clerk of the Lafayette City and Parish Councils and the Lafayette Mayor-President. The proposed revisions, additions or amendments shall be approved by a majority vote of the membership of the Commission as a condition precedent to filing as provided in this Section. The Commission shall file such proposed revisions, additions or amendments no later than eighteen (18) months from the appointment of the Commission. Upon the filing of such proposed revisions, additions or amendments in the manner specified above, the Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council shall promptly take all actions as required by law for the calling of an election to consider such proposals.

(e) Commission members shall serve without compensation. The Commission shall have authority to employ such experts, employees, and consultants as it may deem necessary to assist the Commission in the discharge of its responsibility to the extent that funds are available; however, all proposed expenditures shall have prior approval by the Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council, jointly.

(f) The Commission shall have complete and sole authority to elect a chairman and any other officers as it may deem necessary from the membership of such Commission by majority vote of its total membership.

(g) Unless a quorum is present, the Commission shall not take any binding or final action on any item. A quorum shall be defined as a majority of the total membership of the Commission. The approval of a majority of the total membership shall be required for the Commission to take official action on any matter.

(h) **The Commission shall conduct its business pursuant to Robert's Rules of Order and may** adopt such other procedural rules as it deems necessary. Meetings shall be held in accordance with the Louisiana Open Meetings Law, LSA-R.S. 42:11, *et seq.*

(i) The Lafayette City-Parish Attorney or his designee shall serve as advisor to the Commission. All requests, questions or inquiries directed to the Lafayette City-Parish Attorney or his designee are to be communicated through the Chair of the Commission.

(j) It is the intention of the Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council to afford wide latitude, subject to all general laws of the state applicable to municipalities and parishes, to the Commission in studying and proposing revisions, additions or amendments to the Charter, including, without limitation, proposing separate charters for the City and Parish of Lafayette.

SECTION 4: All resolutions, or parts thereof, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

This resolution having been submitted to vote, the results were as follows:

YEAS:

NAYS:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

AND the resolution was declared adopted on the ___ day of _____, 2021.

APPENDIX B

DRAFT ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING SEPARATE LCG OPERATING FUND

ORDINANCE NO. JO- -2021

A JOINT ORDINANCE OF THE LAFAYETTE CITY COUNCIL AND LAFAYETTE PARISH COUNCIL ESTABLISHING A JOINT OPERATING ACCOUNT FROM WHICH TO FUND THE COST OF SHARED SERVICES, ESTABLISHING A JOINT PROCEDURE FOR THE COUNCILS TO FOLLOW WHEN ADOPTING AND AMENDING THE PROPOSED CITY-PARISH BUDGET, AND REQUESTING THAT THE ADMINISTRATION INCREASE TRANSPARENCY IN THE BUDGET DOCUMENT BY PROVIDING CERTAIN LABELS IN THE DOCUMENT FOR THE SAKE OF THE PUBLIC'S UNDERSTANDING

BE IT ORDAINED by the Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council, that:

WHEREAS, the City General Fund is currently utilized as the operating account for Lafayette Consolidated Government, with shared costs of consolidated government being paid out of the City General Fund and the Parish reimbursing the City by transfer from the Parish General Fund to the City General Fund in the amount established by the annual cost allocation; and

WHEREAS, since implementation of the 2018 amendments to the City-Parish Home Rule Charter, use of the City General Fund as the operating account for Lafayette Consolidated Government has led to confusion over when certain budget decisions should or should not be made jointly by the City Council and the Parish Council; and

WHEREAS, the Councils desire to increase transparency in government budgeting so that citizens can better understand which body is responsible for budgetary decisions; and

WHEREAS, Section 5-03 of the Home Rule Charter provides that the budget shall include "such other information as may be requested by either the City Council or the Parish Council"; and

WHEREAS, the Councils desire that each fund in the City-Parish Budget be identified as a City Fund, a Parish Fund, or a Joint Fund, and that each line item in the budget be labelled as being funded by the City, the Parish, or jointly by the City and Parish; and

WHEREAS, the Councils desire to establish a new Joint Operating Account that will (1) be used to pay the shared expenses of consolidated services, (2) be subject to joint control by the Councils, and (3) cause the City General Fund to become a fund controlled solely by the City Council, in the same manner that the Parish General Fund is currently controlled solely by the Parish Council; and

WHEREAS, the Councils also hereby establish a budget amendment and adoption procedure that, in accordance with the Home Rule Charter, creates clear lines of responsibility by ensuring that only the Parish Council will have the authority to amend line items in the proposed budget that are fully funded with parish funds, only the City Council will have the authority to amend line items in the proposed budget that are fully funded with city funds, and that both the City Council and Parish Council, acting jointly, will have the authority to amend line items in the proposed budget that are jointly funded with city and parish funds.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Lafayette City Council and the Lafayette Parish Council that:

SECTION 1: There is hereby established a Joint Operating Fund that will be used to pay all shared expenses of Lafayette Consolidated Government, as reflected in the cost allocation table in each annual City-Parish Budget. Appropriations from or out of the Joint Operating Fund shall be made by joint decision of the City Council and Parish Council. Funds shall be appropriated into the Joint Operating Fund as follows:

(a) appropriations from a city-controlled fund into the Joint Operating Account shall be a decision solely within the legislative authority of the City Council;

(b) appropriations from a parish-controlled fund into the Joint Operating Account shall be a decision solely within the legislative authority of the Parish Council; and

(c) appropriations from a jointly controlled fund into the Joint Operating Account shall be a decision solely within the legislative authority of both councils, acting jointly.

SECTION 2: In accordance with Section 5-03 of the Home Rule Charter, the City Council and Parish Council hereby request that the operating budget shall reflect the following information:

(a) **JOINTLY CONTROLLED FUNDS** shall be within the joint legislative authority of the Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council. Those funds are:

i. Joint Operating Account

ii. Fund 126, Federal Grants; Fund 127, State Grants; Fund 128, Other Grants; Fund 189, La. DOTD MPO Grants: The administration shall maintain separate line items for individual grants to make it apparent to the public and councils which grants are funded through the city, the parish, or jointly.

iii. Fund 162, Community Development

iv. Fund 163, Home Program

v. Fund 260, Road & Bridge Maintenance Fund

vi. Fund 299, Codes & Permits Fund

vii. Fund 550, Environmental Services Fund

viii. Fund 551, CNG Service Station Fund

ix. Fund 605, Unemployment Compensation Fund

x. Fund 607, Group Hospitalization Fund

xi. Fund 614, Risk Management Fund

xii. Fund 701, Central Printing Fund

xiii. Fund 702, Central Vehicle Maintenance Fund

(b) **CITY CONTROLLED FUNDS** shall be within the sole legislative authority of the Lafayette City Council. Those funds are:

i. Fund 101, City General Fund

ii. Fund 187, FTA Capital

iii. Fund 201, City Recreation and Parks Fund

iv. Fund 202, Lafayette Science Museum

v. Fund 203, Municipal Transit Fund

vi. Fund 204, Heymann Performing Arts Center

vii. Fund 205, Heymann Performing Arts Center - Reserve

viii. Fund 209, Combined Golf Courses Fund

ix. Fund 215, City Sales Tax Trust Fund - 1961

x. Fund 222, City Sales Tax Trust Fund - 1985

xi. Fund 225, TIF Sales Tax Trust Fund - MM101

xii. Fund 226, TIF Sales Tax Trust Fund - MM103

xiii. Fund 297, Parking Program Fund

xiv. Funds 352, 353, 354, 355, 357, 258 (City Sales Tax Bond reserve and sinking funds)

xv. Fund 401, City Sales Tax Capital Improvement

xvi. Fund 502, Utilities System Fund

xvii. Fund 532, Communications System Fund

(c) **PARISH-CONTROLLED FUNDS** shall be within the sole legislative authority of the Parish Council. Those funds are:

i. Fund 105, Parish General Fund

ii. Fund 241, Parish Parks & Recreation Fund

iii. Fund 206 Animal Care Shelter Fund

iv. Fund 255, Criminal Non-Support Fund

v. Fund 261, Drainage Maintenance Fund

vi. Fund 262, Correctional Center Fund

vii. Fund 263, Library Fund

viii. Fund 264, Courthouse Complex Fund

ix. Fund 265, Juvenile Detention Facility

x. Fund 266, Public Health Unit Maintenance

xi. Fund 267, War Memorial Building Fund

xii. Fund 268, Criminal Court Fund

xiii. Fund 269, Combined Public Health Fund

xiv. Fund 270, Coroner Fund

xv. Fund 271, Mosquito Abatement & Control

xvi. Fund 273, Stormwater Management Fund

xvii. Fund 274, Cultural Economy Fund

xviii. Funds 275, 276

xix. Fund 277, Court Services Fund

xx. Fund 356, Contingency Sinking Fund - Parish

SECTION 4: In accordance with Section 5-03 of the Home Rule Charter, each individual line item in the city-parish budget shall be labelled as having been funded by appropriations from a city-controlled fund, a parish-controlled fund, or a jointly controlled fund. This label is meant to be informational only and does not, in and of itself, denote a legally binding opinion as to either council's authority under Section 5-04 or Section 2-11 of the Home Rule Charter. In the event of a conflict between a label and this ordinance, this ordinance shall prevail.

SECTION 5: From the date of the adoption of this ordinance, no additional jointly controlled fund shall be created except by an ordinance specifically introduced and adopted for the sole purpose of establishing a joint fund and that is approved jointly by City Council and Parish Council. In the event that new city or parish funds are created, the Chief Financial Officer shall, consistent with this ordinance, label such funds as either city or parish.

SECTION 6: In accordance with Section 5-04 of the Home Rule Charter, when the Mayor-President proposes the annual budget, the councils agree to the following budget procedure:

(a) The amendment of any individual line item in the proposed budget that is funded from a city-controlled fund shall be within the sole legislative power of the City Council. The Council Clerk will compile the amendments the City Council approves, whether by

separate or general amendment, for inclusion in an overall list of changes to the proposed budget.

(b) The amendment of any individual line item in the proposed budget that is funded from a parish-controlled fund shall be within the sole legislative power of the Parish Council. The Council Clerk will compile the amendments the Parish Council approves, whether by separate or general amendment, for inclusion in an overall list of changes to the proposed budget.

(c) The amendment of any individual line item in the proposed budget that is funded from a jointly controlled fund shall be a joint decision. The Council Clerk will compile the amendment the City Council and Parish Council have approved jointly, whether by separate or general amendment, for inclusion in an overall list of changes to the proposed budget.

(d) The list of changes to the proposed budget shall be finally approved by a favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of each of the City Council and Parish Council.

(e) The proposed budget, as amended by this list of changes and amendments, shall then be finally adopted in a joint meeting of the City Council and the Parish Council, by the favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of each of the City Council and the Parish Council, not later than thirty (30) days prior to the commencement of the new fiscal year.

SECTION 7: This information shall be as reflected in any pertinent documents which are attached hereto and made a part hereof and filed in the Office of the Lafayette Clerk of the Council.

SECTION 8: All ordinances or resolutions, or parts thereof, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 9: This ordinance shall become effective upon signature of the Lafayette Mayor-President, the elapse of ten (10) days after receipt by the Lafayette Mayor-President without signature or veto, or upon an override of a veto, whichever occurs first.

* * * * *

APPENDIX C

COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS PROVIDED TO THE COMMITTEE

Appendix of Documents for the Protect The City Committee Final Report

Adopted Budget Documents:

2021 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-files/2020-2021-adopted-budget-document.pdf

2020 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-archive/2019-2020-adopted-budget.pdf?sfvrsn=83610da5_2

2019 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-archive/2019-adopted-budget-document.pdf?sfvrsn=aa5d8077_2

2018 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-archive/2018-adopted-budget-document.pdf?sfvrsn=a0d167d6_2

2017 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-archive/2017-adopted-budget-document.pdf?sfvrsn=3be0d8cd_2

2016 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-archive/2016-adopted-budget-document.pdf?sfvrsn=4eb63a66_2

2015 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-archive/2015-adopted-budget.pdf?sfvrsn=320d87e5_2

2014 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-archive/2014adoptedbudget.pdf?sfvrsn=6a959382_2

2013 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-archive/2013adoptedbudget.pdf?sfvrsn=5478da9f_2

2012 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-archive/2012adoptedbudget.pdf?sfvrsn=95e8f8d8_2

2011 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-archive/2011adoptedbudget.pdf?sfvrsn=16669a0_2

2010 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-archive/2010adoptedbudget.pdf?sfvrsn=e277e427_2

2009 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-archive/2009adoptedbudget.pdf?sfvrsn=3859123a_2

2008 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-archive/2008adoptedbudget.pdf?sfvrsn=bdfea30e_2

2007 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-archive/2007adoptedbudget.pdf?sfvrsn=440056ee_2

2006 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-archive/2006adoptedbudget.pdf?sfvrsn=45ad77cb_2

2005 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-archive/2005adoptedbudget.pdf?sfvrsn=7ec83871_2

2004 - https://www.lafayettela.gov/docs/default-source/finance-management-documents/budget-archive/2004adoptedbudget.pdf?sfvrsn=952e1f5c_2

Meetings:

March 16, 2021 – Election of Chairs and Rules

https://video.ibm.com/recorded/129570119

March 30, 2021 – Speakers Ed Abell, Lynn Guidry, Don Bacque, and George Lewis
https://video.ibm.com/recorded/129648487

April 13, 2021 – Speakers Conrad Comeaux and Lorrie Toups

https://video.ibm.com/recorded/129712449

https://video.ibm.com/recorded/129713163

April 22, 2021 – No speakers

https://video.ibm.com/recorded/129759502

April 27, 2021 – Speakers Jay Castille, Kevin Naquin, Glenn Lazard, Nanette Cook

https://video.ibm.com/recorded/129781198

May 11 2021 – Speakers Liz Webb Hebert and Auditors Burton Kolder and Bryan Joubert
https://video.ibm.com/recorded/129850295

https://video.ibm.com/recorded/129851073

May 25, 2021 – Speakers Don Bertrand, Andrew Duhon, and Allocation Consultant Bret Schyler
https://video.ibm.com/recorded/129949275

June 8, 2021 – Speakers Geoff Daily

https://video.ibm.com/recorded/130014812

June 22nd - No Speakers
https://video.ibm.com/recorded/130562555

7

Lafayette/Lafayette Parish, Louisiana

City-Parish Consolidated Government: Lafayette Parish and the City of Lafayette, Louisiana

Hunter Bacot

Of interest to scholars of local government consolidation are the determinants, that is, those commonalities and nuances among consolidation efforts, that identify successful and unsuccessful consolidation efforts. The Lafayette, Louisiana, case offers insight for understanding one of the few successful consolidation efforts in the United States. The successful consolidation of Lafayette city and parish governments demonstrates that consolidation can succeed on its own merits, while also revealing that scandal or crisis are not necessary ingredients for success. The consolidation literature seems to basically agree on many components essential for understanding consolidation efforts, most of which emanate from Rosenbaum and Kammerer's research but are modified in the city-county consolidation (C^3) model to reflect current circumstances of local government. Most agree that such components provide the setting for researching consolidation; these components are: (1) a radical reform movement as proposed by Rosenbaum and Kammerer (1974); (2) a concerted involvement of the local civic elite as portrayed by Feiock and Carr (2000) and Fleischmann (2000); and (3) an institutional approach purporting the influence of community social, political, and economic factors are of considerable import as evidenced by the contention of Rosenbaum and Kammerer (1974) that a decline in community characteristics precedes the crisis and ultimately ushers in change. Enveloping these components into the C^3 model permits scholars to examine local government consolidation efforts within a common framework and enables a cross-evaluation of common characteristics and anomalies affecting the consolidation process.

As one would expect, given the colorful history of Louisiana's political culture, Lafayette's successful consolidation is more a confluence of events than it is the result of a progression supported in the literature. The confluence of events described in the following case analysis aligns with the consolidation process, but does not adhere neatly to these stages as proposed. The determined involvement of the local civic elite yields the successful consolidation in Lafayette. The case of Lafayette, Louisiana, provides a glimpse into one of the rare occurrences of successful consolidation. However, the consolidation effort of Lafayette City and Lafayette Parish proves less a pure reform movement and more a solution for citizens seeking practical governance. In short, a concentrated effort of civic leaders and interests prompted the successful consolidation of Lafayette, not the definitive theoretical approach we as scholars had hoped to observe.

Approaching this unique, successful case analysis, I begin by introducing the legal framework underlying consolidation in Louisiana in general and Lafayette in particular. Noting the legal environment of Louisiana local government, I review the path to consolidated government from its beginning to its adoption and implementation. This case analysis reveals neither a crisis climate nor an accelerator event to catalyze the consolidation effort. I trace those elements of the process that proved pivotal to Lafayette's consolidation, which does not include the typical raucous battle between proponents and opponents, but is characterized more as a drive to the finish to reform local government. This case analysis points to an important factor in the process—sustained effort—that marks the successful consolidation of the Lafayette City and Lafayette Parish governments.

The Institutional Context

Local Government Consolidation Provisions in the Louisiana State Constitution

Article 6, Part 16, of the Louisiana Constitution delineates provisions for consolidating city and parish governments in the state. In general, any city and parish government may "consolidate and merge into itself any special district or local public agency, except a school district, situated and having jurisdiction entirely within the boundaries of the local governmental subdivision" (Louisiana State Constitution, Article 6, Part 16 [A]. A key provision is that the consolidation can "become effective only if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon in the local governmental subdivision as a whole and by a majority of the electors voting thereon in the affected special district" (Louisiana State Constitution, Article 6, Part 16 [A]). In view of these constitutional provisions, consolidation is easily attained statutorily, but the key to successfully consolidating city and parish governments in Louisiana is voter approval. The State Constitution also addresses means for fiscal consolidation as well, stating that issues of indebtedness must be addressed, that is, any indebtedness must be noted in the consolidation charter and assumed by the governing authority upon acceptance of the consolidation charter by affected voters (Louisiana State Constitution).

Legal Framework for Louisiana Local Government

Consolidation is not a particularly difficult enterprise for local governments in Louisiana, which has four consolidated local governments (of sixty-four parishes). Louisiana does not hinder consolidation efforts with severe regulatory or legal impediments. Given the difficulty for achieving local government consolidation throughout the United States, the successful consolidation of the city of Lafayette and Lafayette Parish is significant. First, the state of Louisiana is unique in that it is the only state with a legal system based primarily on civil law (but common law is also used). Louisiana law is codified, meaning it is based on legal code enacted by the legislature, and is less dependent on judicial interpretation. Codified law is based on the "compilation of a set of codes which effectively regulates all aspects of human relations and transactions" (deKeyzer n.d.). Simply, in Louisiana, representatives are responsible for making law, judges only for utilizing it (deKeyzer n.d.).

As with other states, Louisiana designates and controls the creation, structure, and organization of local governments, but it does this differently than most states. While the state now largely controls the creation of local governments, there are many local governments in Louisiana that were incorporated according to the Lawrason Act, which permitted incorporation without the intervention of the legislature (Louisiana House of Representatives 1999a). Despite the functional differences, much of the day-to-day operation of local governments is similar to that of other local governments throughout the country.

In Louisiana there are basically two types of local governments—the parish (Louisiana's equivalent of a county) and the municipality. The Louisiana Constitution, however, distinguishes among local governments; in the constitution local governments are referred to as *local governmental subdivisions* (any parish or municipality) and *political subdivisions* (a parish, municipality, and any other unit of local government, including a school board and a special district, authorized by law to perform governmental functions) (Louisiana House of Representatives 1999a, Article 6, Part 44).

There is a range in the forms of local government decreed by state law in Louisiana and these forms vary based on whether they are used in a parish or municipality; given this caveat, there are essentially four forms of local government (Louisiana House of Representatives 1999b). The forms of local government in Louisiana essentially consist of:

- The *police jury*—the most common form of government used in Louisiana parishes, functions similar to county commissions found throughout the country (La. R.S. §33:1221);
- The *mayor-board of alderman*—derived from the Lawrason Act, functions similarly to the mayor-council form of government (La. R.S. §33:321);
- The *commission*—though not presently used in any parish, was essentially the traditional commission form of government whereby individual commissioners serve as heads of functional units (for parishes, La. R.S. §33:1271; for municipalities, La. R.S. §33:501); and
- The *commission-city manager*—popular among "home rule" local governments (see La. R.S. §33:641).

The state of Louisiana renders sufficient leeway to local governments for executing their affairs. With the exception of home-rule status in Louisiana, local governments can secure permission for most regulatory or statutory changes by vote. To acquire home rule, the strictest statute aimed at local governments by the state of Louisiana, citizens of the local government must petition the local governing authority with 10 percent or 10,000 signatures (whichever is least) to get a special election scheduled. Beyond this provision calling for a petition by voters, Louisiana local governments can acquire almost any statutory standing desired by simple majority vote (Louisiana State Constitution, Article 6, Part 5).

The Lafayette Community and Culture

Lafayette, Louisiana, is located in the heart of the Acadiana region of Louisiana and is known as the capital of Cajun Country. This triangular-shaped parish is located at the juncture of Interstate Highways 10 and 49, in southwestern Louisiana. The unique cultural environment of Lafayette is traced through its heritage, which "represents a colorful combination of lifestyles" and can be best described as "a rich French heritage blended with Spanish, American, Indian and African influences" (Lafayette Convention and Visitors Commission 2002).

Lafayette remained largely insulated until World War II, when the oil

industry discovered its advantageous location and labor. Beginning in about 1940, because of the city's central location for the petroleum industry, oil companies began locating and thriving in Lafayette. As the city prospered, the Lafayette economy diversified to become a regional technology and retail center; yet, the gas and oil industry remain the most important feature of Lafayette's economy.

With growth and diversification emerged the need to modify government structure and form to accommodate Lafayette's maturing businesses and industries as well as serve the influx of people. The Lafayette area has enjoyed considerable population growth over the past forty years. The city of Lafayette's population outpaced that of Lafayette Parish from the 1960s to 2000 (see Table 7.1); in fact, the city nearly doubled the parish in percentage of increase in population during this time. Demographically, the parish is predominantly white (75 percent), but Lafayette has a substantial black population (25 percent; see Table 7.2).

Local governments have enjoyed home-rule status for some time, and the city of Lafayette is a public utilities city. Lafayette parish has a parishwide school district that serves approximately 30,000 students and is governed by a nine-member school board. Given the area's distinct culture, there are many private parochial schools throughout the parish as well.

Lafayette parish, geographically speaking, is much smaller than surrounding parishes. In fact, Lafayette parish is only 270 square miles, making it the second smallest parish (geographically) in the state. Lafayette Parish's location, people, and culture are all vital to understanding its progression from a traditional Louisiana local government to a professional consolidated government.

The Elite Agenda-Setting Patterns

Community and civic leaders believed city and parish governments had to change to meet the requirements of a changing Lafayette. In the early 1970s, the city of Lafayette changed from a trustee government to the mayor-council form of government. Aligning with the local government reform movement in the United States at the time, Lafayette civic leaders pushed to reform local government in the city of Lafayette. In adopting this new form of government, the council comprises five district representatives, while the mayor is elected citywide. In retrospect, this change in municipal government form clearly marks the beginning of an eventual twenty-year effort to see city-parish consolidation in Lafayette (Lafayette in a Century 2002).

The efforts to reform government in Lafayette continued during the 1970s, only to result in a failed consolidation effort. Speculation abounds about the

Table 7.1

Lafayette Parish Population

Town	2000	1990	1980	1970
Lafayette City	110,257	94,421	81,961	68,908
Lafayette Parish (outside all city limits)	54,718	54,038	56,876	35,271
Carencro	6,120	5,518	3,712	2,302
Broussard	5,874	3,213	2,923	1,707
Scott	7,870	4,912	2,239	11,334
Youngsville	3,992	1,195	1,053	1,002
Duson	1,672	1,465	1,253	1,119
Parish total	190,503	164,762	150,017	111,643

Source: Lafayette Economic Development Authority, 2002, "Scenic Route—Library: Statistics"; available at www.lafayette.org (August 2002); and based on information from the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 and 2000: Louisiana Population Data Center, 1999.

failure of the initial attempt at consolidation, but civic and government leaders generally attribute the failure to a poorly conceived and very political plan. The most political element that undermined consolidation in the 1970s was the inclusion of all municipal and parish governments, that is, the six small municipalities were to be consolidated with the city of Lafayette and the parish. Unfavorable demographics posed problems as well; parish residents, that is, those residing outside Lafayette city limits and generally not supportive of merging with the city, comprised nearly 50 percent of residents determining the electoral fate of consolidation. However, those civic leaders in favor of consolidated Lafayette governments would learn much in this initial effort that would aid future efforts to reform local government.

During the economic boom of the 1980s, reform came to parish government in the effort to secure home rule. In 1984, the fifteen-member parish police jury was replaced with a parish president-council form of government. The president-council form of government consists of a seven-member council elected by districts, and a parish president elected parishwide. The change in government form for the parish mirrored the mayor-council form of government adopted by the city several years earlier.

In both efforts, the Greater Lafayette Chamber of Commerce (referred to as the chamber) was instrumental in promoting "professional" government to citizens and civic leaders. The chamber generally believed that more could be achieved if there were a professional manager or chief administrative officer in charge of the day-to-day affairs of government (Guidry 2002). As a result, with the council-manager finding favor in local governments throughout the country at the time, this form of government emerged as the favored

Table 7.2

Lafayette Parish Demographics

Demographic subject	Number	Percent
Population		
Male	92,489	48.5
Female	98,014	51.5
Median age (years)	32.4	—
Total population[a]	190,503	100.0
Race		
White	139,758	73.4
Black or African-American	45,346	23.8
American Indian and Alaska native	540	0.3
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3,320	1.7
Asian	2,055	1.1
Other	4,910	2.6
Households by type		
Family households (families)	48,839	67.5
Households with individuals under age eighteen years	28,443	39.3
Total households	72,372	100.0
Average household size	2.57	—
Average family size	3.12	—

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2000 Summary File 1.
[a]Includes populations of incorporated municipalities in the parish.

form for Lafayette. Moreover, the chamber touted "professional management" as the direction in which Lafayette local government should proceed. Yet, largely because of cultural and political persuasion, the strong mayor-council system eventually won favor with voters. The mayor-council form of government was acceptable to the chamber as it had a professional manager serve as administrator of city affairs. With the replacement of the parish police jury form of government with the parish president-council form of government, the chamber successfully influenced adoption of professionally administered forms of local government in Lafayette Parish (Abell 2002). Thus, by the mid-1980s, both the city and parish had full-time, professional managers overseeing government operations.

The local media in Lafayette supported the efforts to change the forms of government for both the city and parish. Equally important, the editors at the *Daily Advertiser* were supportive of the consolidation effort as well. According to Jim Bradshaw, senior editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, "community sentiment was pretty much in favor of consolidation" (Bradshaw 2002). The *Daily Advertiser*'s editorial position "supported the consolidation effort all the way," and thus promoted consolidation to the community as a way to provide citizens with more efficient and well-managed government (Bradshaw

2002). As two major institutional civic leaders, the local newspaper and the chamber, joined to support and promote government reform efforts, congruence among the major community elite organizations soon followed.

In supporting and promoting reform of the city and parish governments, local civic officials, media, and concerned citizens united around the unofficial edict of "efficient government" for Lafayette. This theme of efficiency, however, did not publicly castigate either government for poor operations or improper management; the "campaign" for consolidation utilized a very positive approach—it was simply promoted as very practical. According to Ed Abell, chairman of the Consolidation Commission, "it just made sense to consolidate the two governments" (Abell 2002).

The efforts in the 1970s and 1980s to reform city and parish governments in Lafayette proved vital to eventual consolidation. Civic leaders spearheaded efforts to provide city and parish government with mutual structural qualities with a goal toward consolidation in the early 1990s. With similar government forms in place at the city and parish, the next logical step in reforming government in Lafayette was consolidated government.

Consolidation Entrepreneurs and United Civic Leadership

With the city and parish governments resembling each other in structure and function, many civic leaders believed the time to consolidate had arrived. In addition, regional dynamics (population growth, urbanization, and infrastructure issues), uncooperative government councils and agencies, and the expansion of the city of Lafayette (geographically, but at the expense of parish government) created a situation whereby civic leaders believed having two governments just "didn't make sense" (Abell 2002). With the city of Lafayette's continued growth and expansion, Lafayette Parish government was seeing its revenues decrease somewhat, but also seeing some of its responsibilities usurped when the city annexed an area of the parish; many leaders in the community believed the parish was "simply withering away" (Abell 2002). Civic leaders questioned the usefulness of having these two governments, which, due to geography, were beginning to overlap a great deal—doing many of the same things, in the same areas (Abell 2002).

The city of Lafayette's expansion into areas of the parish began to diminish the parish's land areas and encroach on its responsibilities. Aggressive annexations in the 1970s, spurred by the oil boom demand for space, incited the city's push for growth. During this time, the city of Lafayette began its expansion by annexing commercial properties adjacent to the city. However, as residential developments started sprouting up in areas next to commercial properties, the city turned its focus to annexing these newly developed

subdivisions. Such annexation provided a windfall for the city in the form of property taxes and sales taxes; with each commercial entity coming into the city, the city received an additional two cents in sales tax (the city has a two-cent local option sales tax, while the parish has a one-cent local option sales tax) (Benoit 2002).

The annexation of residential and commercial properties also provided additional revenue for the city through its utility system. As the city annexed properties, these properties became eligible for service by the Lafayette Utility System (LUS), which, as people acquired electric, water, and sewer services, resulted in additional revenue. As a publicly owned utility, LUS transfers a certain percentage of revenue annually to the local government general fund (these transfers are similar to franchise fees paid by cable providers). There is a cap (a maximum of 12 percent) on revenue that can transfer annually to the general fund; yet, the amount of funds transferred to the general fund can vary based on the annual performance (financially) of the LUS and can be adjusted lower by the Council. The annual payments are referred to as revenue generated "in lieu of tax" (Benoit 2002; Huval 2002). Revenues generated from the utility system are much more stable (compared to the variability of sales tax revenue) and the "in lieu of tax" transfer contributes to the city's annual general fund at more than $17 million annually (Benoit 2002), which accounts for nearly one-third of the general fund (Huval 2002). For this reason, as the city expanded, city government coffers increased exponentially. The parish, however, was not penalized financially, as many presumed. As city annexation reduced parish service-area responsibilities, the parish actually realized "net revenue gains" because it continued to receive the same revenue (property tax revenue) from the annexed areas, while service costs diminished (Benoit 2002).

Given Lafayette Parish's small geographical size, the city's expansion during the 1970s and 1980s, reinforced the chamber's perspective that consolidation was a logical step in municipal governance. In fact, after the reform of parish government to the parish president-council form of government in the early 1980s, the chamber's leadership promoted a "consistent agenda [of consolidated government] by keeping the discussion alive" to persuade civic leaders and public officials that consolidation was a natural progression for Lafayette governments (Guidry 2002). The chamber's plan was a concerted effort to reform Lafayette municipal governments and the next phase of this reform evolution was city-parish consolidation. The chamber was on course to see its plan to fruition. As "the *Daily Advertiser* was on board," the chamber had a mechanism for educating the public on consolidated government (Guidry 2002; Bradshaw 2002). As the unofficial campaign to consolidate Lafayette city-parish governments ensued, the *Daily*

Advertiser's "editorial position supported it [consolidation] all the way" (Bradshaw 2002). The symmetry between the chamber and media was predictable as the *Daily Advertiser*'s publisher (Richard D'Aquin) and managing editor (Charlie Lenox) were both members of the Chamber of Commerce and served on the chamber board at various times during this period (though not at the same time).

As is evident, there was a concerted effort on behalf of civic leaders and public officials to move Lafayette toward consolidation. After successful efforts to reform city and parish governments, the reform effort endured in pursuit of consolidated government. Other factors—political and fiscal—would emerge during the push toward consolidation and solidify support among citizens, particularly city residents.

The Lafayette City-Parish Charter Commission

Lafayette Parish and the city of Lafayette received enabling legislation as required by the state to establish the parameters within which consolidation efforts could proceed. As noted, enabling legislation is merely a formality for local government insofar as provisions for local government consolidation are delineated in the Louisiana State Constitution. Thus, consolidation provisions for Lafayette Parish and the city of Lafayette are written and enacted specifically for the effort at hand; the legislation governing a specific consolidation effort is either observed and successful, or observed and unsuccessful (which results in the necessity for future efforts to receive enabling legislation because the current legislation is rescinded upon initiation of a new effort) (La. R.S. §33:1391).

The enabling legislation provided the city of Lafayette and Lafayette Parish the power to establish a "unified city-parish government" and to create the Lafayette City-Parish Charter Commission (referred to herein as the charter commission). However, this consolidation plan does not include any other incorporated municipalities in the parish. The charge of the charter commission was to "study and prepare a plan or alternative plans of government which unite the government of the parish of Lafayette and the city of Lafayette under a single unified government, and to file such plan or alternative plans of government with the Lafayette Parish Council, the president of Lafayette Parish, the Lafayette City Council, and the mayor of the city of Lafayette" (La. R.S. §1391, subpart C). The charter commission is authorized to contract with any necessary experts to aid in developing the proposed plan. It is important to note, however, that all expenditures must first be approved by the parish council (La. R.S. §1391, subpart D). The plan proposed by the charter commission must be approved by a majority (five members) and be

completed in twelve months from the date the resolution was adopted by the Parish Council (La. R.S. §1391, subpart C).

The charter commission consists of nine appointees made by city and parish councils and the mayor (city) and parish president (parish). Moreover, these appointees must be registered voters who reside in Lafayette Parish (which includes the city of Lafayette) and cannot include any person having affiliations with either city or parish government, that is, appointees cannot be elected officials, employees, or persons/firms contracting with either government in the previous year. Stipulations on appointments are intended to keep the charter commission as apolitical as possible. Appointments made by the city and parish government are as follows:

- parish president—one appointment;
- mayor—one appointment;
- parish council—three appointments of which two appointees must reside in the parish and one appointee must be a racial minority;
- city council—three appointments of which one must be a racial minority; and
- other parish municipalities (Broussard, Carencro, Duson, Scott, and Youngsville)—one appointment by majority vote of mayors from each municipality (La. R.S. §1391, subpart B).

All appointments to the charter commission must be made within thirty days of the passage of resolution initiating the commission; appointments not made, or vacancies not filled within thirty days will be made by the governor (La. R.S. §1391, subpart B).

The consolidation plan as proposed by the charter commission had to be adopted by a majority vote of residents in Lafayette Parish. The election for determining whether Lafayette Parish and the city of Lafayette will consolidate according to the charter commission's proposed plan must be held within eight months of the charter commission's filing its proposal with Lafayette parish. (As is practiced in most states, parish, or county, governments are responsible for conducting local elections.) The proposed consolidation plan must be approved by majority vote in all of Lafayette parish, which includes the city of Lafayette (that is party to consolidation) as well as the other municipalities in the parish (Broussard, Carencro, Duson, Scott, and Youngsville) that are not party to consolidation. Approval of consolidation can be achieved only if approved by a majority of residents in the parish, which essentially results in majority approval by city residents, who, because of the city's larger population (vis-à-vis the population in the parish), ultimately control the consolidation vote.

The Charter Commission Develops a Charter Proposal for Presentation to Lafayette Citizens

The charter provisions presented to the citizens of Lafayette Parish for approval or defeat were rather conventional. However, as is discussed in the section on the charter campaign, certain provisions prove quite pivotal in determining the success or failure of consolidated government in Lafayette, that is, it essentially formalizes existing ordinances and establishes general operation procedures. A provision of interest in many consolidation efforts is that of law enforcement. In the Lafayette case, the issue of having a consolidated police force, that is, merging the city police department with the sheriff's department, was never broached; yet, it remains "an issue that rears its head, but is never really threatened" (Bradshaw 2002). Of interest in the proposed charter are: form of government, composition of council, provisions for parish president (executive) and administration, financial procedures, transition provisions, and the municipal utility (LUS).

Provisions for the Parish President-Council Form of Government

The charter commission proposed that the consolidated government use the parish form of government—president-council. In this form of government, which is very similar to the more familiar strong mayor form, the parish president is elected at large and can serve no more than three consecutive, four-year terms. The parish president is the chief executive officer and is responsible for all executive functions. The parish president appoints a professional manager to oversee the day-to-day affairs of government; s/he also appoints most department heads, who serve at their leisure with the exception of fire and police civil service (Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government Code of Ordinances [referred to herein as "Consolidated Code"], Article 3, Section 3-09, 2000). The parish president is endowed with sufficient budgetary powers as well, and must provide the consolidated council with an annual fiscal report of the financial activities of the parish for the previous fiscal year (November 1–October 31).

The legislative functions of the newly consolidated government rest with a nine-member council. The consolidated council is elected by district only and terms are for four years (Consolidated Code, Article 2, Section 2-01, 2000). Consolidated council members are limited to three terms. Beyond basic legislative duties, the council retains responsibility for fiscal matters—taxes, debt, and bonds—necessary in the operation of the consolidated government (Consolidated Code, Article 2, Section 2-17, 2000). Helpful in the consolidation of these governments, however, was that all existing ordinances "in force prior to the effective date of this charter shall, insofar as they are not inconsistent with this charter, remain in full force and effect until amended or repealed by the council or until they expire by their own limitation" (Consolidated Code, Section 8-02, 2000). In essence, there was not much change in the legislative branch of consolidated government.

Provisions for Transitioning to Consolidated Government

Transitioning to a consolidated government was a concern for many involved in local politics. It was of considerable import to members of the charter commission to avoid any voting rights issues and to establish a council of sufficient size to handle the affairs of the parish. The charter commission recommended to voters that, to avoid running afoul of federal voting rights law, members of the consolidated government use the existing nine school board districts (Abell 2002; Consolidated Code, Section 8-01, 2000). In fact, the charter commission proposal yields minority representation on the consolidated council (about 22 percent) that more closely approximates minority population in the community (about 25 percent). Proportionately, minority representation in the consolidated government increased (two of nine council members are black) as opposed to black representation on the two preexisting city and parish councils; on the previous two councils, two of twelve council members were black (one black parish council member, Louis Benjamin, out of seven parish council members and one black city council member, Chris Williams, out of five city council members). As noted previously, the new council members and parish president would be elected during the next gubernatorial election, November 1995, following voter approval of the proposed charter, and would assume office the following June (1996).

Maintaining the city of Lafayette and other government districts as "sovereign" entities emerged in the proposed charter as important to community leaders. Most districts and the city of Lafayette retained their legal status and standing, but were included as part of the consolidated government. The city of Lafayette "continue[s] to exist as a legal entity and[,] except as provided in this charter, shall exercise all powers granted by general state law and the state constitution for municipalities of the same population class" (Consolidated Code, Section 1-04 [B], 2000). The other municipalities in Lafayette Parish, however, did not want to consolidate with the city of Lafayette and Lafayette Parish, so these municipalities, as proposed, remain independent of the consolidated government (Consolidated Code, Section 8-03, 2000). The other municipalities, however, still vote in elections and pay parish property taxes.

In assuming control of the city and parish governments, as well as all special districts, the consolidated government would also assume all financial

liabilities and assets for these entities. There was one exception worth noting relative to fiscal issues—any outstanding debt incurred by the city did not become a responsibility of those not living in the city of Lafayette. Such indebtedness, as expressed in the charter proposal, "shall continue to be the obligation of the geographical area constituting the boundaries of the municipality and all approved taxes to retire the indebtedness shall continue to be levied until such time as the indebtedness is retired" (Consolidated Code, Section 8-04, 2000).

The charter commission tendered a conventional, straightforward proposal to voters that did not change much of what already existed or was a current practice of city or parish government, organizationally and fiscally (for financial information, see Consolidated Code, Section 8, 2000). Basically, the city remained "the city" and the parish "the parish" with the exception that all duties of government were performed by one government, not two.

Provisions for the Lafayette Utilities System

One major issue confronted by the charter commission was the Lafayette Utilities System, a municipal utility owned by the city of Lafayette. The LUS generated incredible revenue for the city of Lafayette and was expected to contribute mightily to the coffers of the new consolidated government; the "in lieu of taxes" transfer payments, however, are earmarked to "be used only for programs and services within the City of Lafayette" (Consolidated Code, Section 4-07 [G], 2000). Therefore, management of the utility and its resulting revenue was a concern to members of the charter commission.

The LUS pays a percentage of gross revenues—the "in lieu of tax" transfer payments—to support the general fund of Lafayette government, which at this time is about 10 percent of LUS's gross revenues. As can be assumed, this transfer of funds generates substantial revenue for local government, and several million dollars (approximately $17.5 million in 2002) are transferred annually to the city of Lafayette's general operating fund. Consequently, its status and governance were a concern to citizens and government officials.

The charter commission proposed a government authority to operate LUS. This authority, the Lafayette Public Utilities Authority (LPUA), would:

> consist of those members of the City-Parish council whose council districts include sixty (60) percent or more of persons residing within the boundaries of the City of Lafayette as they exist on the date the charter becomes effective or as they may be changed in the future. (Consolidated Code, Section 4-07 [A], 2000)

As is evident, elected officials representing primarily city residents would serve on the LPUA. The director of the LUS would be "appointed by the president, subject to approval by the authority" (Consolidated Code, Section 4-07 [B], 2000). However, the LPUA and LUS would enjoy sufficient autonomy for day-to-day operations; for example, the LPUA can "enter into contracts with governmental bodies exclusive of the City-Parish government and other public or private utilities for other than end user service" (Consolidated Code, Section 4-07 [E], 2000). The proposed LPUA would also enjoy broad fiscal power by being endowed with budget, debt, rates, and infrastructure authority (Consolidated Code, Section 4-07 [H], 2000). Thus, to resolve the potential problem of a new consolidated government's using LUS funds as a primary source of revenue supporting government, the charter commission recommended establishing the LPUA. The charter commission largely relieved the LUS of direct government control with the creation of an authority to govern and regulate this vast financial resource.

Upon a favorable vote by a majority of people in the parish, the charter specifies the transition to the consolidated government. Elected officials serve until the terms of elected officials in the city of Lafayette expire. Elections for offices of the consolidated government are held during the next election for governor. Succession of elected officials commences the "first Monday in June next following their election" (Consolidated Code, Section 8-13, 2002). With the election of consolidated government officials in November 1995, the new consolidated government officials began serving in their newly elected capacities in June 1996.

The Charter Campaign and Referendum

In Lafayette, the outcome was interesting, to say the least. In fact, one of the more useful outcomes that this case contributes to our understanding of consolidation efforts is the importance of "legalese," or legal language, in delineating charter provisions. As is detailed in this section, the consolidation charter in Lafayette appeared fairly conventional, except that there was opposition disputing the meaning and intent of phrases to the extent that the legality of the charter and vote was questioned.

The effort to consolidate Lafayette Parish and the city of Lafayette was spearheaded by the local chamber (Greater Lafayette Area Chamber of Commerce). Having tried unsuccessfully in the 1970s to consolidate all local governments in the parish, the chamber leadership decided to rethink their approach to local government consolidation in Lafayette (Abell 2002; Guidry 2002). The initial setback for the chamber's efforts to reform local government

administration in Lafayette proved a valuable experience for orchestrating a concerted, ceaseless effort to achieve consolidation. Joined in support by the local newspaper, the *Daily Advertiser* (the city's only daily newspaper), an unofficial alliance was created between two powerful community institutions.

Because of their respective reputations, residents tended to trust the information provided by groups supporting consolidated government. As in many communities, Lafayette has its local resident who attends most government board meetings to decry inefficiency and overspending and to request answers to questions about each policy decision made by either board. Andrew Hebert (a local architect and a former city employee, the ever-present, local government critic/cynic) attempted to organize a group of citizens to oppose consolidation. Such opposition was based on the concern that "big government" did not represent the interests of its citizens. Hebert attempted to lead this group, but the group never proved much threat to the well-organized, proconsolidation supporters.

The alliance between the local newspaper and the business leadership of this community permitted the chamber to develop a long-term "strategy to promote passage of the proposition" (Guidry 2002). With the newspaper's support of consolidation, the chamber could speak of one community voice in planning to reform local government, but community and business leaders in Lafayette understood such change would occur incrementally.

As discussed previously, the chamber led the successful reform of both city and parish governments in the 1970s and 1980s, which was part of the long-term strategy—reform city and parish government, then consolidate (Abell 2002; Guidry 2002). From the chamber's perspective, it was not practical to have two very similar governments (at least in form), governing such a small area (Abell 2002). It appeared to the business community that these two governments were basically "doing the same things" (Abell 2002). Other community perspectives echoed the chamber's sentiments. As Jim Bradshaw suggests, a popular perspective among people in the community was that consolidation "brought everything into one forum . . . parish-wide, so that it all had to be the same" (Bradshaw 2002).

The chamber would seize the opportunity to portray the current governance of the city and parish as impractical and promote the need to have all things done the same way throughout the parish (with the exception of the small municipalities). The chamber began its push for consolidation after parish reform in 1984. Given the past experiences of the chamber in reform efforts, chamber officials were cognizant of the nuances such efforts posed, which would prove vital for developing the successful strategy.

Learning from the first attempt to consolidate governments in Lafayette, the chamber realized that the inclusion of all the small municipalities in the

parish created a problematic political situation. In fact, many community and political leaders knew that "forcing these six small municipalities to be involved would have killed consolidation [this time]" (Guidry 2002). As a result, none of the six small municipalities were included in this consolidation effort. As residents of the parish, voters in these municipalities, however, did vote on the issue. Most residents of the small municipalities were "really neutral on the issue as it did not really affect them because as residents of the small municipalities, they still vote for their own locally elected officials, for example, mayor and aldermen, *and* they vote for city-parish president and city-parish council members as well" (Benoit 2002). Because the consolidation situation did not affect the small municipalities, residents of these areas were largely indifferent to it.

The chamber's effort initially focused on keeping consolidation on the government agenda and in front of the community. Given the chamber's experience in successfully spearheading efforts to reform both city and parish forms of government in Lafayette from the mid-1970s to the late-1980s, the issue of government reform was sustained in the public mindset for nearly twenty years. With such experience and relative success, the chamber perpetuated this "consistent agenda by working behind the scenes to keep the discussion alive" (Guidry 2002). When parish government converted to the "parish president-council" form of government in 1984, the chamber basically did not let the issue die and kept moving forward with government reform toward its goal of consolidated government. In 1990, Lafayette Parish received enabling legislation from the state legislature to consolidate city and parish government (La. R.S. §33:1391). To catalyze the legislation, the chamber worked continuously for "about a year in educating clubs and organizations" (Guidry 2002). Concomitant with the chamber's effort to promote consolidated government, the *Daily Advertiser* promoted consolidation in the public with an "editorial position that supported consolidation all the way" (Bradshaw 2002). The local newspaper gave public relations assistance to the chamber as it focused attention on the "consolidation campaign," which was an orchestrated effort to pass consolidation that included "raising money, television programming, and telephone banks" (Guidry 2002). In addition to the traditional elements of campaigning, the chamber "put together a coalition of the business community that included homebuilders, real estate interests, hospital/health care interests, etc." and featured these united interests at "news conferences to show the broad based support consolidation enjoyed" (Guidry 2002). Even members of the charter commission devoted time to educating the public, as Ed Abell indicates, "we spent a lot of time explaining consolidation, the issues, and even showing people on a map where services in the city and parish were the same"

(Abell 2002). With the full support of the local newspaper and the local chamber officials leading the initiative, opposing consolidation in any concerted manner would prove difficult.

Despite widespread support from community and business leaders, there was opposition, albeit unorganized and disparate. There was "no organized opposition on the issue, however there were concerns among some of the rural people (i.e., farmers, folks living in the parish, etc.)" (Benoit 2002). What organization existed was "organized loosely around pockets of rural people, for example, cattlemen and farmers feared control of parish by a city government" (Guidry 2002). A few elected officials with both urban and rural ties voiced their opposition to consolidated government as well. As Rob Guidry, president and chief executive officer of the Greater Lafayette Chamber of Commerce points out, the "rural elected officials who felt threatened by consolidation were opposed to it"; there were also some members of the Lafayette City Council opposed to consolidation based on their belief that "they were saving or bailing out the parish" (Guidry 2002). The resulting opposition, while it existed, was never organized in any manner; apparently, there was no common thread of opposition with which to anchor these groups into a cohesive force. For example, elected officials opposed to consolidation based their position largely on a perception that it was not in the best interest of city government, while rural opposition was based on parish residents' fear of being governed by the city, which they believed did not understand issues important to them. Basically, these elected officials did not want to be a part of parish government, while rural opposition centered on wanting to remain independent of urban affairs. Thus, a campaign with opposing sides, though disproportionate based on support and resources, did emerge in the battle to consolidate governments in Lafayette.

The opposition was quickly outflanked by the group supporting consolidation; as the opposition, which was realizing its fate, raised questions of efficiency and savings, the chamber released a study indicating there would be considerable savings with consolidated government. Though "consolidation was not pushed based on the principle of cost and benefits, it [consolidation] was shown to save 3.5 to 5 million dollars when duplicate services and personnel were eliminated three years into consolidation" (Abell 2002); again, the primary focus of proponents was professional, business-like local government administration. While groups supporting consolidated governments did not want the focus of their campaign to be economically based (recall that their support was predicated on practicality, i.e., it simply makes practical sense to have such a small geographical area under one government), the report's release served to rebut the opposition's only concrete

contention that remained unanswered in the effort to consolidate Lafayette governments—was it truly cost effective to consolidate? Though the details of the report were lacking and questions of validity were accurate, the chamber's report was an effective counter to opposition charges that it would cost more to operate one government in Lafayette than the two currently managing city and parish affairs.

Given the composition and resources of supporting and opposing forces, the consolidation vote proceeded as expected. The consolidation vote passed with 60.3 percent support from citizens throughout the parish (city of Lafayette, Lafayette Parish, and the six municipalities); the margin of support was greater within the city limits—67 percent voted for it in the city—than in the parish, where there was support from slightly less than half the residents (49 percent) voting on the consolidation issues.

Voters approved the proposed consolidation plan submitted to them for vote by the charter commission. The charter provisions were adopted from existing codes of Lafayette Parish and the city of Lafayette. There are a few charter provisions worthy of explicit discussion, for example, form of government, composition of council, provisions for parish president (executive), administration, financial procedure, and transitional provisions, while most other provisions are common conventions of municipal code. Insofar as the consolidated government operates under a home-rule charter, securing approval to consolidate by a majority of voters in the parish permitted the consolidated council to adopt a municipal code reflective of its newfound status (Consolidated Code, Section 1-01, 2000).

One dynamic that, many presume, affected the election outcome was the mayoral battle occurring during this same year, as the city of Lafayette elected a new mayor in 1992. The mayoral race, a nonpartisan election held in March 1992, yielded a runoff election between Ron Gomez (40 percent of the vote) and Kenny Bowen (34 percent of the vote). The runoff between these two candidates presented a clear choice to voters to express their "differences in the vision of what Lafayette would be—urban and progressive, or traditional and independent" (Bradshaw 2002). The choice reflecting these perspectives was clearly drawn between the two candidates. Ron Gomez was the "Republican, urban candidate representing corporate interests and supported by the chamber" and Kenny Bowen, also a Republican, was the "former mayor (1972–80) who touted the rural, Cajun heritage or the area" (Bradshaw 2002). Bowen won the mayoral runoff in April 1992; he prevailed by 166 votes after a vicious campaign. Kenny Bowen was "the contentious Lafayette mayor . . . [whose] 12 years in office were marked by fierce battles, culminating in an unsuccessful recall effort" in his final term (1992–96) (KATC-TV 2002). In fact, demonstrative of the division that would

plague the community as a result of Bowen's divisiveness, Charles de Gravelles, the former state GOP chairman, headed the recall effort (Decker 2002).

Supporters of Ron Gomez's campaign had been confident of victory, given their 6 percent margin of victory in the "primary" election. But with Bowen's narrow victory in the runoff, the Gomez supporters, many of whom were also aligned with the proconsolidation effort, were adamant about ousting Bowen, a staunch opponent of consolidation. Thus, because Bowen's election victory was so unexpected, it actually worked to solidify support for consolidation. Furthermore, fears of where the city of Lafayette was headed under the direction of a controversial figure like Bowen became another reason for supporting consolidation in November. In effect, the passage of consolidation was another way of defeating Bowen. Walter Comeaux was (and remains) a very popular leader of the parish government (and is now parish president) and there was no one likely to upset him in a parishwide election. The election results appear to support this contention, as city voters overwhelmingly approved consolidation (by nearly 70 percent), although Bowen was elected mayor just months earlier.

Following the successful voter approval of consolidation in November 1992, the voters approved the proposed method for electing officials to govern the consolidated government (to use existing school board districts) in October 1994. Elections for the offices of Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government council and parish president were finalized in November 1995. The newly elected council members and parish president were seated in June 1996. The consolidated government was instituted and operational in the summer of 1996, but the issue of consolidated government in Lafayette was not settled because a major opponent to consolidated government initiated a legal challenge over the validity of the consolidated government.

Toward City-Parish Consolidation in Lafayette: The Legal Challenge

The consolidation effort, passed by voters of Lafayette parish with a comfortable margin, faced its greatest challenge *after* being approved by voters. The local government cynic, Andrew Hebert, raised legal questions regarding the charter and its validity and challenged the consolidation of the city and parish governments in Lafayette on legal grounds. Hebert proved to be quite a nuisance to consolidation despite voter approval in the 1992 election by a margin of 60 percent to 40 percent. Hebert sustained his consolidation challenge to the Louisiana Supreme Court, which ultimately decided the issue in 1997. Though these legal challenges were unsuccessful, many lessons relative to the legal and constitutional issues that were

raised in the Lafayette experience provide useful information for governments entertaining consolidation.

The legal challenge centered on: the city of Lafayette's lack of formal, legal endorsement of consolidation (opponents contended that the city council never voted on the consolidation charter); Lafayette Parish's authority to usurp the city of Lafayette's home-rule status; and the repeal of the city's charter by action of the parish independent of the city (Moss 1998). The legal battle began with the first formal court petition being filed by Hebert in March 1996, approximately two months before the new form of government became effective.

Despite opinions of the Louisiana attorney general affirming the consolidation process as legal and valid, the challenge persisted (Guste, Opinion No. 90-556; Guste, Opinion No. 90-556A). The opinions of the Louisiana attorney general were sought prior to moving forward with consolidation to ensure that the city and parish were on sound legal footing and would become important to maintaining this status during the charter challenge (Moss 1996). The Louisiana attorney general's opinion upheld the constitutionality of the Lafayette City-Parish Charter Commission and voters' passage of the charter in 1990 after questions from community leaders about establishing a charter commission to consolidate the city and parish governments. The Attorney General stated that "there is no infringement on the rights of either subdivision because it is in their power to vote for the plan of government which they choose; this includes the possibility that they will vote not to unify" (Guste, Op. No. 90-556: 3). On another matter in which there existed various claims about the validity of the City-Parish Home Rule Charter, the attorney general cited the Louisiana constitution in supporting the validity of the charter and stated that:

> Every home rule charter or plan of government existing or adopted when this constitution is adopted shall remain in effect and *may be amended, modified, or repealed as provided therein.* (Guste, Op. No. 90-556A: 2; emphasis in original)

Consequently, city and parish legal representatives were confident of the new charter's legal standing, which was supported by opinions of the Louisiana attorney general. Yet, despite these legal opinions, Hebert initiated legal proceedings postconsolidation to challenge the standing of the consolidated government; he contended that the consolidation was flawed and therefore illegal because the Lafayette City Council never voted on the matter. Hebert was not alone in seeking legal remedies to his questions as several council members agreed with him to the extent that they filed a "prayer

requesting that the Writ be granted and made preemptory" (see Hebert 1997b: 1–3). Hebert filed a "petition for a writ of mandamus seeking to have the Lafayette City Council call and hold an election for the vacant office of Mayor and Council members" on the basis that city government was never legally dissolved (Dupuis 1998: 4).

The Fifteenth Judicial District Court of Louisiana ruled against Hebert and dismissed the case on the grounds that Hebert did not follow prescriptions for challenging such elections and concluded that "the plaintiff here should have filed his suit within thirty (30) days of the elections, which he has failed to do" (Hebert 1996a). Undaunted, Hebert continued the fight over the legality of the new consolidated government. Suffering defeat based on prescription did not satisfy the plaintiff's base allegation (dissolution of city government was illegal).

In June 1996, Hebert continued his legal challenge by filing a writ of review in the Third Circuit Court of Appeal (Hebert 1996b). Hebert's appeal centered on his raising of two errors with the District Court's decision: (1) that the prescription element is not applicable to an illegal election, and (2) that the court wrongly denied his writ of mandamus based on the inappropriate governing body, the parish, having called for the election on a city matter, which, as he contends, was a responsibility of the city (not the parish) (Hebert 1997a: 2–3).

The court decided to "not frustrate the public will . . . finding the . . . assignment of error to be without merit" (Hebert 1997a: 6). Thus, the Court of Appeal affirmed the previous findings from the District Court and dealt Hebert another loss in his quixotic quest to strike down Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government.

Surprisingly blind to the content of previous judicial rulings, Hebert appealed to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Two weeks removed from Circuit Court, Hebert filed an application for a writ of certiorari and review of the Circuit Court ruling with the Supreme Court (Hebert 1997b). Hebert's summary of arguments being tendered to the Supreme Court are based on the contention that "prescription/preemption does not apply," which centers on the argument that no election occurred because there was no authority in its being called, and "equal protection violations," which focus on the violation of equal protection of parish residents because votes were parishwide and not independent by each government subject to consolidation (Hebert 1997b: 3–4). As had previous courts hearing Hebert's challenges, the Louisiana Supreme Court denied his application without comment (Hebert 1997b). Thus, the saga of Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government and Hebert's continued futile challenges ended with very little fanfare. Consolidated government in Lafayette Parish Louisiana had arrived.

Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government: Conclusions

How has Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government served the community? One of the tangible outcomes is unified development and planning in Lafayette. Prior to consolidated government, citizens often witnessed the agencies of two overlapping jurisdictions with similar responsibilities feuding over areas of influence and infrastructure responsibilities. Cooperation was not the rule between employees and officials of city and parish government. With consolidation has come much more efficient government operations for employees and citizens. Citizens and businesses have benefited from a consolidated government because there is only one place to address concerns or questions. As Walter Comeaux observes, "consolidation allows us to speak as one voice, without a splinter-type approach; that in itself, is the strongest and most important point of consolidation" (Comeaux 1996, as quoted in Beardslee 1998). He further explains how consolidated government has benefited the community:

> Consolidation of city and parish governments has been tremendously successful in Lafayette. We brought in a $229 million bond proposition to the voters in 1997 and received their approval for sorely needed road and drainage improvements. All of these improvements were achieved by bonding existing local sales taxes. We are currently in the midst of unprecedented infrastructure improvements that this city has needed for many, many years. The Camellia Boulevard road and bridge project alone is a $45 million project that will drastically relieve traffic congestion in this city. This bridge and road project had been discussed and fought over since 1960. Consolidation made this important infrastructure project, as well as many, many others, become reality in Lafayette. In addition, the consolidation of the governments in Lafayette allows this community to speak to our state legislative delegation in Baton Rouge, as well as our Congressional delegation, with a unified voice. We have been tremendously successful in obtaining state and federal projects due to that unified voice. (Comeaux 1996, as quoted in Beardslee 1998)

Recognizing that Lafayette was destined to become a metropolitan parish, Jim Bradshaw suggests that "consolidation may work out such that the rural areas might actually get the power they were afraid they were going to lose, i.e., more concentration of population in these areas will give them greater say-so" (Bradshaw 2002). Thus, despite the trepidations of rural residents, consolidation may be the prescription that cures the urban-rural dichotomy that plagued Lafayette (as well as many other communities) for so long by forcing the community to think and act as one entity.

Why was Lafayette able to consolidate governments when others have consistently failed to do so? First, as is quite apparent, the civic elites were very unified in their approach to and goals for reforming local government in Lafayette. In addition, with little organized resistance, it appears that citizens received a constant, consistent, one-sided message about consolidation, that is, only the advantages associated with consolidation were promoted in public communications. In political campaigns, the well funded tend to promote their message with ease because there is no opposition to continuously question the political propaganda. The criteria and patterns set forth in the C^3 model largely appear to hold true for the events surrounding consolidated government in Lafayette. With the exception of a crisis climate and an accelerator event, the model provided a method for assessing which elements are vital to successful consolidation. Clearly, the lack of opposition, the patient, long-term, coordinated campaign led by the Greater Lafayette Chamber of Commerce, and community and business leaders who spoke as one voice proved pivotal in Lafayette's achieving a consolidated government; had these elements not been united, it is unlikely that Lafayette would be consolidated. The Lafayette case demonstrates that consolidation can succeed positively, that is, without government impotence or scandal, on its own merits if that message can be clearly conveyed to citizens.

Acknowledgments

I am deeply indebted to Robert Benoit of Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government for his tremendous assistance in this research. I also wish to thank those people in the Lafayette community who willingly gave their time to assist with this research: Ed Abell, Jim Bradshaw, Walter Comeaux, Rob Guidry, and Jeff Moss.

References

Abell, E.C. Jr. 2002. (Attorney. Chairman, Lafayette City-Parish Charter Commission, 1990; chair, Lafayette Parish Charter Commission, 1982.) Personal interviews, September.

Beardslee, P. 1998. "Questions and Answers on Consolidation." National Association of Counties. Available at www.naoc.org/pubs/research/briefs/consol.cfm (August 2002).

Benoit, R. 2002. (Director of planning, Consolidated Government, Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government.) Personal interviews and personal correspondence, August/September.

Bradshaw, J. 2002. (Senior editor, *Daily Advertiser*, Lafayette, Louisiana.) Personal interviews, August/September.

Consolidated Code (Lafayette City-Parish Consolidate Government Code of Ordinances). 2000. Section 1-01: Home Rule Charter; Section 1-04 (B): Consolidation of Governments; Section 2-01: Composition, Qualifications and Election; Section 2-17: Power to Levy Taxes; Section 3-09: Powers and Duties of the President; Section 8-01: Council Districts; Section 8-02: Continuation of Actions; Section 8-03: Special Districts; Section 8-04: Outstanding Indebtedness; Sections 4-07 (A, B, E, G, H): Utilities Department; Section 8-13: Election of Officials, subdivision B. Codified through Ordinance No. O-022-2002, Supplement No. 4 (Tallahassee, FL: Municipal Code Corporation). Available at http://fws.municode.com/CGI-BIN/om_isapi.dll?infobase=13173.NFO&softpage= newtestMainFrame2 (September 2002).

Decker, B. 2002. "Ex-Mayor Will Join State Political Immortals." *Advocate*, January 14. Available at www.theadvertiser.com/tt html/E7D22DC3-02B6-4125-BB5F-B4F1A995C6C.shtml (July/August 2002).

deKeyzer, G.R.O. n.d. "The Civil Law in Louisiana." *Louisiana Notary Association*. Available at www.lna.org/l_esprit/ civillaw.htm.

Dupuis, S. 1998. Memorandum to Lloyd C. Rochon, August 17.

Feiock, R.C., and J.B. Carr. 2000. "Private Incentives and Academic Entrepreneurship: The Promotion of City-County Consolidation." *Public Administration Quarterly* 24, no. 2: 235–45.

Fleischmann, A. 2000. "Regionalism and City-County Consolidation in Small Metro Areas." *State and Local Government Review* 32, no. 3: 213–26.

Guidry, R. 2002. (President and CEO, Greater Lafayette Chamber of Commerce.) Personal interviews, August/September.

Guste, W.J. Jr., and G.R. Ducote. 1990. Opinion No. 90-556, December 4.

———. 1991. Opinion No. 90-556A, January 15.

Hebert, A.M. 1996a. *Andrew M. Hebert v. Lafayette City Council et al.*, #961506, 15th Judicial District Court, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana, May 15.

———. 1996b. *Andrew M. Hebert v. Lafayette City Council et al.*, #W96-781, Court of Appeal, Third Circuit, State of Louisiana, June 10.

———. 1997a. *Andrew M. Hebert v. Lafayette City Council et al.*, 96-1341, Court of Appeal, Third Circuit, State of Louisiana, April 9.

———. 1997b. *Andrew M. Hebert v. Lafayette City Council et al.*, #97-C-1075, Part II, Section A, Supreme Court of Louisiana, State of Louisiana, April 23.

Huval, T. 2002. (Director, Lafayette Utilities System.) Personal correspondence, September.

KATC-TV. 2002. "News Report: Kenny Bowen Had Died." Available at www.katc.addr.com/cgi-bin/newspro/viewnews.cgi?search (September 2002).

La. R.S. (Louisiana Revised Statutes). Available at www.legis.state.la.us/ (September 2002).

§33:321. "Municipalities and Parishes: Chapter 2. Local Government, Part I. Mayor and Board of Aldermen, Subpart A. Adoption of Mayor-Board of Aldermen Form of Government, Municipalities Governed by Mayor-Board of Aldermen Form of Government."

§33:501. "Municipalities and Parishes: Part II. Commission Plan, Subpart A. Adoption of Commission Plan, Commission Plan Defined."

§33:641. "Municipalities and Parishes: Subpart D. Functions of Commission; Ordinances."

§33:1221. "Municipalities and Parishes: Part V. Police Jury, Election of Police Juries; Additional Members."

§33:1271. "Municipalities and Parishes: Part VI. Parish Commission Plan, Election to Adopt Commission Form of Government; Police Jury to Arrange Election; Re-submission."

§33:1391. "Municipalities and Parishes: Subparts C and D. Lafayette Parish and the City of Lafayette; Charter Commission; Plan for Unified City-Parish Government." Lafayette Convention and Visitors Commission. 2002. "History of Acadiana." Available at www.lafayettetravel.com/culture/history/ (August 2002).

Lafayette in a Century. 2002. "The Comprehensive Plan." Available at www.lafayettelinc.net/linc_introduction/history/History_home.htm (August 2002).

Louisiana House of Representatives. 1999a. *State and Local Government in Louisiana: An Overview. Eighth Revision*. Baton Rouge: State of Louisiana. Available at http://senate.legis.state.la.us/documents/constitution (August 2002).

———. 1999b. "Terms Defined." State Constitution, Article 6, Part 44," State of Louisiana. *State and Local Government in Louisiana: An Overview. Eighth Revision*. Baton Rouge: State of Louisiana. Available at http://house.legis.state.la.us/statelocal/ch3-1.htm (August 2002).

Louisiana State Constitution. "Local Governments." Article 6, Part 1, State of Louisiana; "Municipalities." Article 6, Part 2, State of Louisiana; "Home Rule Charter." Article 6, Part 5, State of Louisiana. "Special Districts and Local Public Agencies." Article 6, Part 16 [A], State of Louisiana. Available at www.legis.state.la.us/tsrs/CONST.htm (August 2002).

Moss, J.J. 1996. Memorandum to Councilmembers-Elect and Lafayette City Parish Council, January 18.

———. 1998. Memorandum to Glenn Weber, August 30.

Rosenbaum, W.A., and G.M. Kammerer. 1974. *Against Long Odds: The Theory and Practice of Successful Governmental Consolidation*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

8

Branch/North Branch, Minnesota

Citizen-Led Politics and City-City Consolidation: The Case of North Branch, Minnesota

Beth Walter Honadle

A decade ago the citizens of two small cities in east central Minnesota initiated what became Minnesota's first citizen-led municipal consolidation (Busse 1994). This chapter analyzes the geographical, political, and legal contexts surrounding this historic consolidation; the particular issues that drove consideration of this restructuring; the deflation of the old guard of political power that had perpetuated the separate cities; and the referendum stage, including particular events that fueled the hotly contested campaign.

Part 1: Elite Agenda Setting

This consolidation began and ended with citizens exercising their rights to petition their government and vote for change. It was nonelected local activists who placed consolidation on the public agenda. The consolidation was accomplished when the citizens voted overwhelmingly in a referendum to approve the consolidation. This case study is also a story about elected elites who fought desperately against consolidation, but whose machinations played into the hands of the proconsolidationists and were a call to arms for the apathetic majority.

Background

This section presents the geographic, historical, political, and legal context in which the consolidation proceeding took place. It briefly explains the institutional framework citizens had available to them to initiate a municipal



Department of Economics

Working Paper Series

The Economic Impact of City-County Consolidations: A Synthetic Control Approach

Joshua C. Hall

Josh Matti

Yang Zhou

Working Paper No. 17-08

This paper can be found at the College of Business and Economics Working Paper Series homepage:

http://business.wvu.edu/graduate-degrees/phd-economics/working-papers

The Economic Impact of City-County Consolidations: A Synthetic Control Approach

Joshua C. Hall *
West Virginia University

Josh Matti†
West Virginia University

Yang Zhou ‡
West Virginia University

March 29, 2017

Abstract

Although more rapid development is a primary motivation behind city-county consolidations, relatively few empirical papers explore the actual impact of consolidation on development. This study uses the synthetic control method (SCM) to examine the long-term impact of city-county consolidations on per capita income, population, and employment. The results from the three cases explored indicate that consolidation does not guarantee development and can actually have negative effects. Additionally, the effects vary based upon the county, time horizon, and development measure.

JEL Codes: H11, H70, R11, R58

Keywords: local governments; city-county consolidation; development; synthetic control method

*College of Business & Economics, Department of Economics, 1601 University Ave., PO Box 6025, Morgantown, WV 26506-6025, USA; Email: joshua.hall@mail.wvu.edu

†College of Business & Economics, Department of Economics, 1601 University Ave., PO Box 6025, Morgantown, WV 26506-6025, USA; Email: jomatti@mix.wvu.edu

‡College of Business & Economics, Department of Economics, 1601 University Ave., PO Box 6025, Morgantown, WV 26506-6025, USA; Email: ygzhou@mix.wvu.edu

[1]We thank seminar participants at West Virginia University.

1 Introduction

Although the United States has a rich history of local governments, there have been increasing calls for consolidation into regional forms of government. Reformers argue that consolidated governments would improve the efficiency of service delivery, solve equity problems, internalize spillovers, and foster economic development. One of the most widely discussed forms of local government consolidation is city-county consolidations. Although only 39 of the 166 attempted city-county consolidations in the United States since 1815 have successfully been implemented (Martin and Schiff, 2011), attempts at city-county consolidations remain popular. In the wake of the Great Recession, city-county consolidations have been seen as a way of economizing on government expenses and stimulating economic development.[1] A current example is the planned consolidation of the city of Syracuse with Onondaga County in upstate New York. A central motivation for consolidation is to foster economic development and reverse the trend of a declining population and workforce by establishing a broader tax base and a countywide land use plan (Sugiyama, 2017).

Although development is routinely cited as a motivation for consolidation, relatively little empirical research explores the actual development impacts of city-county consolidations. Among the small but growing literature are Feiock and Carr (1997), Carr and Feiock (1999), Carr et al. (2006), and Faulk and Schansberg (2009) who all use time-series or panel models to demonstrate that consolidation typically has no effect on employment or the number of businesses. Our paper contributes to the literature in two ways. First, we employ the synthetic control method (SCM), which is a generalization of the difference-in-differences model (Abadie et al., 2010). The model is well-suited to analyze the impact of unique events, such as city-county consolidations, over time. While previous studies compare growth in consolidated counties to state-wide trends or comparison counties defined in an ad hoc way, the SCM systematically defines a comparison case by weighting all counties in a state based upon a set of key predictor variables for development. Second, in addition to analyzing employment, we also include per capita personal income and population. With the rise of consumer cities (Glaeser et al., 2001; Glaeser and Gottlieb, 2006), these other factors of development beyond business activity and employment are increasingly important. A better understanding of the real development impacts of city-county consolidations will both contribute

[1] For a thorough treatment of the theoretical reasons for and against local government consolidations as well as an analysis of the case-study evidence, see Hall et al. (2016).

to the academic discussion and inform local governments considering consolidation.

2 Context

2.1 Theory

Proponents of local government consolidation point to three reasons for why consolidation promotes development. First, consolidation improves the comprehensive planning capacity of local governments and reduces socially inefficient competition. Larger governments can establish a specialized department focusing on economic development, which improves coordination and expertise (Fleischmann and Green, 1991). Rather than smaller governments competing with each other, a single larger government can facilitate cooperation between different regions. Second, consolidation simplifies the regulatory process. The result is reduced uncertainty and lower transaction costs for business activity (Carr and Feiock, 1999). For example, instead of having to obtain permits from multiple government agencies, with a unified government, a business deals with a single agency (Feiock and Carr, 1997). Third, consolidation allows for large regional development projects. If the costs of a large development project are borne within the boundaries of a city but the benefits spill over into a larger region, projects that are socially optimal will not be undertaken (Feiock et al., 1993). Additionally, consolidation expands the tax base, which helps in financing large development projects such as mass transit systems and sports stadiums (Feiock and Carr, 1997).

Although consolidation is argued to increase development, fragmentation could actually increase development. Kim and Jurey (2013) summarize the chain of events between fragmentation and development. First, fragmented governments promote competition between jurisdictions. Second, under competitive pressure, each jurisdiction seeks to reduce tax burdens while providing attractive amenities. Lastly, the appealing combination of low taxes and valuable services draws in new businesses and residents, which increases the growth rate for jobs, population, and income.

2.2 Empirics

Ultimately, the effect of city-county consolidations on development is an empirical question. The first paper to empirically examine the impact of a city-county consolidation over time is Feiock and Carr (1997). They use an interrupted time series design to analyze the growth in the number

of manufacturing, retail, and service establishments both before and after the Jacksonville-Duval County consolidation in Florida. Their results suggest that consolidation had no impact on growth in any sector. Expanding upon their previous work, Carr and Feiock (1999) assess the development impacts of nine city-county consolidations between 1967 and 1984. Using the same time series approach, they find no evidence of more rapid growth than statewide trends in the number of manufacturing, retail, and service establishments. With nine different cases, they are able to conclude that consolidation's non-impact on development is not sensitive to the extent of consolidation or differences between large and small metropolitan areas.

Subsequent research has expanded to include different sizes of businesses, employment, and payroll. Using an interrupted time series approach, Carr et al. (2006) find no effect of the Louisville-Jefferson County and the Lexington-Fayette County consolidations in Kentucky on employment and payroll for different-sized firms in the manufacturing, retail, and service sectors. Most recently, Faulk and Schansberg (2009) use a panel approach and find that consolidation in the Augusta-Richmond County, Kansas City-Wyandotte County, and Lafayette City-Lafayette Parish cases did not have a statistically significant impact on employment or the number of businesses. Although the existing empirical literature differs from this paper by using time series or panel methods instead of the synthetic control method, we explore the same city-county consolidations. Understanding the context of each consolidation is important for interpreting the synthetic control results.

2.3 Major City-County Consolidation Cases

The three consolidations examined are Lafayette City-Lafayette Parish Louisiana, Athens-Clarke County Georgia, and Augusta-Richmond County Georgia. These three cases[2] were selected because of the relatively populous size of the consolidated areas, their prominence in discussions about city-county consolidations, and consolidation in the 1990s, which allows us to observe the long term impacts of consolidation.

[2]Ideally, the Kansas City-Wyandotte County Kansas and Louisville-Jefferson County Kentucky consolidations would also be included. However, since these counties have the largest populations in their states, the SCM is not able to generate an appropriate synthetic for either of these cases.

Lafayette City-Lafayette Parish, Louisiana

As shown in Figure 1, Lafayette Parish is located in south-central Louisiana and is the second smallest parish in the state by land area. As shown in Table 1, Lafayette Parish is substantially wealthier and more populous than the average Louisiana parish. The parish's economic and population growth started in the 1940s with the city's ideal location for the petroleum industry. Since then, Lafayette's economy has diversified and become a regional technology and retail center. Unlike in the analytical model of Leland and Thurmaier (2005), the push for consolidation was not the result of a crisis climate. Instead, consolidation was viewed as the practical next step in completing the ongoing process of expanding the city's boundaries through annexation.

With support from the Greater Lafayette Chamber of Commerce and an overall positive outlook for greater professionalism and growth opportunities in a consolidated government, the consolidation passed by a wide margin. At the time of the consolidation referendum[3] in 1992, the parish had a population of 171,468 and the city 106,977 with 67% of city residents and 49% of residents living outside the city supporting the referendum. After the successful referendum, there was a four year transition period until the consolidated government became fully operational in 1996.

Athens-Clarke County, Georgia

As shown in Figure 2, Clarke County is located in northeastern Georgia. Despite being the smallest in area of Georgia's 159 counties, it is one of Georgia's most populous counties. At the time of the consolidation referendum[4] in 1990, the county had a population of 88,058 with the population about evenly split between the city and unincorporated areas. Many of the county's residents are students at the University of Georgia, and as shown in Table 2, the county has a substantial larger fraction of college graduates and government employees than the average county in Georgia. With a growing university, the county has enjoyed stable economic growth over time.

Unlike with the Lafayette case, historically there has been resistance to consolidating Athens and Clarke County. Consolidation referenda failed in 1966, 1969, 1972, and 1982. With the 1990 referendum, in order to ensure support from public employees in both the county and city governments and expedite the consolidation process, the consolidation charter included a provision

[3]For additional details, see Bacot (2004).

[4]For additional details, see Fleischmann (2000) and Durning et al. (2004).

guaranteeing that no public employee would lose their job. The provision also helped ease tensions between the two governments, which had been escalating in recent years and was a primary impetus for consolidation. Consolidation was viewed as a way to eliminate the competition between the governments in the provision of services and instead promote cooperation. The elimination of duplicate services was expected to increase efficiency and create a more conducive environment for economic development. Overall, the push for consolidation was not due to a crisis but a desire for greater professionalism and good governance.

With the pro-development outlook for the consolidation, both business leaders and the Quality Growth Task Force established by the local chamber of commerce were leading supporters of the consolidation. Support for the consolidation was evenly split between city and unincorporated residents with 57.5% of city residents and 59.9% of unincorporated residents supporting the referendum. Unlike with the Lafayette, Louisiana case, there was not a long transition period, and the consolidated government became operational in 1991.

Augusta-Richmond County, Georgia

As shown in Figure 2, Richmond County is located in eastern Georgia on the border with South Carolina. At the time of the consolidation referendum[5] in 1995, the county population was 200,027 with about $\frac{1}{4}$ of residents within Augusta city boundaries. Leading up to the referendum, the city of Augusta had experienced declines for several decades. With 'white flight' wealthy white residents living in the city moved to suburbs in unincorporated areas of the county or to other counties. With the decline in population and changing demographics, the city's tax base was shrinking and bankruptcy was looming. Leland and Thurmaier's (2005) crisis model of consolidation applies to the Augusta-Richmond County case as Augusta's severe financial crisis was a primary impetus for the successful 1995 referendum. In addition to avoiding bankruptcy and the subsequent service cuts and layoffs, the consolidation was pursued in order to eliminate the duplication of services and improve their overall quality.

Prior to the successful consolidation, there had been four failed referenda between 1971 and 1988. Thus, as with the Athens-Clarke County case, the 1995 consolidation charter ensured public employee job protection and wage equalization. In the midst of the crisis situation, the consolidation

[5]For additional details, see Fleischmann (2000) and Campbell et al. (2004).

referendum passed by a wide margin with 77% support among city voters and 62% support from voters in unincorporated areas. As with the other Georgia case, the consolidated government was swiftly implemented and fully operational the year after the referendum.

3 Synthetic Control Method

The Synthetic Control Method (SCM) invented by Abadie and Gardeazabal (2003) and further developed by Abadie et al. (2010) and Abadie et al. (2015) is a unique technique for investigating the specific effects of a particular social shock or institutional change. Government policy is a common shock so following Abadie et al. (2010) more recent research such as Marcus and Siedler (2015) and Chaurey (2016) continues to employ the SCM to evaluate the effect of a wide variety of government policies. The SCM works by calculating a synthetic counterfactual which could not happen and has not happened in the real world. Formally, the synthetic control method finds the optimal weights for each region in the donor pool by minimizing

$$(X_1 - X_0W)^{'}V(X_1 - X_0W) \tag{1}$$

where X_1 is a $(K \times 1)$ vector of pretreated values of K economic growth predictors for the treated region. X_0 is a $(K \times J)$ matrix containing the values of the same variables for the J possible control regions in the donor pool. V is a diagonal matrix with nonnegative components, and the values of the diagonal elements of V reflect the relative importance of the different growth predictors. The weights vector W^* is chosen to minimize Equation 1, subject to $w_j \geq 0 (j = 1, 2, ..., J)$ and $\sum_{j=1}^{J} w_j = 1$. The weights vector W^* defines the combination of all the other regions in the donor pool (Abadie and Gardeazabal, 2003). More specifically, in this research, the social shock is the city-county consolidation, the treated region is a county with a successful consolidation, and the treated year is the vote year of the consolidation.

There is a trade-off between overfitting and potentially unintended bias when doing the donor pool selection. Abadie and Gardeazabal (2003) mention that synthetic control results depend on the selection of regions which plausibly have similar economic characteristics of the one with the specific intervention; Abadie et al. (2015) also emphasize that restricting the donor pool could

help avoid interpolation biases. Another important reason to restrict the donor pool is to avoid overfitting (Grier and Maynard, 2016). However, at the same time, the donor pool selection might lead to unintended bias. In our research, we choose all other counties within the same state but without a consolidation as the control regions in the donor pool[6]. Using a large number of counties within the donor pool follows Munasib and Rickman (2015) who analyze the shale gas and oil boom using the SCM. Limiting the donor pool to counties within the same state is consistent with Faulk and Schansberg (2009) who use same-state counties as the comparison group in their panel model. As they point out, local government functions and structures are determined by state governments and thus vary across states. Therefore, including only counties within the same state ensures comparable local governments between the county under consideration and counties in the donor pool.

Further, in order to avoid mistaking random differences as real effects, a placebo test is necessary. The test investigates the other regions not experiencing the consolidation shock by the same method and checks whether it has a similar "treated effect" or not, but without the treated region in their donor pools (Abadie and Gardeazabal, 2003; Abadie et al., 2010). Since the population scale of every county within the same state varies, the relative difference between a county and its synthetic counterfactual rather than the absolute difference may provide a better comparison. Therefore, inspired by Adhikari and Alm (2016), we calculate a comparable relative difference by dividing the absolute difference by the synthetic counterfactual.

4 Data

Data for the outcome variables of total employment, per capita personal income, and population are collected at the county level for each year between 1970 and 2010 from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Per capita personal income is adjusted for inflation and is reflected in real 2010 dollars. In addition to the outcome variables, we also collected data for three types of

[6]Another trade-off with donor pool selection is between having an appropriate comparison group and potential spillover effects (Gobillon and Magnac, 2016). Areas adjacent to the treated region are natural controls but could experience spillover effects from the treated region. For example, if consolidation leads to better development prospects, businesses and residents from surrounding counties could move to the newly consolidated county. This effect would violate the SCM assumption that the shock only affects the treated region. Thus, following Pfeifer et al. (2016) who drop from the donor pool municipalities directly adjacent to their treated regions, in addition to our main results, we also perform an analysis with counties adjacent to the consolidated counties dropped from the donor pool. The results are similar and available upon request.

predictor variables in order to construct the synthetic control.

First, following the literature on city and county growth such as Leichenko (2001), Higgins et al. (2006), and Duranton and Puga (2014), we include the following demographic variables: the % of the adult population completing a 4-year degree, % foreign born, % black, % white, and % of the population 65 or older. The stock of college graduates is especially relevant as Glaeser and Saiz (2004) demonstrate that the proportion of college graduates living in a city is a strong predictor of income, productivity, and population growth. Additionally, % foreign born is relevant as Ottaviano and Peri (2006) find that cities with a greater diversity of countries of origin among residents have higher wages and productivity. The demographic variables all come from the U.S. Census Bureau decennial census data and are thus only available every 10 years. In order to have complete data for every year, we use simple linear interpolation for the years in between censuses.

The second set of predictor variables capture the natural environment and rural-urban environment. The natural amenity attractiveness of counties is able to explain a substantial amount of county-level employment and population growth (McGranahan, 1999). Thus, we collected data from the USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) Natural Amenities Scale. The scale accounts for the natural amenities that most people prefer such as warm and sunny winters, mild and low-humidity summers, proximity to water, and topographic variation. Since natural amenities change little over time, each county's score remains the same over time. We also include each county's rural-urban continuum code from the ERS because measures of urbanization and proximity to urban areas are associated with differences in income levels (Partridge et al., 2009) and population changes (Partridge et al., 2008). The ERS rural-urban continuum code is well suited to control for these effects because it captures both population levels and adjacency to metropolitan areas. The rural-urban continuum code was updated in 1974, 1983, 1993, and 2003. To avoid having years with missing data, each year that is not a reporting year is assigned the same value as the reported value from that decade. For example, all years in the 1970s are assigned the reported value from 1974.

Lastly, following several other synthetic control papers such as Abadie and Gardeazabal (2003) and Munasib and Rickman (2015), we include variables to reflect industry composition. Using SIC codes for 1970-2000 and NAICS codes from 2001-2010 from the BEA, we include the proportion of people employed in the government, manufacturing, and retail sectors. Several counties do not

have sector data available for each year over the sample. After dropping these counties as well as other consolidated counties, the donor pool for Georgia contains 120 counties while the donor pool for Louisiana contains 48 counties.

Descriptive statistics of Lafayette and the other 48 counties in Louisiana with complete data available are reported in Table 1. Descriptive statistics of Clarke, Richmond, and the other 120 counties in Georgia with complete data available are reported in Table 2.

5 Results

5.1 Lafayette, LA

The SCM results for Lafayette, LA are shown in Figure 3. The figure shows pre-consolidation and post-consolidation[7] comparisons of actual to synthetic control per capita personal income, population, and total employment estimates. The relatively close fit between Lafayette and the synthetic during the pre-consolidation years suggests that the synthetic Lafayette is an appropriate counterfactual for Lafayette. Post-consolidation actual per capita personal income, population, and total employment all exceed the synthetic control estimates, suggesting that consolidation had a broadly positive impact on development.

The placebo tests indicate strong evidence for a positive effect of consolidation in all three areas of development. The placebo tests with constant values are shown in Figure 4 while the placebo tests with percentage are shown in Figure 5. Each black line is the difference between the actual and synthetic Lafayette in terms of per capita personal income, population, and total employment. Each gray line is the difference between the respective donor county and its synthetic control in terms of per capita personal income, population, and total employment. Since in each case, the black line lies above the mass of gray lines centered around zero during the post-consolidation period, there is strong evidence that consolidation had a positive effect on development in Lafayette both in magnitude and percentage terms.

One explanation for the development success of the Lafayette consolidation is with regional development projects, which is discussed in the theory subsection. As described in Bacot (2004),

[7]Although the consolidated government was not fully functional until 1996, the year of the referendum (1992) is used as the treatment year because between 1992 and 1996 there was a transition to the consolidated government.

shortly after the consolidation, the new government was able to bring in a $229 million bond for needed road and drainage improvements. Following consolidation there were many infrastructure improvements, such as the $45 million Camellia Boulevard road and bridge project meant to decrease traffic congestion in the city. More infrastructure spending following consolidation is consistent with Solé-Ollé (2006) who finds evidence of spillovers arising from residents in neighboring jurisdictions crowding into another jurisdiction's facilities. In addition to benefitting from larger, regional infrastructure improvements that may not have been implemented without consolidation, Lafayette also benefitted from improved coordination. Instead of competing as separate jurisdictions, the consolidated government became more successful at obtaining funds for projects from state and federal governments (Bacot, 2004).

5.2 Clarke, GA

The SCM results for Clarke, GA are shown in Figure 6. The figure shows pre-consolidation and post-consolidation comparisons of actual to synthetic control per capita personal income, population, and total employment estimates. The close fit between Clarke and the synthetic during the pre-consolidation years suggests that the synthetic Clarke is an appropriate counterfactual for Clarke. Post-consolidation actual levels for all three variables are less than the synthetic control estimates, suggesting that consolidation had a broadly negative impact on development.

However, the placebo tests provide only weak support that the negative effects are non-random. The placebo tests with constant values are shown in Figure 7 while the placebo tests with percentage are shown in Figure 8. Since with population and total employment, the black line is centered around zero in the middle of the distribution of gray lines during the post-consolidation period, there is no evidence that consolidation had a non-random negative effect on population and total employment in either magnitude or percentage terms. However, there is weak evidence supporting the negative effect of consolidation on per capita personal income.

The result of negative impacts is consistent with previous case-study research. In surveys of county and city public employees both before and after consolidation, Durning (1995) finds that public employees expected the consolidated government to be inferior in terms of efficiency and economic growth and that their views worsened after the consolidation. Selden and Campbell (2000) find that the government's overall operating expenditure increased after consolidation, although

certain areas of government expenditure declined. A more conducive growth environment brought about by more efficient government services was not realized. The results from the synthetic control method of no effect or a negative effect of consolidation on development are consistent with the previous findings of no change or decreases in the efficiency of service provision.

5.3 Richmond, GA

The SCM results for Richmond, GA are shown in Figure 9. The figure shows pre-consolidation and post-consolidation comparisons of actual to synthetic control per capita personal income, population, and total employment estimates. There is a close fit between Richmond and the synthetic during the pre-consolidation years except for the years immediately leading up to the referendum. Due to the severe financial crisis leading up to the referendum, this gap is expected. Overall, the pre-consolidation years for Richmond and the synthetic are closely matched. Post-consolidation actual levels for all three variables are less than the synthetic control estimates, suggesting that consolidation had a broadly negative impact on development. However, the negative impact of consolidation on per capita personal income was short-lived since the actual Richmond levels return back to those of the synthetic within 10 years of the consolidation.

The placebo tests indicate that the negative effects of consolidation on per capita income, population, and total employment vary in their distinction from random effects. The placebo tests with constant values are shown in Figure 10 while the placebo tests with percentage are shown in Figure 11. There is no evidence that consolidation negatively affected per capita personal income either in absolute magnitude or percentage terms in a way that differs from random. However, there is strong evidence that consolidation negatively impacted population and moderate evidence for a negative impact on total employment.

The lack of evidence to support a positive effect of consolidation on development is consistent with Taylor et al. (2017) who use an interrupted time series approach to analyze the impact of consolidation in three cases including Richmond. They find that the total amount of government spending increased after consolidation, although not in a statistically significant way. The consolidated government did not provide more efficient services to create an environment conducive to more rapid development.

5.4 Robustness Check

The main results use donor pools of all other counties in the same state that are not consolidated and that have complete data. However, counties that consolidate may differ in significant ways from counties that never attempt consolidation. In Leland and Thurmaier's (2005) analytical model, consolidation attempts stem from crisis situations and perceptions that existing political structures are incapable of promoting subsequent development. Thus, including in the donor pools counties that have never attempted consolidation could produce negatively biased effects of consolidation on development. The negative effects found in both Georgia cases could simply be due to ongoing and anticipated development problems that other areas never attempting consolidation did not face.

In order to control for this potential bias, we repeat the analysis for Athens-Clarke County and Augusta-Richmond County[8] but construct the donor pool based upon the Georgia counties with unsuccessful consolidations shown in Table 3. After dropping Athens, Clarke, and Muscogee because of subsequent successful consolidations and two other counties with incomplete data, the new donor pool consists of 11 counties.

Figures 12 and 15 display the SCM results for Athens-Clarke County and Augusta-Richmond County. With the exception of population in Clarke County, the results with the 11 county donor pool match the main findings. Post-consolidation actual levels tend to be less than the synthetic control estimates, confirming the negative effect of consolidation on development. However, as with the main findings, the results are not always different from random. Figures 13, 14, 16, and 17 display the placebo tests. Matching the main findings, for Clarke County, consolidation has an effect differing from random only with per capita personal income. For Richmond County, consistent with the main findings, there is no non-random effect with income but there is with population and employment. Based upon the SCM results and placebo tests, the results are robust to the inclusion of only counties with failed consolidation attempts in the donor pool.

6 Conclusion

Previous research has used time series and panel approaches to estimate the impact of city-county consolidations on employment and business activity. Collectively, this small but growing literature

[8]We do not re-examine Lafayette because there are no failed consolidation attempts in Louisiana (Murphy, 2012).

finds that consolidation has no impact on development. Using the synthetic control method, we contribute to the literature by exploring the impact of consolidation on per capita personal income, population, and employment in Lafayette City-Lafayette Parish Louisiana, Athens-Clarke County Georgia, and Augusta-Richmond County Georgia. The results reveal that development impacts vary across consolidations.

Lafayette experienced a strong increase in all three areas of development following consolidation. However, both Georgia consolidation cases experienced declines. The impact of consolidation on development can also vary based upon time horizon and how development is measured. For example, in the Augusta-Richmond case, although per capita personal income initially falls after consolidation, it returns to its expected level within 10 years. Additionally, for the Augusta-Richmond case, the effect on per capita personal income is not different from random but for population and total employment consolidation has a strong negative effect. Overall, the results indicate that consolidation does not guarantee development, even when consolidation is not sought as a solution to a crisis. Although Lafayette experienced development increases after consolidation, Athens-Clarke County did not. Additionally, consolidation is not a guaranteed solution to crises. Based upon the negative findings with the Augusta-Richmond case, present-day local governments seeking consolidation as a way of reversing negative development trends, such as the proposed Syracuse-Onondaga County consolidation, should be careful about viewing consolidation as a panacea for development problems.

References

Abadie, A., Diamond, A., and Hainmueller, J. (2010). Synthetic control methods for comparative case studies: Estimating the effect of California's tobacco control program. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 105(490):493–505.

Abadie, A., Diamond, A., and Hainmueller, J. (2015). Comparative politics and the synthetic control method. *American Journal of Political Science*, 59(2):495–510.

Abadie, A. and Gardeazabal, J. (2003). The economic costs of conflict: A case study of the Basque Country. *American Economic Review*, 93(1):113–132.

Adhikari, B. and Alm, J. (2016). Evaluating the economic effects of flat tax reforms using synthetic control methods. *Southern Economic Journal*, 83(2):437–463.

Bacot, H. (2004). City-parish consolidated government: Lafayette Parish and the city of Lafayette, Louisiana. *Case Studies of City-County Consolidation: Reshaping the Local Government Landscape, edited by Suzanne M. Leland and Kurt M. Thurmaier*, pages 129–54.

Campbell, R. W., Gillespie, W. L., and Durning, D. (2004). Financial crisis, racial accommodation, and the consolidation of Augusta and Richmond, Georgia. *Case Studies of City-County Consolidation: Reshaping the Local Government Landscape, edited by Suzanne M. Leland and Kurt M. Thurmaier*, pages 193–22.

Carr, J. B., Bae, S.-S., and Lu, W. (2006). City-county government and promises of economic development: A tale of two cities. *State and Local Government Review*, 38(3):131–141.

Carr, J. B. and Feiock, R. C. (1999). Metropolitan government and economic development. *Urban Affairs Review*, 34(3):476–488.

Chaurey, R. (2016). Location-based tax incentives: Evidence from India. *Journal of Public Economics*, Forthcoming.

Duranton, G. and Puga, D. (2014). Chapter 5 - the growth of cities. *Handbook of Economic Growth, Elsevier, Volume 2, edited by Philippe Aghion and Steven N. Durlauf*, pages 781–853.

Durning, D. (1995). The effects of city-county government consolidation: The perspectives of united government employees in Athens-Clarke County, Georgia. *Public Administration Quarterly*, 19(3):272–298.

Durning, D., Gillespie, W., and Campbell, R. (2004). The better way: The unification of Athens and Clarke, Georgia. *Case Studies of City-County Consolidation: Reshaping the Local Government Landscape, edited by Suzanne M. Leland and Kurt M. Thurmaier*, pages 103–28.

Faulk, D. and Schansberg, E. (2009). An examination of selected economic development outcomes from consolidation. *State and Local Government Review*, 41(3):193–200.

Feiock, R. C. and Carr, J. B. (1997). A reassessment of city/county consolidation: Economic development impacts. *State and Local Government Review*, 29(3):166–171.

Feiock, R. C., Dubnick, M., and Mitchell, J. (1993). State economic development policies and national economic growth. *Public Administration Quarterly*, 17(1):55–67.

Fleischmann, A. (2000). Regionalism and city-county consolidation in small metro areas. *State and Local Government Review*, 32(3):213–226.

Fleischmann, A. and Green, G. P. (1991). Organizing local agencies to promote economic development. *American Review of Public Administration*, 21(1):1–15.

Glaeser, E. L. and Gottlieb, J. D. (2006). Urban resurgence and the consumer city. *Urban Studies*, 43(8):1275–1299.

Glaeser, E. L., Kolko, J., and Saiz, A. (2001). Consumer city. *Journal of Economic Geography*, 1(1):27–50.

Gobillon, L. and Magnac, T. (2016). Regional policy evaluation: Interactive fixed effects and synthetic controls. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 98(3):535–551.

Grier, K. and Maynard, N. (2016). The economic consequences of Hugo Chavez: A synthetic control analysis. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 125:1–21.

Hall, J., Matti, J., and Zhou, Y. (2016). Regionalization and consolidation of municipal taxes and services. Technical Report 16–20, West Virginia University, Morgantown WV.

Higgins, M. J., Levy, D., and Young, A. T. (2006). Growth and convergence across the United States: Evidence from county-level data. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 88(4):671–681.

Kim, J. H. and Jurey, N. (2013). Local and regional governance structures: Fiscal, economic, equity, and environmental outcomes. *Journal of Planning Literature*, 28(2):111–123.

Leichenko, R. M. (2001). Growth and change in US cities and suburbs. *Growth and Change*, 32(3):326–354.

Leland, S. and Thurmaier, K. (2005). When efficiency is unbelievable: Normative lessons from 30 years of city-county consolidations. *Public Administration Review*, pages 475–489.

Marcus, J. and Siedler, T. (2015). Reducing binge drinking? The effect of a ban on late-night off-premise alcohol sales on alcohol-related hospital stays in Germany. *Journal of Public Economics*, 123:55–77.

Martin, L. L. and Schiff, J. H. (2011). City–county consolidations: Promise versus performance. *State and Local Government Review*, 43(2):167–177.

McGranahan, D. A. (1999). Natural amenities drive rural population change. Technical Report 781, US Department of Agriculture, Washington DC.

Munasib, A. and Rickman, D. S. (2015). Regional economic impacts of the shale gas and tight oil boom: A synthetic control analysis. *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, 50:1–17.

Murphy, K. (2012). Reshaping county government: A look at city-county consolidation. *National Association of Counties, Washington, DC.*

Ottaviano, G. I. and Peri, G. (2006). The economic value of cultural diversity: Evidence from US cities. *Journal of Economic Geography*, 6(1):9–44.

Partridge, M. D., Rickman, D. S., Ali, K., and Olfert, M. R. (2008). Lost in space: Population growth in the American hinterlands and small cities. *Journal of Economic Geography*, 8(6):727–757.

Partridge, M. D., Rickman, D. S., Ali, K., and Olfert, M. R. (2009). Agglomeration spillovers and wage and housing cost gradients across the urban hierarchy. *Journal of International Economics*, 78(1):126–140.

Pfeifer, G., Wahl, F., and Marczak, M. (2016). Illuminating the world cup effect: Night lights evidence from south africa. Technical report, Hohenheim Discussion Papers in Business, Economics and Social Sciences.

Selden, S. C. and Campbell, R. W. (2000). The expenditure impacts of unification in a small Georgia county: A contingency perspective of city-county consolidation. *Public Administration Quarterly*, 24(2):169–201.

Solé-Ollé, A. (2006). Expenditure spillovers and fiscal interactions: Empirical evidence from local governments in Spain. *Journal of Urban Economics*, 59(1):32–53.

Sugiyama, S. (2017). Here's what the planned Syracuse-Onondaga County government merger looks like. *Daily Orange*, February:Online.

Taylor, C. D., Faulk, D., and Schaal, P. (2017). Where are the cost savings in citycounty consolidation? *Journal of Urban Affairs*, Forthcoming.

Tables and Figures

Table 1: Summary Statistics of Lafayette and Louisiana

Lafayette	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**Min.**	**Max.**
Per Capita Income ($)	30629	7170	17495	46581
Population	169875	29667	111926	222147
Total Employment	113907	36255	48423	175259
Post-secondary (%)	22.41	4.14	13.50	29.00
Foreign Born (%)	2.29	0.81	0.55	4.11
Black (%)	22.57	1.65	20.24	25.76
White (%)	75.43	2.94	69.37	78.75
Elderly Population (%)	8.15	1.46	5.86	10.28
Government Sector (%)	10.87	2.01	8.76	16.38
Retail Sector (%)	16.21	3.01	10.55	19.37
Manufacturing Sector (%)	4.68	0.59	3.64	5.59
Rural&Urban Code	2.76	0.44	2	3
Natural Amenities Scale	-2.47	0	-2.47	-2.47
Louisiana	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**Min.**	**Max.**
Per Capita Income ($)	23073	6114	11369	57726
Population	63387	74408	7725	470047
Total Employment	28262	40598	2469	275497
Post-secondary (%)	11.45	5.17	3.30	34.62
Foreign Born (%)	1.19	1.16	0	11.04
Black (%)	29.77	13.46	3.73	69.03
White (%)	68.55	13.09	28.93	95.11
Elderly Population (%)	11.70	2.89	4.22	18.51
Government Sector (%)	20.72	9.78	8.76	86.70
Retail Sector (%)	14.00	3.56	4.11	24.30
Manufacturing Sector (%)	12.51	8.22	0.59	45.74
Rural&Urban Code	4.54	2.13	0	9
Natural Amenities Scale	-0.37	0.88	-2.47	1.63

Table values reflect yearly averages from 1970-2010. The Louisiana subsection of the table includes the average from all 49 counties. Thus, the total observations for Lafayette is 41 while for Louisiana it is 2009.

Table 2: Summary Statistics of Clarke, Richmond and Georgia

Clarke	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**Min.**	**Max.**
Per Capita Income ($)	24229	2807	18258	27847
Population	89569	15658	65494	117469
Total Employment	61680	14903	36101	86058
Post-secondary (%)	36.40	3.52	27.80	39.80
Foreign Born (%)	5.44	3.09	1.70	10.92
Black (%)	24.98	2.33	19.65	27.25
White (%)	70.33	5.57	61.89	79.61
Elderly Population (%)	7.95	0.72	5.94	8.63
Government Sector (%)	27.01	1.74	23.53	30.29
Retail Sector (%)	15.40	3.43	10.06	21.00
Manufacturing Sector (%)	17.44	5.28	7.84	24.52
Rural&Urban Code	3.49	0.87	3	5
Natural Amenities Scale	-0.71	0	-0.71	-0.71
Richmond	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**Min.**	**Max.**
Per Capita Income ($)	26490	3301	20049	31046
Population	187352	14449	154835	204164
Total Employment	118140	16060	88766	135944
Post-secondary (%)	16.59	2.72	10.90	20.39
Foreign Born (%)	3.10	0.49	1.54	3.59
Black (%)	42.78	7.32	29.93	54.17
White (%)	53.85	8.82	39.70	69.13
Elderly Population (%)	9.56	1.46	6.64	11.33
Government Sector (%)	32.48	4.14	28.16	41.14
Retail Sector (%)	14.40	3.17	8.11	18.35
Manufacturing Sector (%)	11.27	2.96	5.74	15.78
Rural&Urban Code	2	0	2	2
Natural Amenities Scale	0.02	0	0.02	0.02
Georgia	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**Min.**	**Max.**
Per Capita Income ($)	24133	6319	11251	73835
Population	52128	102394	2796	926038
Total Employment	28747	80734	984	959204
Post-secondary (%)	12.10	7.12	2.10	48.58
Foreign Born (%)	1.96	2.60	0	25.60
Black (%)	25.36	16.17	0	67.12
White (%)	72.53	16.16	18.87	99.99
Elderly Population (%)	11.38	2.85	3.17	26.57
Government Sector (%)	17.28	7.88	6.97	80.29
Retail Sector (%)	13.38	3.87	3.84	29.70
Manufacturing Sector (%)	21.60	11.84	0.98	59.87
Rural&Urban Code	5.08	2.64	0	9
Natural Amenities Scale	0.33	0.97	-1.42	3.11

Table values reflect yearly averages from 1970-2010. The Georgia subsection of the table includes the average from all 122 counties. Thus, the total observations for Clarke and Richmond is 41 while for Georgia it is 5002.

Table 3: City-County Consolidation Referenda in Georgia

City/County	Failed Referenda	Successful Referenda	11 Counties
Albany/Dougherty County	1954/1956		Y
Athens/Clarke County	1966/1969/1972/1982	1990	
Augusta/Richmond County	1971/1974/1976/1988	1995	
Brunswick/Glynn County	1969/1987		Y
Columbus/Muscogee County	1962	1970	
Conyers/Rockdale County	1989		Y
Cusseta/Chattahoochee County		2003	
Douglasville/Douglas County	1994		Y
Georgetown/Quitman County		2006	
Griffin/Spalding County	1991/1997		Y
Gainesville/Hall County	2001		Y
Hawkinsville/Pulaski County	2000		
Lakeland/Lanier County	1986		
Macon/Bibb County	1933/1960/1972/1976		Y
Metter/Candler County	1994		Y
Preston/Webster County		2008	
Savannah/Chatham County	1973		Y
Statenville/Echols County		2008	
Tifton/Tift County	1984		Y
Waycross/Ware County	1998		Y

Sources:

Murphy K. (2012). Reshaping county government: A look at city-county consolidation. *National Association of Counties, Washington, DC.*

Durning, D., Gillespie, W., and Campbell, R. (2004). The Better Way: The Unification of Athens and Clarke, Georgia. *Case Studies of CityCounty Consolidation: Reshaping the Local Government Landscape*, 103-28.

Campbell, R., Gillespie, W., and Durning, D. (2004). Augusta/Richmond County, Georgia. *Case Studies of CityCounty Consolidation: Reshaping the Local Government Landscape*, 103-28.

Table 4: Summary Statistics of Clarke, Richmond and the 11 Counties with Failed Referenda in Georgia

Variables	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**Min.**	**Max.**
Per Capita Income ($)	26111	5176	14384	41844
Population	90592	62237	6328	265896
Total Employment	51981	40693	2786	182413
Post-secondary (%)	16.57	7.70	5.10	39.80
Foreign Born (%)	3.03	3.08	0.11	16.16
Black (%)	29.01	13.00	5.43	67.12
White (%)	68.03	13.11	29.59	94.09
Elderly Population (%)	10.73	2.67	5.65	16.43
Government Sector (%)	18.21	6.13	8.38	41.14
Retail Sector (%)	16.01	3.43	8.10	25.31
Manufacturing Sector (%)	16.08	7.88	4.43	44.87
Rural&Urban Code	3.47	2.08	0	7
Natural Amenities Scale	0.42	0.90	-0.71	2.06

Table values reflect yearly averages from 1970-2010. This table includes the average from Clarke, Richmond and the other 11 counties having failed referenda with available data. Thus, the total observations is 533.

Figure 1: Lafayette and Louisiana Map



Figure 2: Clarke (Athens), Richmond (Augusta) and Georgia Map

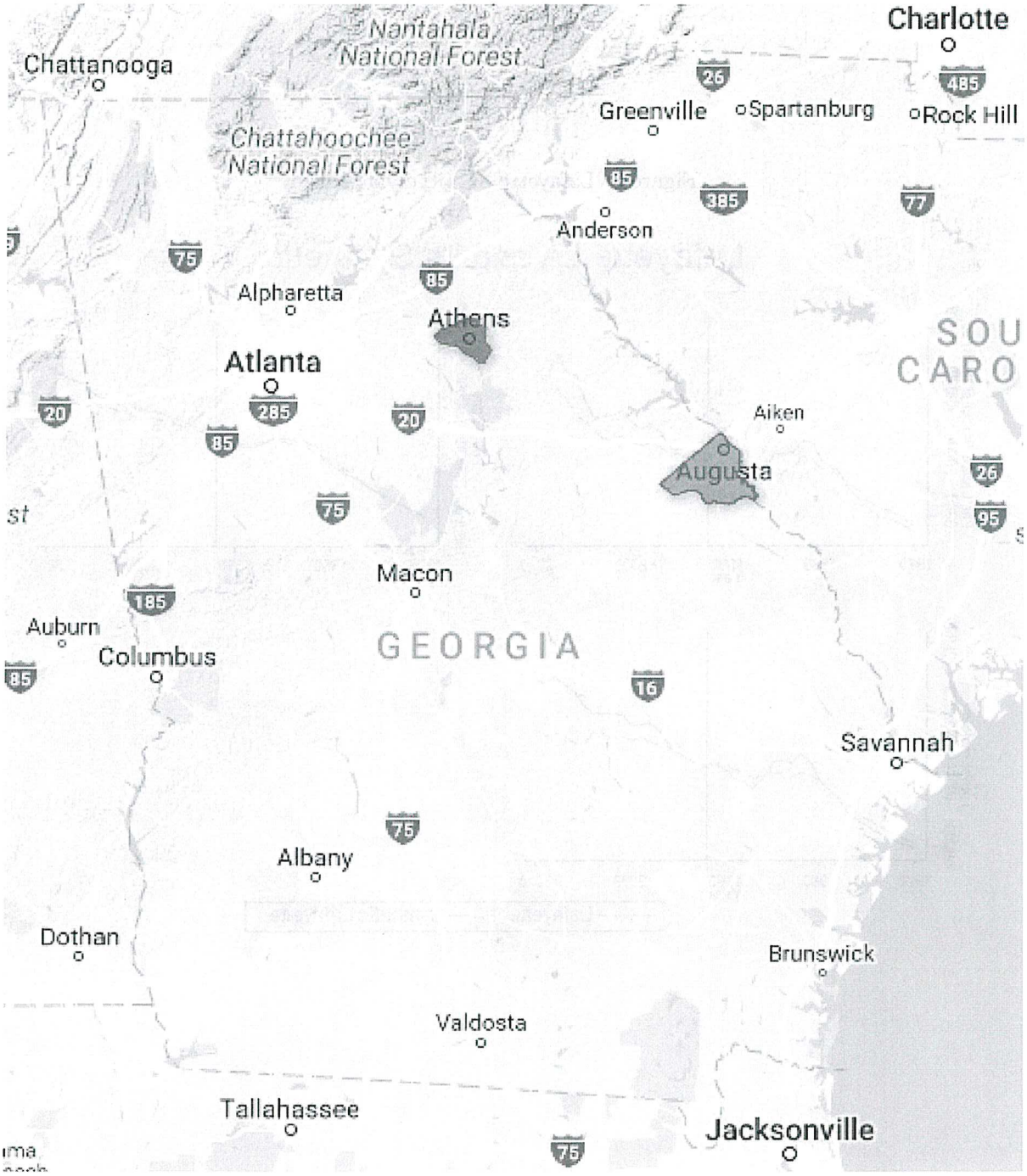


Figure 3: Lafayette and its Synthetic

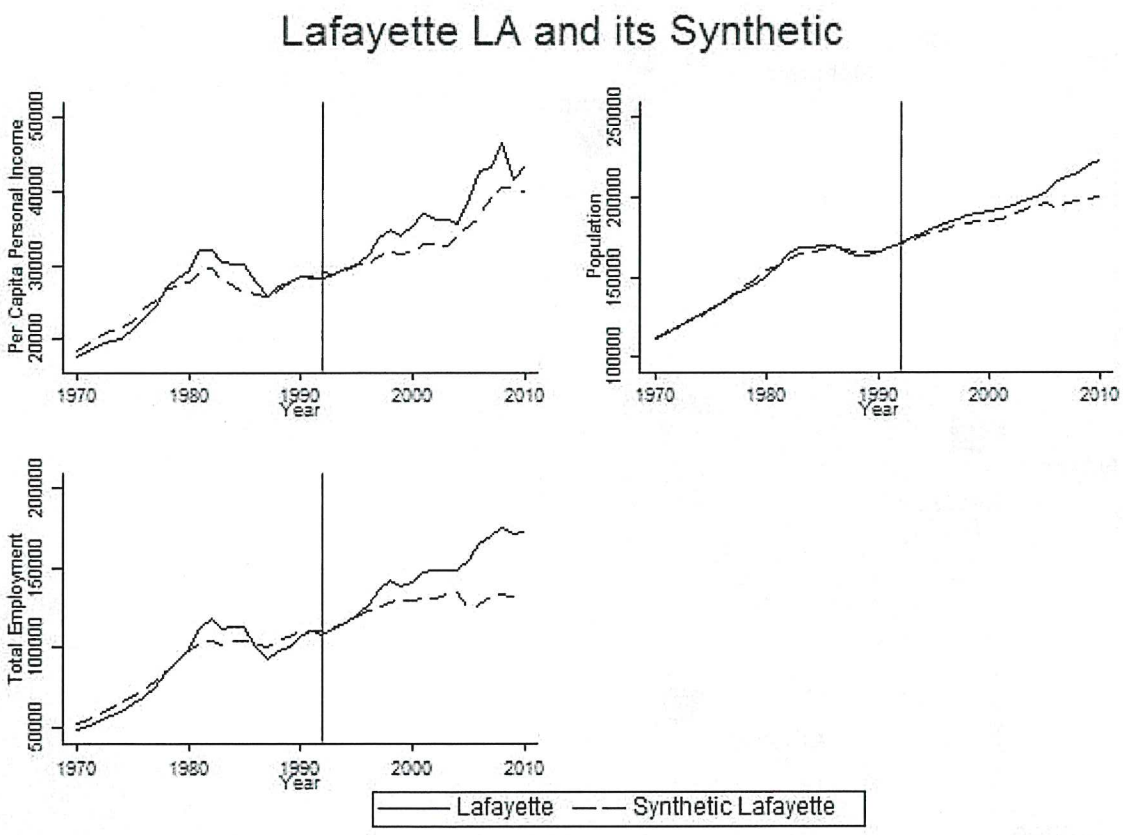


Figure 4: Placebo Tests of Lafayette

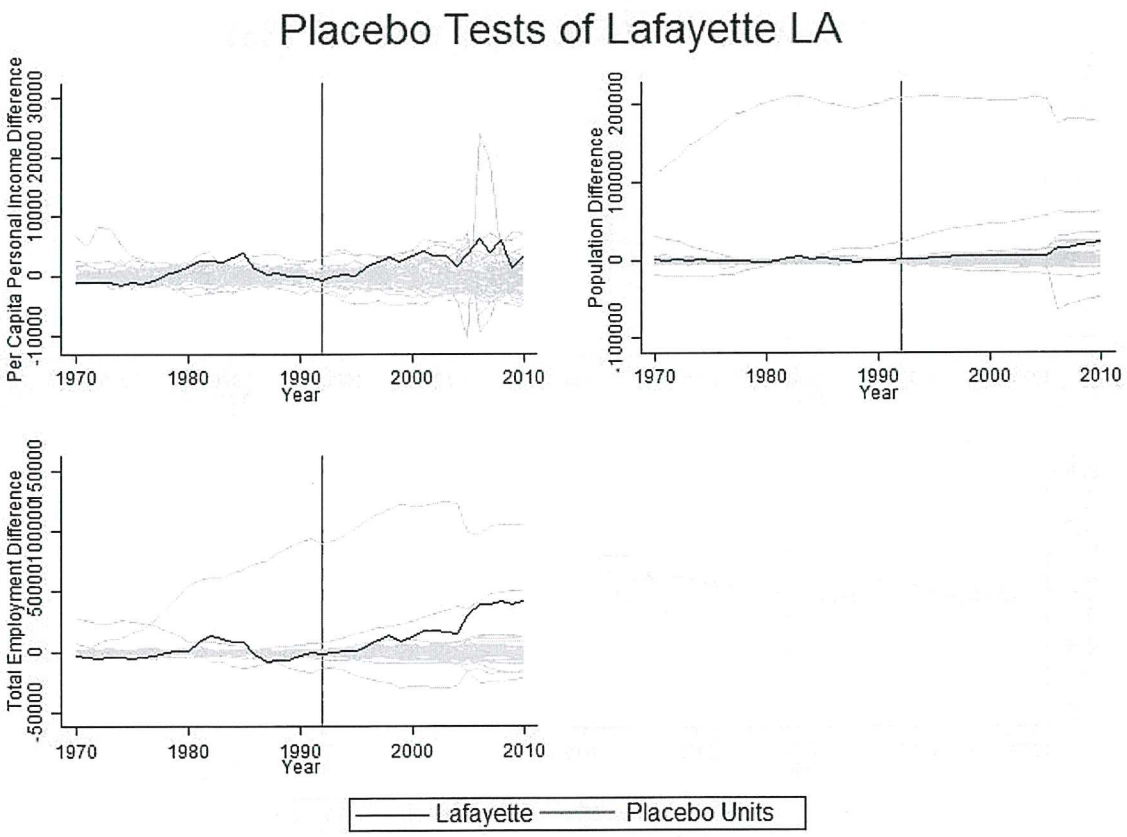


Figure 5: Placebo Tests of Lafayette (Percentage)

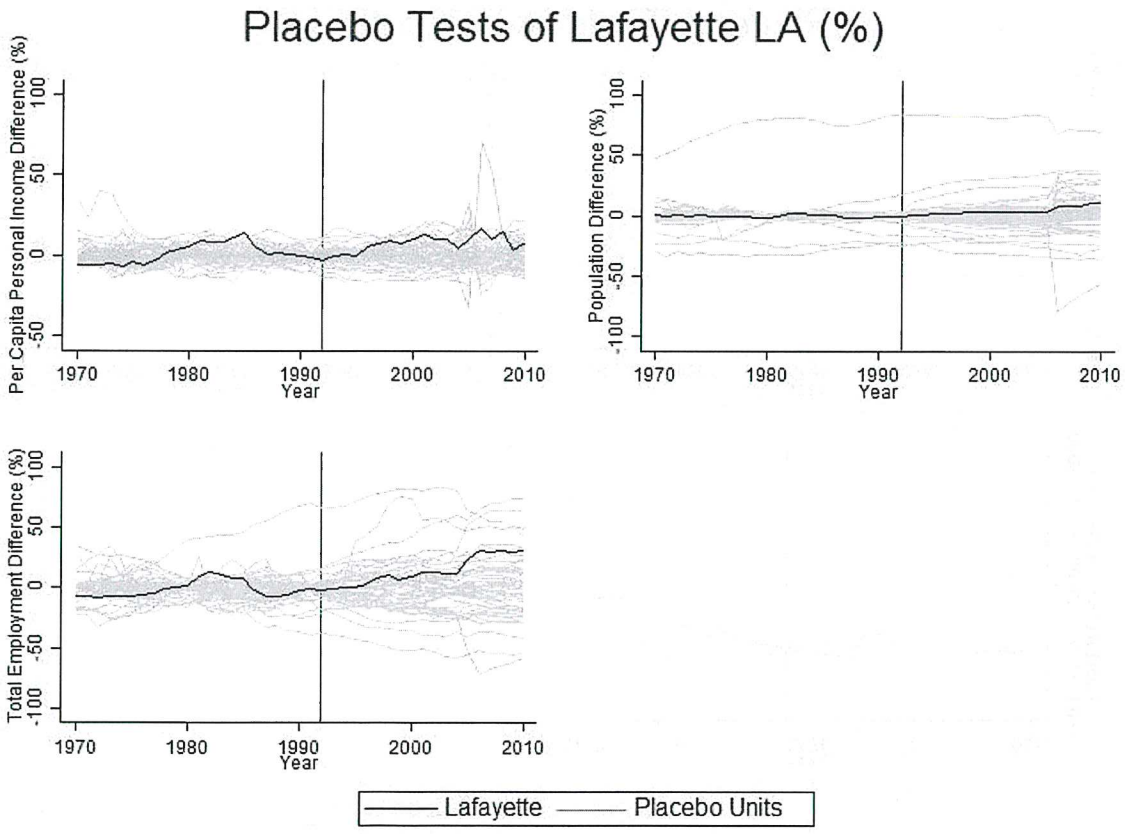


Figure 6: Clarke and its Synthetic

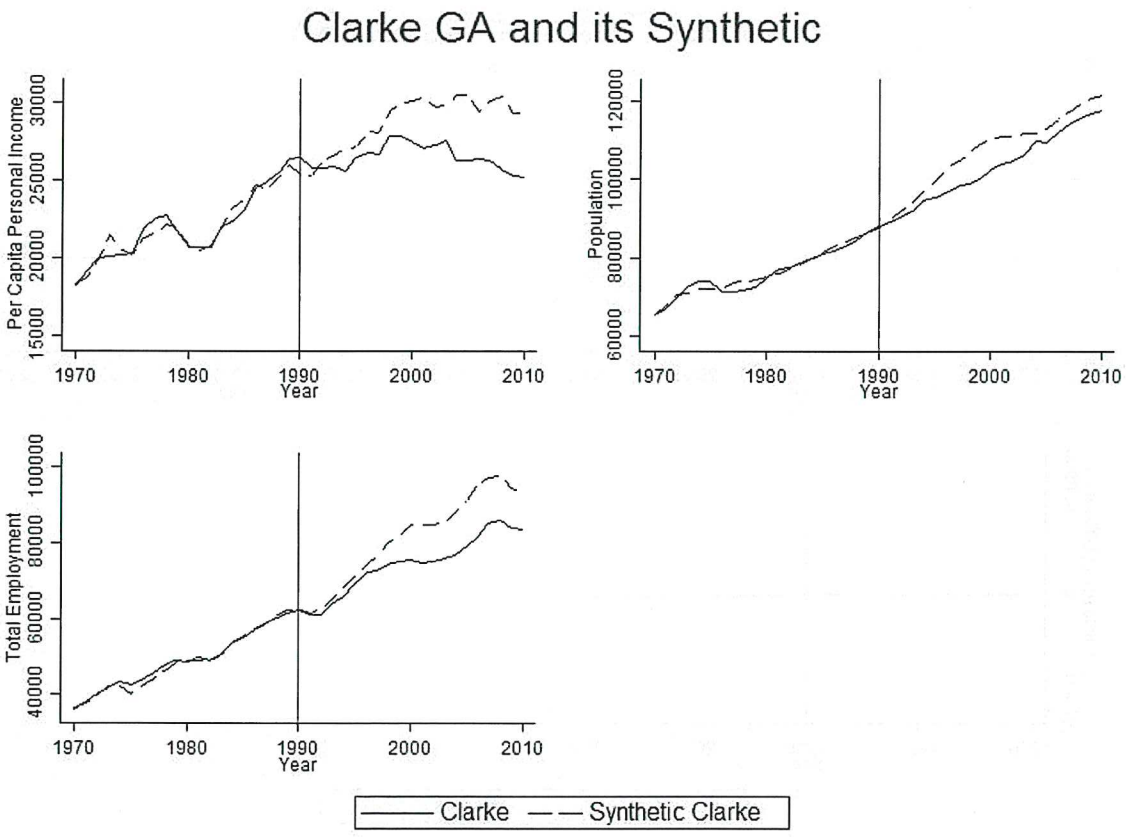


Figure 7: Placebo Tests of Clarke

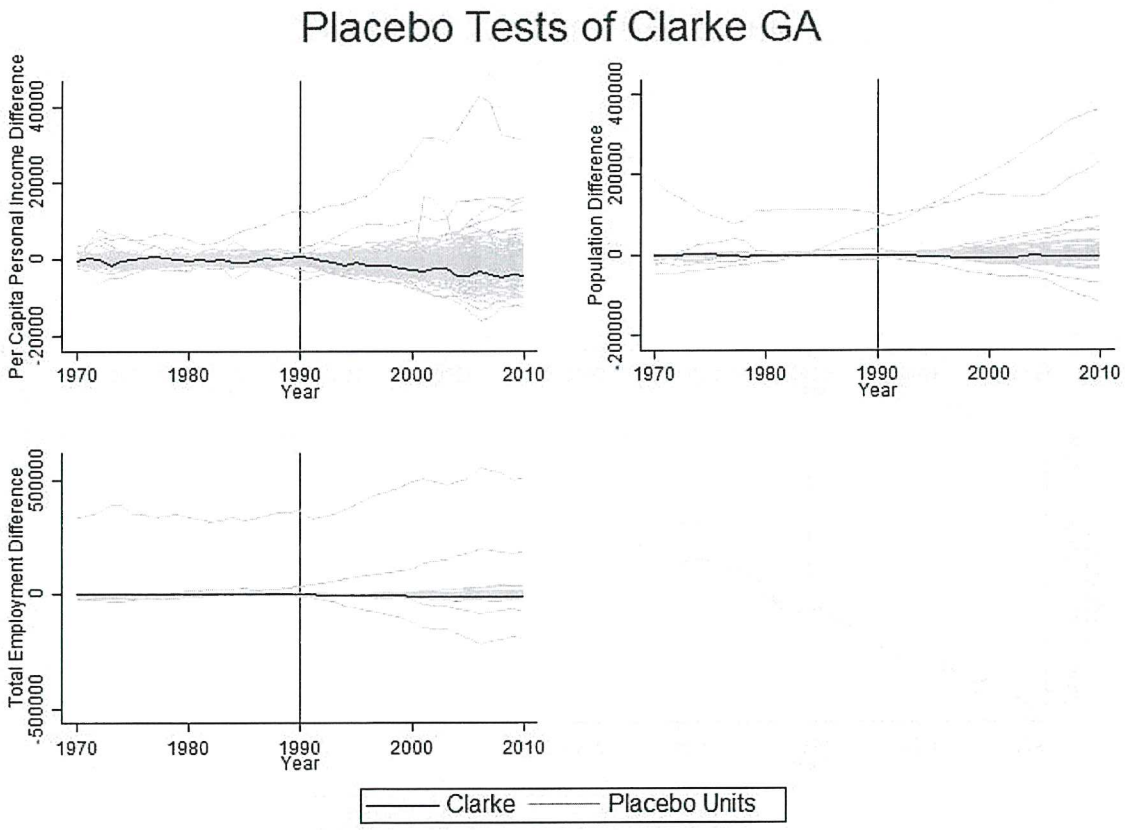


Figure 8: Placebo Tests of Clarke (Percentage)

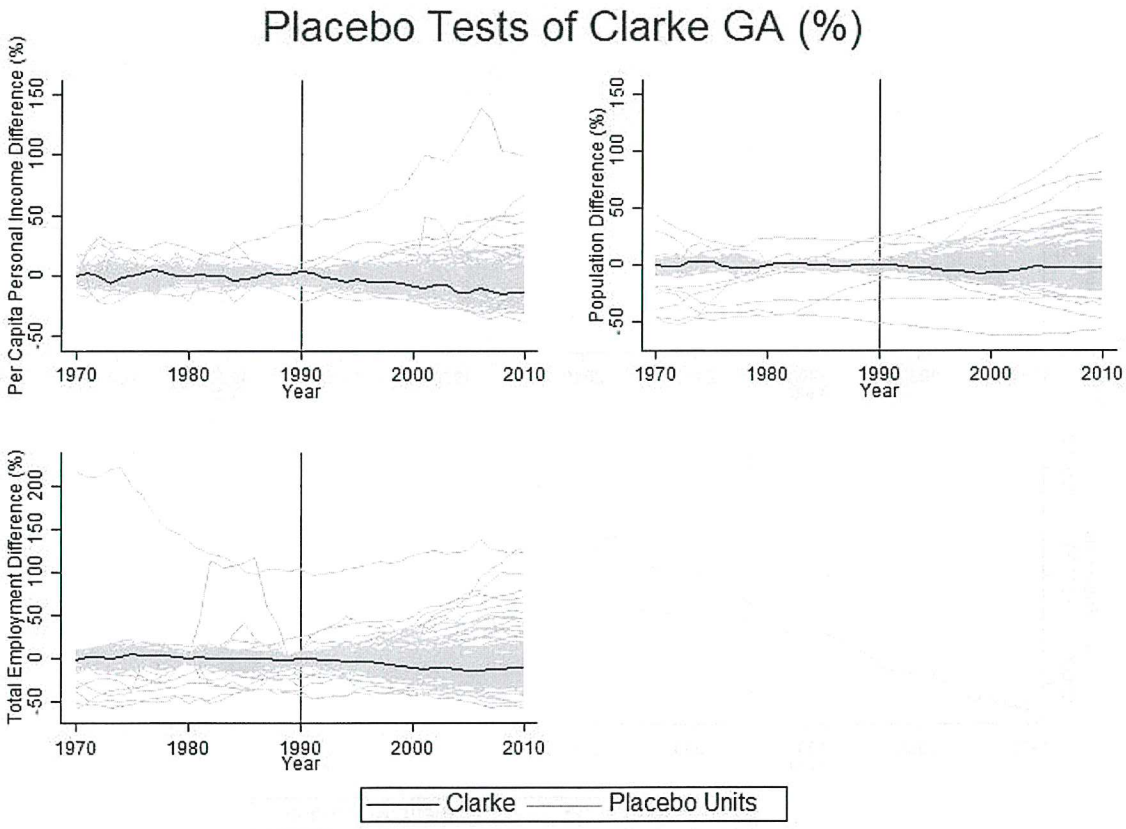


Figure 9: Richmond and its Synthetic

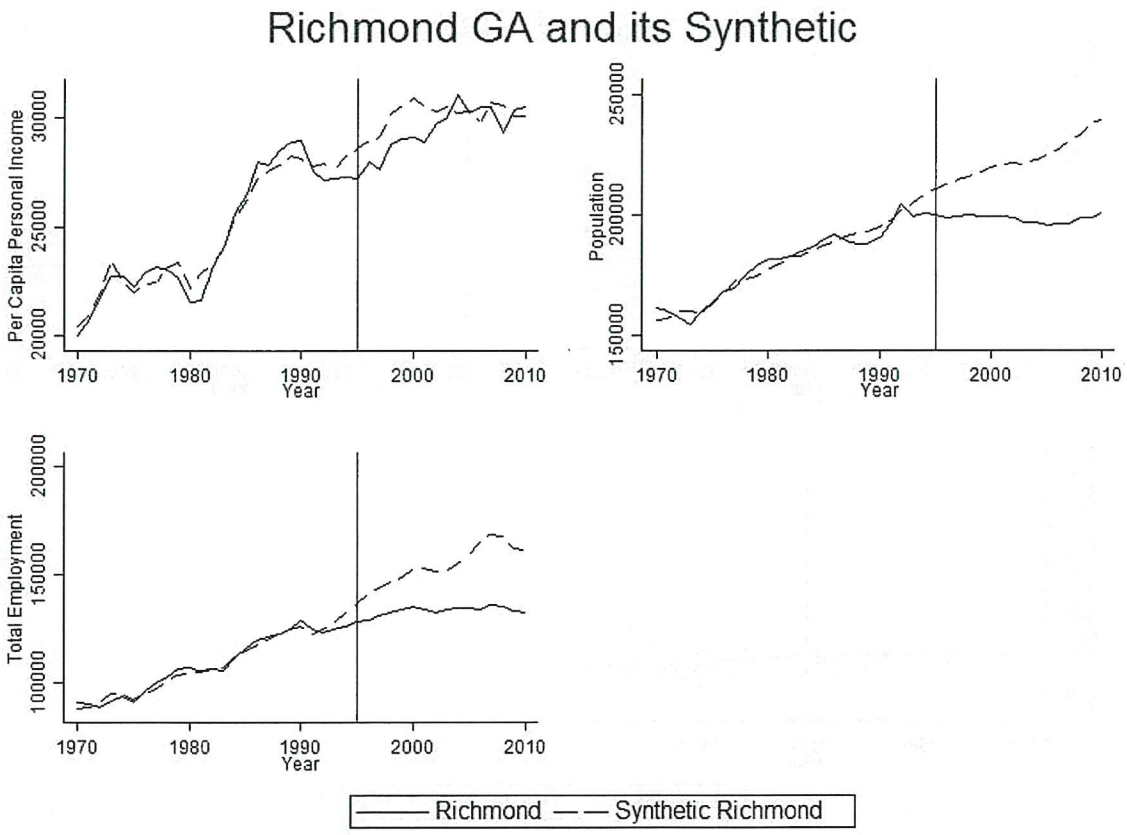


Figure 10: Placebo Tests of Richmond

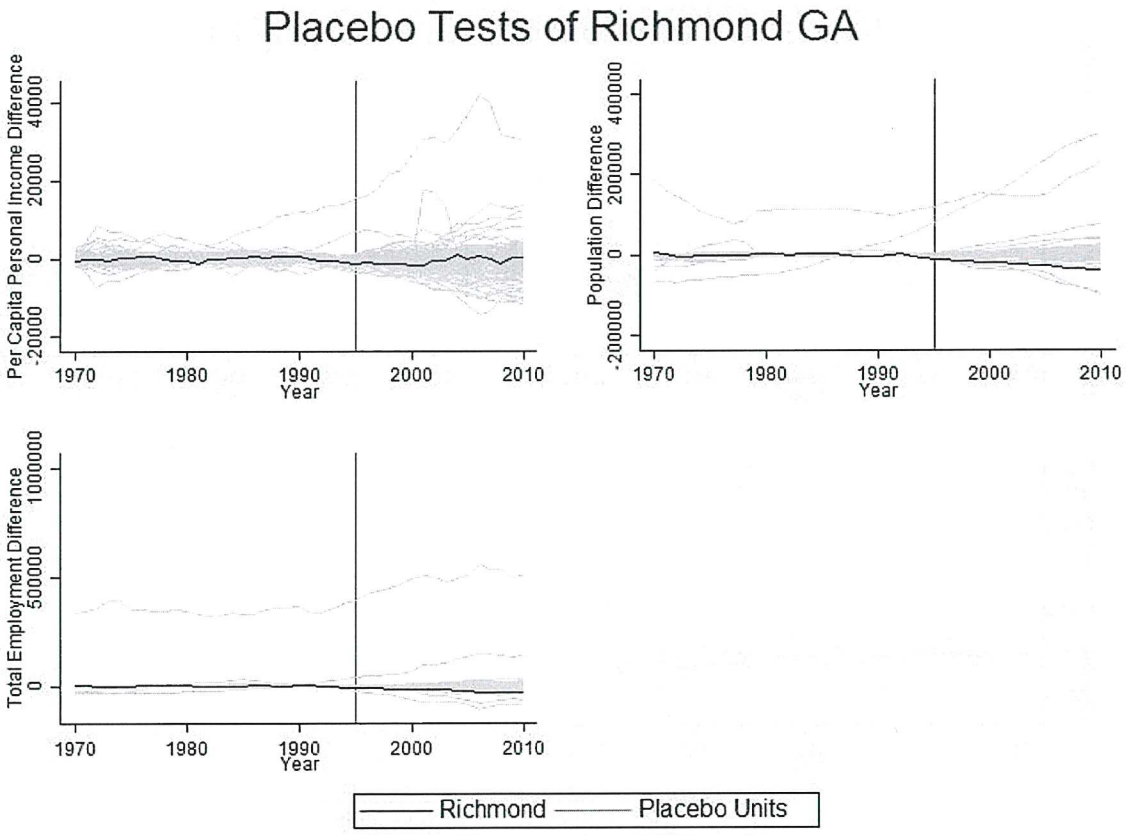


Figure 11: Placebo Tests of Richmond (Percentage)

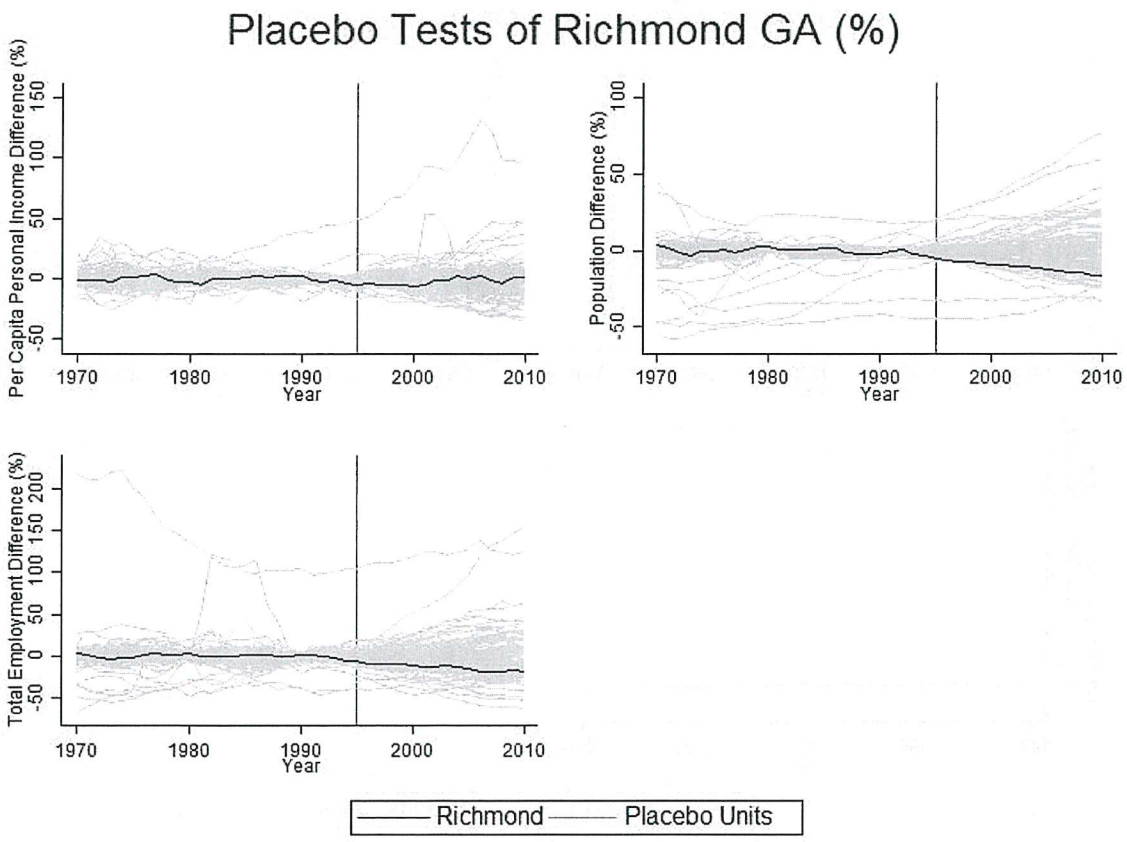


Figure 12: Clarke and its Synthetic (11 County Donor Pool)

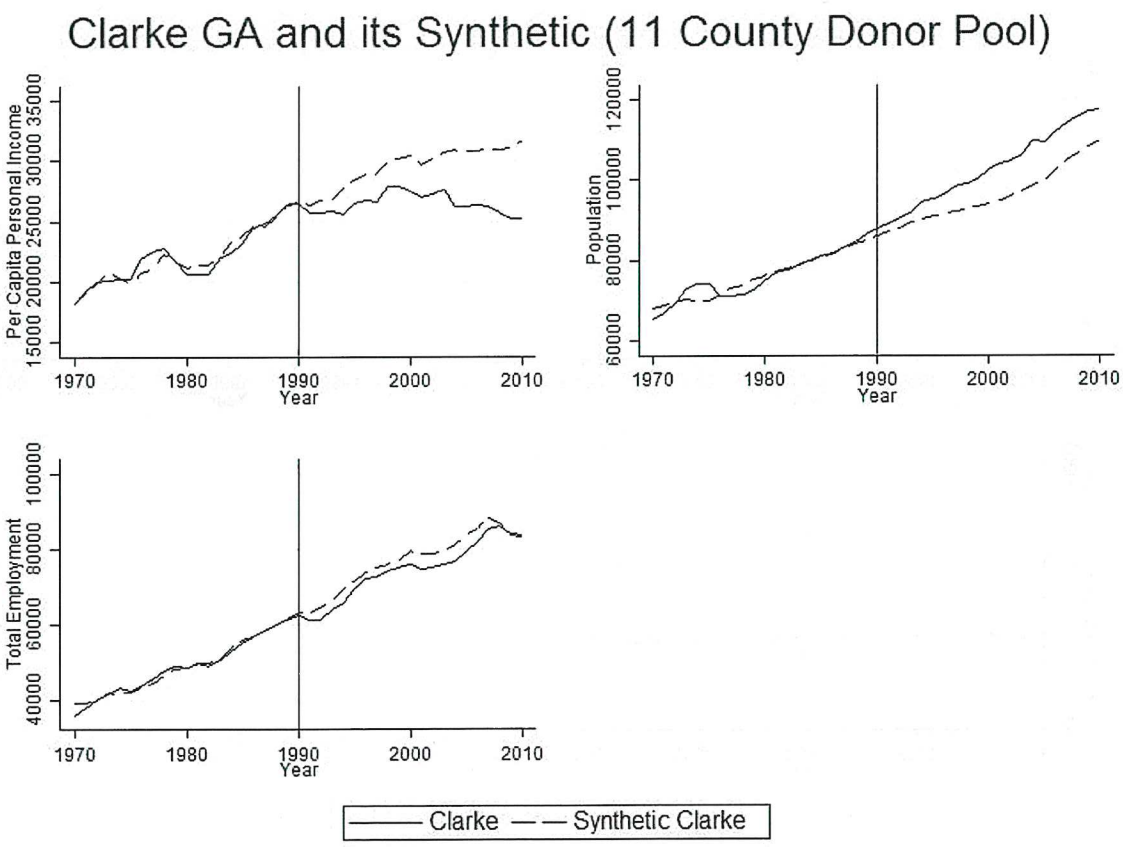


Figure 13: Placebo Tests of Clarke (11 County Donor Pool)

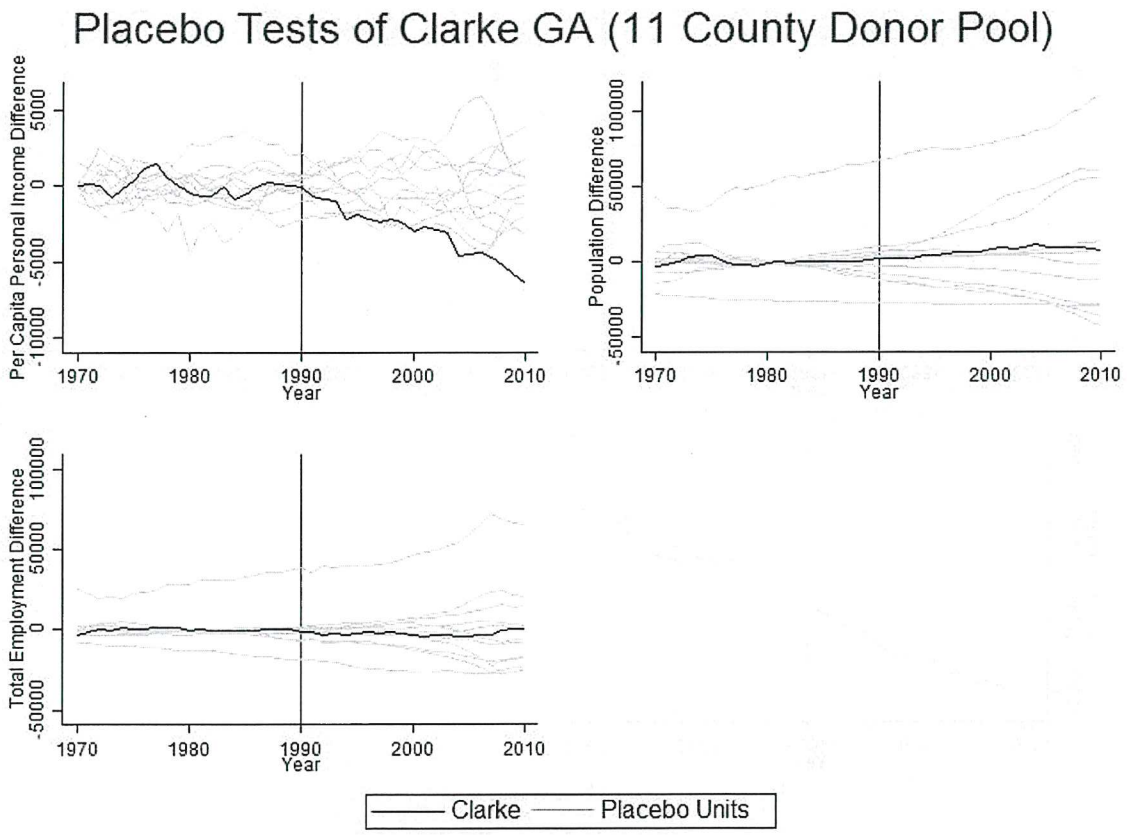


Figure 14: Placebo Tests of Clarke (Percentage, 11 County Donor Pool)

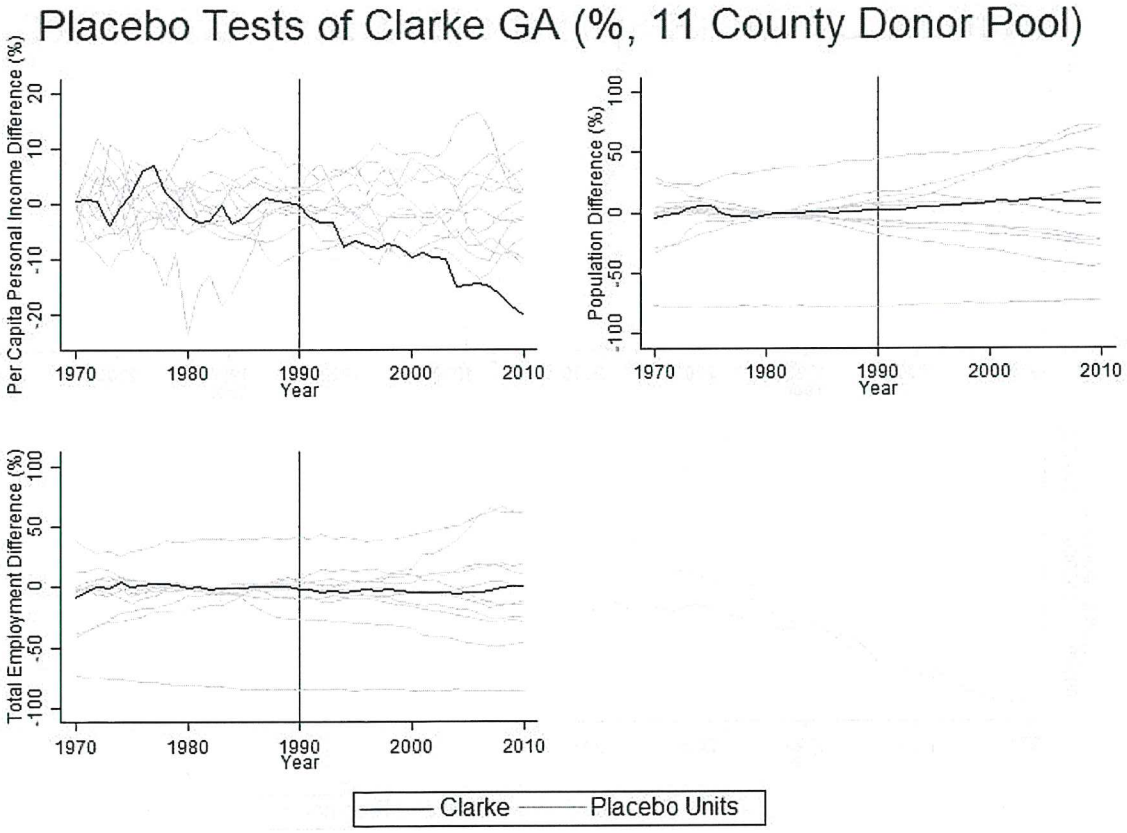


Figure 15: Richmond and its Synthetic (11 County Donor Pool)

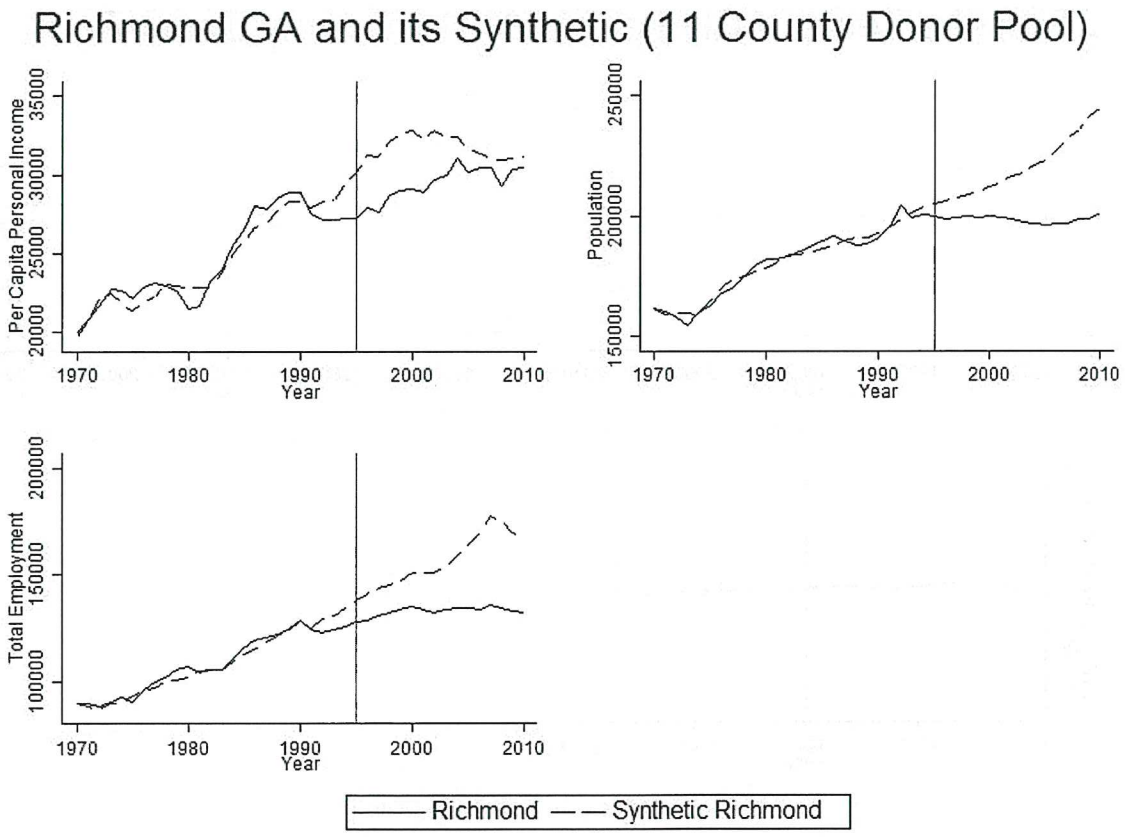


Figure 16: Placebo Tests of Richmond (11 County Donor Pool)

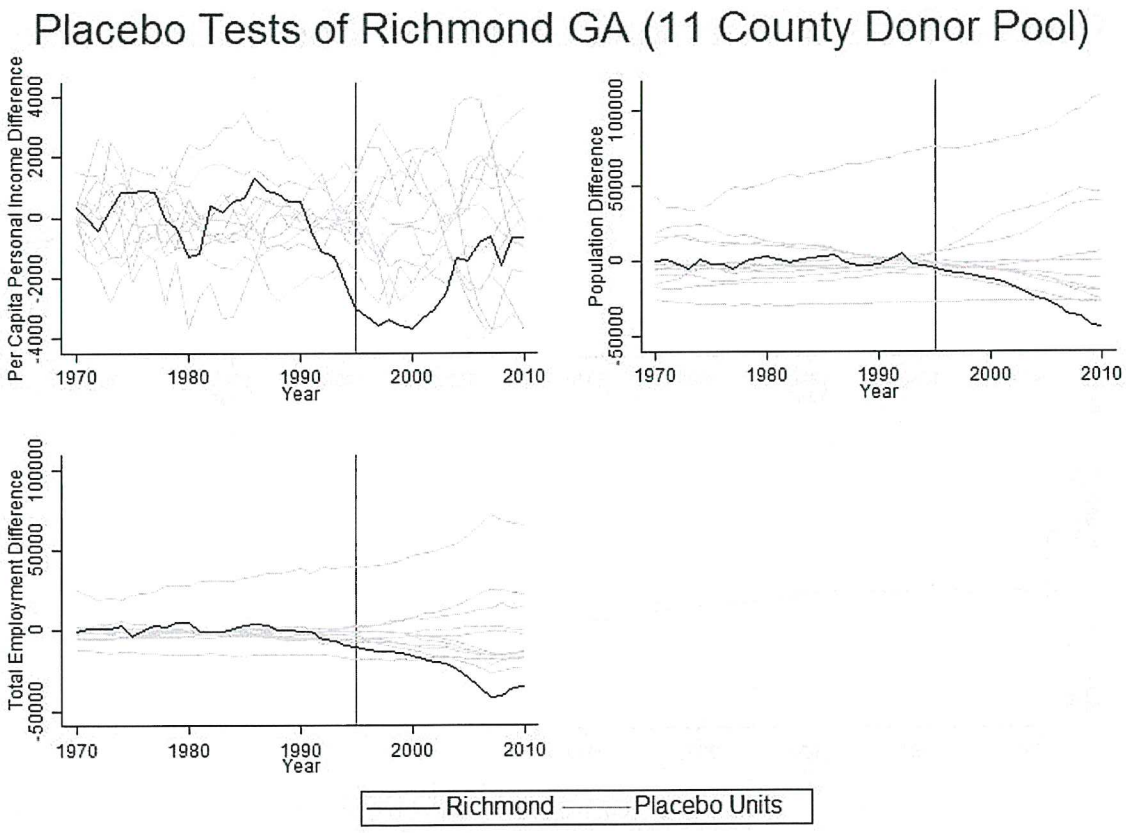
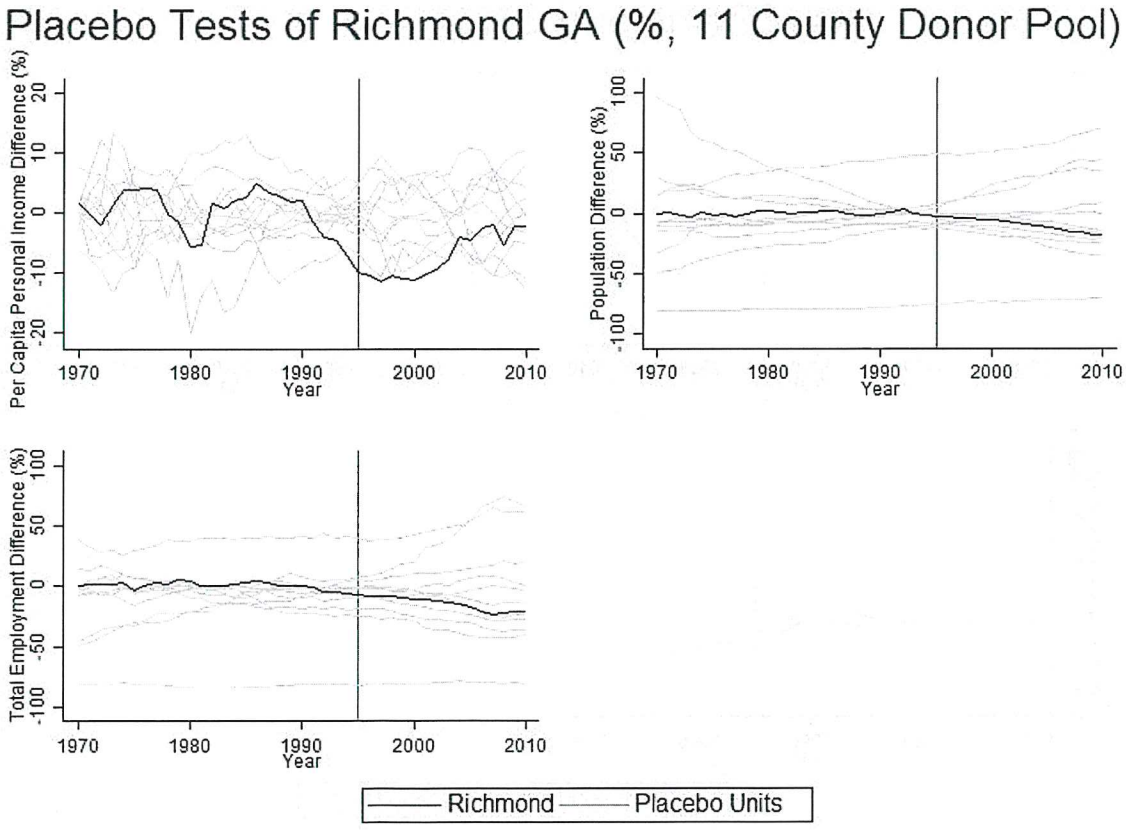


Figure 17: Placebo Tests of Richmond (Percentage, 11 County Donor Pool)





LIMITATIONS OF HOME RULE CHARTER AUTHORITY FOR PARISHES AND MUNICIPALITIES

WHITE PAPER – JULY 2020

INTRODUCTION

The Louisiana Constitution grants to Local Political Subdivisions authority to exercise additional local control through the adoption and use of home rule charters. This authority, although seemingly broad, is not without limitations. This document discusses some of the limitations placed on the otherwise broad local control given to local governing authorities operating under a home rule charter form of government.

I. Background

The current Louisiana State Constitution came into effect on January 1, 1975. One primary focus of this new Constitution was to provide additional local control and autonomy to local governing authorities. *Lafourche Parish Council v. Autin*, 648 So.2d 343 (La. 1994).

The Constitution, in addressing home rule charter forms of government, recognizes two groups; Home Rule Charter Governments existing at the time of the adoption of the 1974 Constitution and those authorized to be created subsequent to the Constitution's adoption.

A home rule charter provides for the organization and assignment of powers and duties for the officials of the local governing authority. This organization and distribution of powers may in some cases differ greatly from those of Lawrason Act municipalities or traditional police jury forms of parish government. The charter is adopted by the voters of the local political subdivision and generally may only be amended or repealed by a subsequent vote of the people.

Article VI, §6 of the Louisiana Constitution provides that the Legislature shall not enact laws which modify or address the specific organization or distribution of powers in a local political subdivision operating under a home rule charter. As noted below, this prohibition is not without limit, as general legislation, especially that enacted under the police powers of the State, may still impact the powers and rights of a local political subdivision operating under a home rule charter.

Municipalities, neither operating under a home rule charter form of government nor subject to special legislative charter, are generally subject to the provisions of the Lawrason Act, R.S. 33:321, et seq. The Act provides for the organizational structure and delegation of powers between the board of aldermen/city council and the mayor. Parishes, that are not operating under a home rule charter, generally operate under the police jury system of government under R.S. 33:1221, et seq.

II. Pre-1974 Home Rule Charters

Article VI, §4 of the Louisiana Constitution provides that any home rule charter or plan of government existing before or created at the time of the adoption of the 1974 Constitution shall remain in effect, and that it may be amended, modified, or repealed according to the terms of the charter.

Article VI, §4 notes that local governing authorities operating under an existing charter shall retain all the rights and powers afforded under its existing charter. However, this authority is subject to the limitation that the home rule charter and the local political subdivision may not provide for powers or other matters that are inconsistent with the State Constitution. These local political subdivisions may, if their charter provides, exercise a right to all powers and functions otherwise provided to local government subdivisions by matter of law.

Preexisting home rule charter governments are generally not subject to general laws adopted by the Legislature, except where such laws are enacted pursuant to the State's Police Powers or where such matters are reserved to the State through the Constitution, e.g. taxation, defining and punishment of felonies, etc.

III. Post-1974 Home Rule Charters

Article VI, §5 of the Louisiana Constitution provides for the general authority for local political subdivisions to adopt and operate under a home rule charter form of government subsequent to the adoption of the 1974 Constitution.

Unlike local political subdivisions operating under a Pre-1974 home rule charter, local political subdivisions that have adopted a home rule charter subsequent to the 1974 Constitution's adoption are granted less authority under their charter.

Article VI, §5(E) in addressing this limitation on Post-1974 home rule charters provides:

> **A home rule charter adopted under this Section shall provide the structure and organization, powers, and functions of the government of the local governmental subdivision, which may include the exercise of any power and performance of any function necessary, requisite, or proper for the management of its affairs, not denied by general law or inconsistent with this constitution.**

This Section has been interpreted as a limitation on the local law authority of Post-1974 home rule charters in that they must yield to general state law that is prohibitory in nature, even if the law is not enacted under the State's police powers. **AG Op. No. 09-0050**.

IV. Limitations Affecting All Home Rule Charters

A. POLICE POWERS OF THE STATE

Article VI, §9 provides certain limitations for all local governing authorities, including those operating under a home rule charter form of government. Those limitations are as follows:

1. Police Powers of the State

The Constitution provides that the police powers of the State shall not be abridged.

The Louisiana Supreme Court has noted that "police powers" are best defined on a case by case basis, but are "generally described as the state's 'inherent power to govern persons and things, within constitutional limits, for promotion of general health, safety, welfare, and morals.'" *Morial v. Smith & Wesson Corp.*, 2000-1132, p17 (La. 4/3/01), 785 So.2d 1, 15.

Examples of exercise of the State's police power can be seen through the regulation of certain professions such as the practice of medicine, law, and those related to the construction of buildings and other structures. Additionally, laws providing for the regulation of gaming, purchase and consumption of alcohol, and regulation of drugs and controlled substances are all considered to be enacted under the State's police powers. Laws regulating signage, speed limits, and operation of vehicles on public roadways and laws regulating vehicular safety and inspection are also exercises of the State's police powers.

2. Felonies and Criminal Acts

The Constitution reserves to the State the right to define and provide punishment for criminal felonies. Local governing authorities are expressly prohibited from doing so. The Attorney General has opined that local governments may "track" State law regarding criminal misdemeanors, but may not provide for the punishment of felonies and may not enact criminal ordinances that contain more restrictive penalties or that conflict with State law. **AG Op. No. 05-0231.**

3. Laws Governing Private and Civil Relationships

Local political subdivisions are prohibited from enacting ordinances and local laws which seek to govern private and civil relationships. For example, the courts have held that the State is the only proper public entity to legislate matters such as marriage.

B. TAXATION

Article VII, §1 of the Louisiana Constitution provides:

Except as otherwise provided by this constitution, the power of taxation shall be vested in the legislature, shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away, and shall be exercised for public purposes only.

Specific taxing authority of political subdivisions is set forth in Part II of Article VI of the Constitution. For example, under Article VI, §27, municipalities are authorized to levy an ad valorem tax for general purposes not to exceed seven mills (General Alimony Tax), and further authorized to obtain voter approval for additional general purpose or separate specific purpose ad valorem taxes.

Generally, political subdivisions have no power of taxation beyond those provided for by the Constitution or through Acts of the Legislature. Article VI §30; **AG Op. No. 05-0282.** See also AG Op. No. 08-0084 (footnote citing 05-0282). However, political subdivisions operating under a Pre-1974 home rule charter may continue to exercise any taxation authority they held under their charter prior to the adoption of the 1974 Constitution, except insofar as those powers now conflict with the Constitution.

Local fuel sales taxes are an example of a form of taxation that are no longer compatible with the Constitution. Local fuel taxes that existed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution were allowed to be continued in effect for bond purposes under Article VI, §31, but could no longer be enacted (renewed) or have their rate increased.

AG Op. No. 92-0749

V. Additional Limitations Affecting Parish Government Authorities under Home Rule

A. DISTRICT ATTORNEY AS GENERAL LEGAL COUNSEL FOR PARISH GOVERNING AUTHORITY

Article V, §26 of the Louisiana Constitution provides for the position of District Attorney. Section 26(B) provides that the District Attorney shall perform other duties provided by law. The Legislature under this constitutional authority has enacted R.S. 16:1, et seq.

One of the statutory duties of District Attorneys is to serve as the general legal counsel for the parish governing authorities of the parishes (except for Orleans), school boards, and state boards and commissions within their judicial districts. R.S. 16:2(A).

State boards and commissions domiciled in the City of Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, or boards in charge or control of state institutions, i.e. BESE, Board of Regents, Board of Supervisors for LSU, ULS, Southern, and LCTCS systems, are excluded from this requirement under R.S. 16:2(A).

An exception is provided in R.S. 16:2(D) for parishes operating under a home rule charter. However, this exception requires that the charter must provide for the employment of a parish attorney or hiring of general legal counsel. *Montgomery v. St. Tammany Parish Government by and through St. Tammany Parish Council*, 2018 WL 3151290 (La. 2018). The Supreme Court noted that the district attorney is by law required to serve as the general legal counsel of the parish, unless the charter specifically provides for the parish to hire its own its own legal staff. The parish cannot rely on any of its other powers under the charter, such as the right to reorganize parish departments, to replace the district attorney as its general counsel. *Id.*

R.S. 16:2(B) also provides for specific exceptions for certain parishes, such as Orleans, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, Ouachita, Morehouse, Calcasieu, Vermilion, and Acadia, and for city or parish school boards to hire attorneys to represent them generally. The employment of attorneys by these governing authorities or school boards relieves the District Attorney of any further duty in representing the parish governing authority or school board.

B. INCORPORATION OF MUNICIPALITIES

Article VI, §2 of the Louisiana Constitution states in relevant part:

> **The legislature shall provide by general law for the incorporation, consolidation, merger, and government of municipalities. ...**

Article VI, §8 of the Louisiana Constitution further provides:

> **No parish plan of government or home rule charter shall prohibit the incorporation of a city, town or village as provided for under general law.**

Through its constitutionally enumerated power under Article VI, §2, the Legislature has enacted R.S. 33:1, et seq., to provide for the procedure for residents of an unincorporated area to petition for incorporation as a municipality.

Article VI, §8 clarifies that a parish's home rule charter, including those established prior to the 1974 Constitution, may not impair or otherwise restrict the incorporation of newly established municipalities within the parish under R.S. 33:1, et seq.

VI. Conclusion

Currently 38 of the State's 64 parishes operate under the Policy Jury System of Government[1].

The remaining 26 parishes operate under some form of home rule charter, i.e. Council-President, Commission, Consolidated Government, or City-Parish forms of government.

Regarding the organizational structure of municipalities[2]:

- 33 municipalities operate under a home rule charter;
- 23 municipalities operate under a special legislative charter; and
- 247 municipalities operate under the Lawrason Act.

[1] According to the Police Jury Association of Louisiana, https://www.lpgov.org/page/ParishGovStructure, Accessed on July 27, 2020

[2] Pursuant to the Louisiana Municipal Association Directory, https://www.lma.org/LMA/About/Directory/LMA/About_LMA/directory_search.aspx?hkey=694df395-d483-47a4-b63a-361064fa308b, Accessed on July 27, 20209

CITY RESOLUTION NO CR-002-2021

A RESOLUTION OF THE LAFAYETTE CITY COUNCIL CREATING THE "PROTECT THE CITY COMMITTEE" TO ADVISE THE LAFAYETTE CITY COUNCIL ON WHETHER CONSOLIDATION IS BENEFICIAL TO THE CITY OF LAFAYETTE

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Lafayette City Council, that:

WHEREAS, in 2010, a committee appointed to review the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government Home Rule Charter (the "Home Rule Charter") recommended deconsolidation; and

WHEREAS, in 2011 the Lafayette Charter Commission, after months of study, recommended deconsolidation, a measure that failed in a parish-wide vote; and

WHEREAS, in 2018, as part of an attempt to improve the Home Rule Charter, Parish of Lafayette voters approved charter amendments that, in part, established separate City and Parish Councils with the intent of providing more autonomy to the City of Lafayette, a suggestion made by elected officials who had opposed deconsolidation in 2011; and

WHEREAS, in the year since the charter amendments became effective, it has become apparent that the charter amendments have failed to provide the level of autonomy the voters of Lafayette desired; and

WHEREAS, the Lafayette City Council has not been allowed control over city tax dollars; and

WHEREAS, the Lafayette City Council has not been allowed to make motions or debate joint ordinances without Lafayette Parish Council concurrence; and

WHEREAS, the Lafayette City Council has no control over departments and component units of government that are funded almost entirely by City of Lafayette tax dollars; and

WHEREAS, the administration has continued to fight the Lafayette City Council's attempts to seek a second legal opinion to determine whether the Home Rule Charter is being appropriately interpreted; and

WHEREAS, without a proper level of control and autonomy, the City Council is increasingly concerned that consolidation will continue to result in city tax dollars being improperly used to fund more than the city's legal share of consolidated services; and

WHEREAS, the charter amendments, as implemented, did not fix the inherent problems with our Home Rule Charter, and this failure of implementation has made it more and more clear that consolidation is not providing any benefits to the citizens of the City of Lafayette; and

WHEREAS, the Lafayette City Council is convinced that an open, public, transparent discussion of the city's continuing problems with our consolidated form of government will provide

the citizens and taxpayers of the City of Lafayette (each and every one of whom are also citizens and taxpayers of the Parish of Lafayette) the forum they deserve; and

WHEREAS, we are all Parish of Lafayette residents, so it is not "divisive" to insist that City of Lafayette residents should not shoulder more than their fair share of the burden of consolidated government.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the Lafayette City Council, that:

SECTION 1: All of the aforedescribed "Whereas" clauses are adopted as part of this resolution.

SECTION 2: The Lafayette City Council hereby forms the Protect the City Committee (the "Committee") as an advisory committee.

SECTION 3: The Committee shall be composed of seven (7) members appointed by the Lafayette City Council, as follows:

APPOINTMENTS MADE BY:

City Council District 1 – Direct Appointment

City Council District 2 – Direct Appointment

City Council District 3 – Direct Appointment

City Council District 4 – Direct Appointment

City Council District 5 – Direct Appointment

City Council, as a whole – to be advertised

City Council, as a whole – to be advertised

All seven (7) members shall be registered voters and City of Lafayette residents.

SECTION 4: The Committee shall meet as often as is necessary, but at a minimum, shall meet on at least the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. The terms of the committee members shall expire with either the filing of the committee's final report with the Lafayette City Council or six (6) months after the Committee is appointed, whichever comes first. At the Committee's first meeting, it shall elect from its members a chair and vice-chair. At the conclusion of its work, the Committee shall provide a final report that addresses, at a minimum, the following questions:

- How can the City Council best protect City of Lafayette tax dollars?
- How can the City Council best protect the rate-payer owned Lafayette Utilities System?
- How can the City Council best protect the interests of City of Lafayette citizens?
- Has consolidation lived up to the promises made in 1992 when it was voted on?

• How has the City of Lafayette's share of the cost of government services changed over time relative to the parish?

• How does the per capita share of consolidated services paid by a City of Lafayette resident differ from a resident of the unincorporated area or a resident of another municipality in our parish?

• Does the current system of cost allocation adequately communicate to the average citizen how the costs of consolidation are shared?

• Are city tax dollars being spent outside of the city limits of Lafayette?

• Are city tax dollars being spent to benefit something other than the City of Lafayette?

• Is consolidation fair to City of Lafayette taxpayers?

• Does consolidation result in a form of government that best represents the interests of City of Lafayette residents?

• Would deconsolidation benefit City of Lafayette residents, taxpayers, and businesses?

• What are the potential annual savings to the City of Lafayette after deconsolidation?

• Would the City of Lafayette be better served by having its own mayor?

SECTION 5: The City-Parish administration is encouraged, requested, and urged to provide information as requested by the committee so that it may be successful.

SECTION 6: In the event that a Lafayette Charter Commission is formed, appointed, and holds its first meeting before this Committee has provided its final report to the City Council, the Committee shall complete its work as soon as possible. Members of this Committee shall be eligible to serve on such a commission, provided they meet all other eligibility terms.

SECTION 7: All resolutions, or parts thereof, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

This resolution having been submitted to a vote, the vote on behalf of the Lafayette City Council thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Lewis, Naquin, Hebert, Cook, Lazard

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

AND the resolution declared adopted on this, the 19th day of January, 2021.

VERONICA L. WILLIAMS
LAFAYETTE CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

LAFAYETTE CITY COUNCIL MEETING

AGENDA ITEM SUBMITTAL FORM

1) **JUSTIFICATION FOR REQUEST:** A resolution of the Lafayette City Council creating the "Protect the City Committee" to advise the Lafayette City Council on whether consolidation is beneficial to the City of Lafayette.

2) **ACTION REQUESTED:** Adoption of Resolution

3) **REQUESTED ACTION OF LAFAYETTE CITY COUNCIL:**

A) INTRODUCTION: 01-19-2021

B) FINAL ADOPTION: 01-19-2021

4) **DOCUMENTATION INCLUDED WITH THIS REQUEST:**

A) Resolution
B) Submittal Form

5) **FISCAL IMPACT:**

_____ Fiscal Impact (Explain)

__X__ No Fiscal Impact

AUTHORED BY:
/s/ Patrick "Pat" Lewis
PAT LEWIS, DISTRICT 1
LAFAYETTE CITY COUNCIL

PARISH OF LAFAYETTE

HOME RULE CHARTER

PART I

HOME RULE CHARTER*

Art. I. Incorporation, Form of Government, Boundaries, Powers, §§ 1-01—1-07
Art. II. Parish Council, §§ 2-01—2-18
Art. III. Executive Branch, §§ 3-01—3-10
Art. IV. Administration, §§ 4-01—4-09
Art. V. Financial Procedures, §§ 5-01—5-10
Art. VI. Initiative, Referendum, Recall and Removal by Suit, §§ 6-01—6-03
Art. VII. General Provisions, §§ 7-01—7-09
Art. VIII. Transitional Provisions, §§ 8-01—8-13

ARTICLE I. INCORPORATION, FORM OF GOVERNMENT, BOUNDARIES, POWERS

Section 1-01. Home Rule Charter.

The Charter commission has proposed and the electors have adopted this, their Home Rule Charter, under the authority of Article VI, Section 5 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, hereinafter referred to as "constitution." The Parish of Lafayette is therefore a local governmental subdivision which operates under a Home Rule Charter and, subject to said Charter, is authorized as hereinafter provided to exercise any power and perform any function necessary, requisite or proper for the management of its local affairs.

Section 1-02. Form of government.

The plan of government provided by this Home Rule Charter shall be known as the "president-council" form of government. It

*Editor's note—Part I contains the Home Rule Charter of the parish as said Charter was adopted at election on Sept. 11, 1982. Amendments have been worked into their proper places and amended and repealed provisions deleted. The sources of amendments are cited in parentheses following the sections amended. In some instances, the editor has added words or phrases in brackets [ ] to clarify meaning; but the addition of necessary punctuation and the correction of obvious misspellings and transpositions has not been included in brackets.

Following Part I, the editor has included a Charter Comparative Table indicating the disposition of the various original sections of the Charter, as well as the disposition of amendatory provisions.

shall consist of an elected council which shall be called the Lafayette Parish Council and shall constitute the legislative branch of the government and an elected president who shall be the chief executive officer and head of the executive branch.

Section 1-03. Boundaries.

The boundaries of the parish shall be those in effect as of the effective date of this Charter and shall be subject to change thereafter as provided by law.

Section 1-04. General powers.

Except as otherwise provided by this Charter, the parish shall continue to have all the powers, rights, privileges, immunities and authority heretofore possessed by Lafayette Parish under the laws of the state. The parish government shall have and exercise such other powers, rights, privileges, immunities, authority and functions not inconsistent with this Charter as may be conferred on or granted to a local governmental subdivision by the constitution and general laws of the state, and more specifically, the parish government shall have and is hereby granted the right and authority to exercise any power and perform any function necessary, requisite or proper for the management of its affairs, not defined by this Charter, or by general law, or inconsistent with the constitution.

Section 1-05. Special powers.

The parish government shall have the right, power and authority to pass all ordinances requisite or necessary to promote, protect and preserve the general welfare, safety, health, peace and good order of the parish, including, but not by way of limitation, the right, power and authority to pass ordinances on all subject matters necessary, requisite or proper for the management of parish affairs, and all other subject matter without exception, subject only to the limitation that the same shall not be inconsistent with the constitution or expressly denied by general law applicable to the parish.

Section 1-06. Joint service agreements.

The parish government is authorized, as provided by state law, to enter into joint service agreements or cooperative efforts with other governmental agencies and political subdivisions.

Section 1-07. Incorporated municipalities.

This Charter shall not affect the powers, rights, privileges, immunities and authority of incorporated municipalities in Lafayette Parish.

ARTICLE II. PARISH COUNCIL

Section 2-01. Composition, qualifications and election.

(a) The legislative power of the parish government shall be vested in a council consisting of seven (7) members elected for four-year terms from districts enumerated in Section 8-01 ([entitled] "Council Districts"), one from and by the qualified electors in each district.

(b) A council member shall have attained the age of eighteen (18) years and shall be a qualified elector of the district from which elected at the time of qualification.

(c) A council member shall have been legally domiciled and shall have actually resided for at least two (2) years in the parish and one (1) year immediately preceding the time established by law for qualifying for office in an area which, at the time of qualification, is within the district from which elected.

(d) A council member shall continue to be legally domiciled and to actually reside within the district from which elected during the term of office. Should the legal domicile and/or actual residence of a council member change from the district from which elected, unless changed by reapportionment, the office shall automatically become vacant, which vacancy shall be filled as set out hereinafter.

Section 2-02. Reapportionment.

By the end of the year following the year in which the population of Louisiana is reported to the president of the United States for each decennial federal census, the council by ordinance shall, if necessary, alter, change or rearrange council district boundaries so as to provide for population equality among the districts as near as reasonably practical. To the extent possible, council districts shall be compact and be composed of contiguous territory.

Section 2-03. Forfeiture of office.

A council member shall forfeit the office if such member during the term of office:

(1) Lacks any qualification for the office prescribed by this Charter;

(2) Is convicted of a state or federal felony; or

(3) Fails to take office.

Section 2-04. Vacancies.

(a) The office of a council member shall become vacant upon death, resignation, removal from office in any manner prescribed by law, or forfeiture of office.

(b) A vacancy on the council shall be filled by appointment of a person meeting the qualifications for office by a majority of the remaining members of the council. If one (1) year or less of the unexpired term remains when the vacancy occurs, the appointee shall serve out the remainder of the term. If the vacancy occurs more than one (1) year prior to the expiration of the term, the appointee shall serve until the office is filled by the vote of the qualified electors voting in a special election called by the council for that purpose, which election shall be held according to the timetable and procedures established by state law generally for the filling of vacancies in elected local offices.

(c) If the council does not make an appointment as required by this section within thirty (30) days, the appointment shall be made by the governor.

Section 2-05. Compensation.

(a) The compensation of council member shall be sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars ($16,800.00) per year. The council may, by ordinance, increase its compensation during the term for which it is elected, except that the compensation shall not be increased by more than twenty (20) per cent of the compensation at the beginning of the term.

(b) The council, by ordinance, may adopt a system of reimbursement, upon presentation of properly documented receipts, of reasonable expenses necessary to the performance of official duties by a member while outside the parish.

Section 2-06. Prohibitions.

(a) A council member shall hold no other elected public office, nor be a compensated official or employee of the parish government or any of its political subdivisions during the term for which elected to the council and no former council member shall hold any compensated appointive office or employment of the parish government or any of its political subdivisions until two (2) years after the expiration of the term for which elected to the council. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a council member from serving as a member of a Charter commission, constitutional convention or political party committee.

(b) Except as specifically provided in this Charter, the council or any of its members shall not remove, direct or supervise any administrative officers or employees whom the president or any of his subordinates are empowered to appoint.

(c) No council member shall serve on a parish board or commission having administrative or policy making authority unless the ordinance or state law creating such board or commission specifies that one or more members of the council shall serve on such board or commission.

Section 2-07. Council meetings and rules.

(a) The council shall meet regularly at least twice a month at intervals of at least two (2) weeks at such times and places as the council may prescribe. At least one (1) of the two (2) regular

meetings shall start no earlier than 6:00 p.m. Special meetings may be held on the call of the presiding officer of the council or a majority of the membership of the council with such notice as may be required by state law. To meet a public emergency affecting life, health, property or public safety, the council may meet upon call of the president, the presiding officer of the council or a majority of the membership of the council at whatever notice it shall be convenient to give. The call convening a special or emergency meeting of the council shall state the objects of the meeting. The power of the council to act at a special or emergency meeting shall be limited, under penalty of nullity, to the objects specifically enumerated in the call.

(b) All meetings of the council and its committees shall be open to the public in accordance with the provisions of general state law.

(c) The council shall determine by resolution its own rules and order of business and shall provide for keeping a journal of its minutes and proceedings. This journal shall be a public record. All official actions of the council shall be published in the official journal within thirty (30) days of the action taken.

(d) At all regular meetings of the council, the council shall operate from an agenda which shall have been published at least two (2) days prior to the meeting. The agenda for special or emergency meetings shall be made available to the public as soon as practical prior to the meeting.

(e) The council shall provide by resolution a procedure whereby interested persons shall be given an opportunity to be heard at council meetings on any matter relating to parish government.

(f) At the first regular meeting of a newly elected council and annually thereafter, a chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected by the council from among the council members. The chairman shall preside at meetings of the council, and in the absence or disqualification of the chairman, the vice-chairman shall preside. In the absence or disqualification of both the chairman and the vice-chairman, the council shall designate one of its other members as temporary presiding officer. The chairman, vice-chairman and temporary presiding officer shall be voting members of the council.

(g) All voting shall be by roll call, and the yeas and nays shall be recorded in the minutes of the council by the individual vote of each council member. Not less than a majority of the membership of the council shall constitute a quorum to transact business, but if a quorum is lost during a meeting, a smaller number may recess from time to time and compel the attendance of absent members in the manner and subject to the penalties prescribed by council rules.

Section 2-08. Investigations.

The parish council may make investigations into the affairs of the parish government and the related conduct of any parish official, officer, employee, department, office or agency and for this purpose may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony and require the production of evidence. Investigations shall be for a specified purpose and may be undertaken only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the council at a regular meeting of the council. Any person who fails or refuses to obey any lawful order of the council shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished in such manner as the council shall fix by ordinance. No council member shall vote on any matter under investigation in which said council member has a conflict of interest.

Section 2-09. Independent audit.

The council shall provide for an annual independent postaudit, and such additional audits as it deems necessary, of the accounts and other evidence of financial transactions of the parish government, including those of all parish government departments, offices or agencies. Audits may be by the state or the council may designate a private auditor to make such audits. The private auditor shall be without personal interest in the affairs subject to audit and shall be a certified public accountant or firm of such accountants. The audit shall be submitted to the council at one of its regularly scheduled meetings and shall be a public record, and a summary thereof shall be published at least once in the official journal.

Section 2-10. Council employees.

(a) The council shall appoint a clerk of the council who shall serve at the pleasure of the council. The clerk shall give notice of council meetings to its members and the public, keep the journal of its proceedings, be official secretary of the council and perform such other duties as are assigned to the position by this Charter or by the council.

(b) The council may, by ordinance, authorize the hiring of such other employees as may be necessary to assist the council in carrying out its duties and responsibilities.

(c) The council shall, by ordinance, fix the salaries of its employees.

Section 2-11. Action requiring an ordinance.

(a) An act of the council having the force of law shall be by ordinance. An act requiring an ordinance shall include, but not be limited to, those which:

(1) Adopt or amend an administrative code.

(2) Provide a fine or other penalty or establish a rule or regulation for violation of which a fine or other penalty may be imposed.

(3) Levy taxes or assessments as provided by law in accordance with Section 2-17 ([entitled] "Power to Levy Taxes").

(4) Appropriate funds and/or adopt the operating budget and capital improvement budget for the parish government.

(5) Grant, renew or extend a franchise.

(6) Provide for raising revenue.

(7) Regulate the rate or other charges for service by the parish government.

(8) Authorize the borrowing of money.

(9) Incur debt in any manner authorized by law.

(10) Abandon any property owned by the parish government.

(11) Convey or lease or authorize the conveyance or lease of any lands or property of the parish government.

(12) Acquire real property on behalf of the parish government.

(13) Adopt or modify the official parish map.

(14) Adopt or modify regulations for review and approval of plats.

(15) Adopt or modify subdivision controls or regulations.

(16) Adopt or modify the zoning plan, maps and regulations.

(17) Amend or repeal any ordinance previously adopted.

(18) Propose amendments to this Charter.

(b) All parish ordinances shall be codified in accordance with Article VI, Section 10 of the constitution.

(c) A resolution may be used by the council for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to some given matter or thing and shall not have the force of law. A resolution shall not be subject to the veto authority of the president.

(d) All ordinances and resolutions shall be passed by the favorable vote of at least a majority of the membership of the council except as otherwise provided in this Charter.

Section 2-12. Ordinances in general.

(a) All proposed ordinances shall be introduced in writing and in the form required for adoption and, except for codifications, the operating budget and capital improvement budget, shall be confined to one subject, expressed clearly in the title.

(b) All proposed ordinances shall be read by title when introduced and published in full, in summary or by title within three (3) days after introduction, except that ordinance[s] proposing amendments to the Charter shall be published in full. Except as otherwise provided in Section 2-14 ([entitled] "Emergency Ordinances"), no ordinance shall be considered for final passage until at least two (2) weeks from date of introduction and a public hearing has been held on the ordinance.

(c) With the final approval of ordinances by the president, or the council in case of a veto by the president, such enacted ordinances shall be published in full in the official journal by the

clerk of the council as soon as practical thereafter; provided, however, that ordinances adopting codes of technical regulations or adopting or amending the operating budget or capital improvement budget may be published in full or in summary at the council's discretion. Every enacted ordinance, unless it shall specify another date, shall become effective at expiration of thirty (30) days after publication by the council.

Section 2-13. Submission of ordinances to the president.

(a) Every ordinance adopted by the council shall be signed by the presiding officer, except that upon failure of the presiding officer to sign the ordinance, the clerk of the council shall certify to its passage and it shall be presented to the president within three (3) calendar days after adoption, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and parish holidays. The clerk of the council shall record upon the ordinance the date and hour of its delivery to the president.

(b) Within ten (10) calendar days after the president's receipt of an ordinance, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and parish holidays, it shall be returned to the clerk of the council with the president's approval, or with the president's veto. The clerk shall record upon the ordinance the date and hour of its receipt from the president. If the proposed ordinance is not signed or vetoed by the president within ten (10) days after receipt, it shall be considered approved. If the ordinance has been approved, it shall be considered finally enacted and become effective as provided in Section 2-12 ([entitled] "Ordinances in General"). If the ordinance is vetoed, the president shall submit to the council through the clerk a written statement of the reasons for the veto. The veto statement shall be published in full in the official journal by the clerk as soon as practical thereafter. All ordinances vetoed by the president shall be vetoed in full, except that the president shall have authority to veto individual appropriation items in the ordinances adopting the operating budget and capital improvement budget.

(c) Ordinances vetoed by the president shall be submitted by the clerk to the council no later than the next regular meeting held after publication of the veto statement. Should the council vote, not later than the second regular meeting held after receipt

of the vetoed ordinance, to readopt the ordinance by the favorable vote of at least two-thirds (⅔) of its membership, said ordinance shall be considered finally enacted and become law irrespective of the veto by the president. The same procedure shall apply to individual appropriation items in the operating and capital improvement budgets vetoed by the president.

(d) The right of the president to veto as provided in this section shall apply to all ordinances adopted by the council except for plans for reapportionment; amendments to this Charter; [ordinances to] establish, alter or modify council procedure; or appropriate funds for auditing or investigating any part of the executive branch.

Section 2-14. Emergency ordinances.

(a) To meet a public emergency affecting life, health, property or public safety, the council, by the favorable vote of at least two-thirds (⅔) of the membership, may adopt an emergency ordinance at the meeting at which it is introduced; provided, that no such ordinance may be used to levy taxes or special assessments; grant or extend a franchise; incur debt, except as provided in Section 5-04(b) ([entitled] "Emergency Appropriations"); adopt or amend an official map, platting or subdivision controls or zoning regulations; or change rates, fees or charges established by the parish government. Each emergency ordinance shall contain a specific statement of the emergency claimed.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 2-13 ([entitled] "Submission of Ordinances to the President"), any emergency ordinance adopted by the council shall be signed by the presiding officer, except that upon failure of the presiding officer to sign the ordinance, the clerk of the council shall certify to its passage and it shall be presented to the president within six (6) hours after adoption. Within twelve (12) hours after the president's receipt of an emergency ordinance, it shall be returned to the clerk of the council with the president's approval, or with the president's veto. If the proposed ordinance is not signed or vetoed by the president within twelve (12) hours after receipt, it shall be considered adopted. If the emergency ordinance has been approved, it shall be considered finally enacted and become effective imme-

diately upon receipt by the clerk. If the emergency ordinance is vetoed, the president shall submit to the council through the clerk a written statement of the reasons for the veto. The clerk shall record upon the emergency ordinance the dates and hours of its delivery to and receipt from the president. Should the council vote, not later than twelve (12) hours after receipt of the vetoed emergency ordinance from the president, to readopt the emergency ordinance by the favorable vote of at least two-thirds (⅔) of its membership, said emergency ordinance shall be considered finally enacted and become law immediately upon readoption, irrespective of the veto by the president. Upon final approval by the president, or the council in case of a veto by the president, such enacted emergency ordinance shall be published in full in the official journal by the clerk as soon as practical thereafter.

(c) Emergency ordinances shall be effective for no longer than thirty (30) days after final approval.

Section 2-15. Codes of technical regulations.

The council, by ordinance, may adopt any standard code of technical regulations by reference. The procedure and requirements governing the adopting of such ordinances shall be as prescribed for ordinances generally, except that a period of sixty (60) days shall be allowed between the time of introduction and final passage of the ordinance. During this interim, copies of any proposed code shall be available for public review. A copy of each adopted code of technical regulations as well as the adopting ordinance shall be authenticated and recorded by the clerk of the council in the official records of the parish government. Such adopted codes of technical regulations shall be published at least by title or by reference in the official journal by the clerk as soon as practical following such final adoption.

Section 2-16. Authentication and recording of ordinances and resolutions; printing and distribution.

(a) All finally enacted ordinances and resolutions shall be authenticated, numbered and recorded by the clerk of the council. All ordinances shall be indexed and codified in a book or books

kept for this purpose. All resolutions shall be indexed and recorded in the minutes of the council meeting at which the resolution was approved.

(b) The council shall cause each ordinance and each amendment to this Charter to be printed or otherwise reproduced promptly following enactment and such printed or reproduced amendments and ordinances, including codes of technical regulations adopted by reference pursuant to Section 2-15 ([entitled] "Codes of Technical Regulations"), shall be distributed or sold to the public at cost.

Section 2-17. Power to levy taxes.

(a) The power to perform any service or provide any facility granted to the parish government by this Charter or by the constitution and general laws of the state shall in all cases carry with it the power to levy taxes and to borrow money within the limits and in accordance with procedures prescribed by the constitution and general laws of the state. The council shall have, and is hereby granted, all of the authority to levy and collect taxes, to incur debt, and issue bonds and other evidences of indebtedness, as is now or hereafter conferred on governing authorities of parishes by the constitution and general laws of the state, or as may be hereafter specially conferred by the electors of the parish.

(b) Any tax being levied by Lafayette Parish on the effective date of this Charter is ratified.

(c) All proposals to levy property taxes in excess of that authorized by the constitution to be levied without a vote of the people shall be submitted to the voters for approval in accordance with the election laws of the state.

(d) All proposals to levy a new or increase an existing sales and use tax shall be submitted to the voters for approval in accordance with the election laws of the state.

Section 2-18. Powers of enforcement.

For the purpose of carrying out the powers generally or specially conferred on the parish government, the council shall have

the power to grant franchises, to require licenses and permits and fix the fees to be paid therefore, to charge compensation for any privilege or franchise granted or service rendered, and to provide penalties for the violation of any ordinance or regulation, as provided by law.

ARTICLE III. EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 3-01. Executive authority.

The president shall be the chief executive officer of the parish government and shall exercise general executive and administrative authority over all departments, offices and agencies of the parish government, except as otherwise provided by this Charter.

Section 3-02. Election.

The president shall be elected at large from and by the qualified electors of the parish according to the election laws of the state for a four-year term.

Section 3-03. Qualifications.

(a) The president shall be at least eighteen (18) years of age and a qualified elector of the parish at the time of qualification and shall have been legally domiciled and shall have actually resided within the state for at least the two (2) years and in the parish at least the one (1) year immediately preceding the time established by law for qualifying for office.

(b) The president shall continue to be legally domiciled and to actually reside within the parish during the term of office. Should the legal domicile and/or actual residence of the president change from the parish, the office shall automatically become vacant, which vacancy shall be filled as set out hereinafter.

Section 3-04. Forfeiture of office.

The office of president shall be forfeited if during the term of office the officeholder:

(1) Lacks at any time any qualification for the office prescribed by this Charter; or

(2) Is convicted of a felony under state or federal law.

Section 3-05. Vacancies.

(a) The office of president shall become vacant upon death, resignation, removal from office in any manner authorized by law, forfeiture of office or failure to take office.

(b) A vacancy in the office of president shall be filled by appointment of a person meeting the qualifications for the office by a majority vote of the authorized membership of the council. If one (1) year or less of the unexpired term remains when the vacancy occurs, the appointment shall be for the remainder of the term. If the vacancy occurs more than one (1) year prior to the expiration of the term, the appointment shall be until such time as the office is filled by the vote of the qualified electors voting in a special election called by the council for that purpose, which election shall be held according to the timetable and procedures established by state law generally for the filling of vacancies in elected local offices.

(c) If the council does not make an appointment as required by this section within thirty (30) days, the appointment shall be made by the governor.

(d) If a member of the council is appointed to fill the vacancy in the office of the president, the seat of the council member shall become vacant and shall be filled in accordance with Section 2-04 ([entitled "Vacancies").

Section 3-06. President's temporary absence.

(a) Whenever the president is absent from the parish, the powers and duties of the office of president shall be exercised by the chief administrative officer for a period not to exceed fifteen (15) consecutive days. The chairman of the council shall assume the powers and duties of the office in the absence of the chief administrative officer and on the sixteenth (16th) day of the absence of the president and shall serve in that capacity until the return of the president. In the absence or inability of the chairman to serve

as acting president, the office shall be filled by the vice-chairman or, in his absence or inability to serve, by a member of the council selected by the council.

(b) When the president expects to be absent from the parish for more than seventy-two (72) consecutive hours, the president shall notify the clerk of the council in writing of the expected duration of the absence.

(c) If a temporary absence of the president extends to more than sixty (60) consecutive days, the office shall become vacant and shall be filled in accordance with Section 3-05 ([entitled] "Vacancies").

(d) The council member serving as acting president shall not have the right to vote on the council while serving in that capacity.

Section 3-07. President's disability.

(a) Whenever the president transmits to the clerk of the council a written declaration stating inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office, and until the president transmits to the clerk of the council a written declaration to the contrary, the office of president shall be filled in the same manner as in Section 3-06(a).

(b) Whenever a panel of three (3) qualified medical experts, designated by resolution adopted by the favorable vote of at least two-thirds (⅔) of the membership of the council, transmits to the clerk of the council its written declaration that the president is unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the office of president shall be filled in the same manner as in Section 3-06(a). The person filling the office shall serve until a panel of three (3) qualified medical experts, designated by resolution adopted by the favorable vote of at least two-thirds (⅔) of the membership of the council, transmits to the clerk of the council its written declaration that the president's inability has ended. The medical experts shall review the president's disability at least once every three (3) months until such time as it has been determined that the disability has ended.

(c) Should the president be unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office for a period exceeding six (6) consecutive

months, the council shall have the authority upon the favorable vote of at least two-thirds (⅔) of its membership to declare the office of president vacant due to disability; provided, however, that the council shall hold a public hearing on the issue prior to any such declaration.

Section 3-08. Compensation.

The salary of the president shall be fifty-four thousand dollars ($54,000.00) annually until changed by ordinance. The council may by ordinance increase the salary of the president during the term of office, except that the salary shall not be increased by more than twenty (20) per cent of the salary at the beginning of the term. The president shall, upon presentation of properly documented receipts, be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in carrying out the official duties of the office.

Section 3-09. Powers and duties of the president.

(a) The president, as chief executive officer of the parish government shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) See that all laws, provisions of this Charter and acts of the council, subject to enforcement by the president or by officers subject to the president's direction and supervision, are faithfully executed.

(2) Appoint and suspend or remove for just cause all parish government employees and appointive administrative officers provided for, by or under this Charter, except as otherwise provided by law. The president may authorize any administrative officer who is subject to the president's direction and supervision to exercise these powers with respect to subordinates in the officer's department, office or agency.

(3) Direct and supervise the administration of all departments, offices and agencies of the parish government, except as otherwise provided by this Charter.

(4) Prepare and submit the annual budget and five-year capital budget to the council.

(5) Submit to the council and make available to the public, within sixty (60) days after the end of the fiscal year, a complete report on the finances and administrative activities of the parish as of the end of each fiscal year.

(6) Make such other reports as the council may reasonably request to enable the council to conduct its councilmanic function.

(7) Perform such other duties as are specified in this Charter or may be required by the council, not inconsistent with this Charter.

Section 3-10. Prohibitions.

(a) The president shall be a full-time official and shall hold no other elected public office nor any compensated appointive office or employment of the parish government or any of its political subdivisions during the term of office for which elected and shall hold no compensated appointive office or employment of the parish government or any of its political subdivisions until two (2) years after expiration of the term for which elected. The president shall not engage in any activity unrelated to parish government business that would interfere with or detract from the performance of duties as president.

(b) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the president from serving as an elected member of a political party committee, Charter commission or constitutional convention.

(c) These provisions shall not apply to a council member serving as acting president.

ARTICLE IV. ADMINISTRATION

Section 4-01. General provisions.

(a) Except as otherwise provided by this Charter, all departments, offices and agencies shall be under the direction and supervision of the president, and the heads of all departments created by or under this Charter shall be appointed by the presi-

dent, subject to approval by the council, and shall serve at the pleasure of the president.

(b) The salaries of the directors of the departments appointed by the president shall be set by the president subject to approval by the council.

Section 4-02. Chief administrative officer.

(a) The chief administrative officer shall be appointed by the president, subject to approval by the council, and serve at the pleasure of the president.

(b) Subject to the direction of the president, the chief administrative officer shall supervise all departments, offices and agencies of the parish government, and perform such other functions as may be directed by the president.

Section 4-03. Legal department.

(a) The head of the legal department shall be the parish attorney who shall be appointed by the president on an annual basis and shall serve by written contract upon a favorable vote of two thirds (⅔) of the council.

(b) The parish attorney shall be an attorney licensed to practice in the courts of Louisiana and shall have at least five (5) years' continuous practice of law and shall be a resident of the parish for at least two (2) years prior to the date of appointment.

(c) The parish attorney shall serve as chief legal adviser to the president and all departments, offices and agencies of the executive branch and shall perform other duties prescribed by this Charter or by ordinance.

(d) Any assistant to the parish attorney shall be appointed by the parish attorney and shall serve by written contract. Said appointment and contract shall be subject to annual approval by the council. Such assistant shall serve at the pleasure of the parish attorney.

(e) No special counsel shall be retained to represent the parish or any department, office, board or commission of the parish government except by written contract approved by the favorable

vote of a majority of the council members; except that sp counsel for the legislative branch must be approved annual ordinance. Any such authorization shall specify the comp tion, if any, to be paid for such service.
(Ord. No. O59-88, 6-9-88)

Section 4-04. Department of finance.

(a) The head of the department of finance shall be the dir of finance.

(b) The director of finance shall direct and be responsibl the following duties:

(1) Collection (except where specifically otherwise pro for by law) and custody of all monies of the parish go ment from whatever source.

(2) Assistance to the president in the preparation of th nual operating budget and capital improvement budg

(3) Maintenance of a record of indebtedness and the pay of the principal and interest on such indebtedness.

(4) Ascertaining that funds are available for payment contracts, purchase orders and any other documents v incur financial obligation for the parish government that such documents are in accordance with establ procedures.

(5) Disbursement of all funds from the parish treasury.

(6) Administration of a uniform central accounting syste all parish departments, offices and agencies, using na ally accepted standards where applicable.

(7) Preparation of a monthly statement of revenues an penditures which shall be completed and made avai for public inspection not later than twenty (20) days the end of each month.

(8) Procurement of all personal property, materials, sup and services required by the parish government un central purchasing system for all departments, office agencies in accordance with applicable state law, co policy and administrative requirements.

(9) Preparation of all intergovernmental grant applications on behalf of the parish government and informing departments, offices and agencies of all relevant local, state and federal programs.

(10) Administration of federal housing grants.

(11) Maintenance of an inventory of all property, real and personal.

(12) Investment of idle funds, as permitted by law, so as to receive the maximum rate of return.

(13) Provide data processing administration.

(14) Provide general administrative services.

(15) Other actions as may be directed by the president.

Section 4-05. Public works department.

(a) The head of the public works department shall be the director of public works.

(b) The director of public works shall direct and be responsible for the following activities:

(1) Engineering services for all parish departments and agencies.

(2) Supervision of all contract construction work.

(3) Maintenance of parish property.

(4) Mapping and surveying.

(5) Construction and maintenance performed by the parish government or roads, sidewalks, bridges and drainage facilities.

(6) Inspections, licensing and permit issuance in conjunction with the enforcement of any zoning ordinances and building, housing and other technical codes.

(7) Garbage and trash collection and disposal.

(8) Operation of a central facility for the repair and maintenance of parish government vehicles and equipment.

(9) Operation of all utilities.

(10) Development of a system of fire protection.

(11) Other such activities as may be directed by the president.

Section 4-06. Parks and recreation department.

(a) The parks and recreation department shall be headed by the director of parks and recreation.

(b) The director of parks and recreation shall direct and be responsible for:

(1) Parks and playgrounds.

(2) Recreational activities.

(3) Cultural activities and facilities.

(4) Other leisure time activities.

(5) Other such activities as may be directed by the president.

Section 4-07. Department of personnel.

(a) There shall be a department of personnel which shall consist of a director of personnel, who shall be the executive head of the department, and a parish personnel board which shall be quasi-judicial in nature.

(b) The personnel department shall operate within a merit system and shall be responsible for:

(1) Recruiting, selecting and advancing employees on the basis of their relative ability, knowledge and skills, including open consideration of qualified applicants for initial appointment.

(2) Providing for equitable and adequate compensation.

(3) Training employees as needed to assure high-quality performance.

(4) Retaining employees on the basis of the adequacy of their performance, correcting inadequate performance and separating employees whose inadequate performance cannot be corrected.

(5) Assuring fair treatment of applicants and employees in all aspects of personnel administration without regard to political affiliation, race, color, national origin, sex or religious creed, and with proper regard for their privacy and constitutional rights as citizens.

(6) Assuring that employees are protected against coercion for partisan political purposes and are prohibited from using their official authority for the purpose of interfering with or affecting the result of an election or a nomination for office.

(c) The parish personnel board shall be composed of seven (7) members who shall be elected and/or appointed in the following manner:

(1) One member shall be elected from among the permanent employees of the parish. The parish council shall provide, by ordinance, the time, date and manner of such election.

(2) One member shall be appointed by the Greater Lafayette Chamber of Commerce, Incorporated, or assigns.

(3) One member shall be appointed by the local chapter of the Black Alliance for Progress, or assigns.

(4) One member shall be appointed by the Lafayette League of Women Voters, or assigns.

(5) One member shall be appointed by the local chapter of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal workers, or assigns.

(6) One member shall be appointed by the Acadiana Personnel Managers Association, or assigns.

(7) One member shall be appointed by the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or assigns.

(d) The terms of the first members of the personnel board shall be as follows: Six-year terms shall be served by the member elected from among the permanent employees of the parish, the appointee of the Greater Lafayette Chamber of Commerce, and the appointee of the local chapter of the Black Alliance for Prog-

ress; four-year terms shall be served by the appointees of the Lafayette League of Women Voters and the local chapter of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Workers; and two-year terms shall be served by the appointees of the Acadiana Personnel Managers Association and the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Thereafter, all appointments shall be for six-year terms.

(e) Selection of the personnel board members shall be made in no more than sixty (60) days after the effective date of this Charter.

(f) Whenever the term of a board member expires or there is a vacancy in an unexpired term, the selection of the new member shall be in the same manner as the original appointment was made. The selection shall be made within sixty (60) days of the expiration of the term or the date the vacancy is created.

(g) Should the designated agencies fail to appoint a member of the personnel board within the designated time period, the parish president shall make the appointment from among the members of the designated agency which failed to make the appointment.

(h) The personnel board shall:

(1) Hold hearings on dismissals, demotions and other disciplinary matters as may be provided in the rules. The decisions of the personnel board in these matters shall be final.

(2) Draft and submit to the council for approval rules and regulations for the filing and hearing of appeals.

(3) Perform such other quasi-judicial duties as may be required under the rules developed pursuant to this section.

(i) On appeal to the personnel board by an employee relative to the actions of the employer, the burden of proof shall be on the employee.

(j) The duties of the personnel director shall include, but shall not be restricted to, the following:

(1) To develop and, upon adoption, to administer a position classification plan which shall provide for the classification of all positions on the basis of the duties and responsibilities of each position.

(2) To develop and, upon adoption, to administer a salary plan for all positions in the parish service.

(3) To prepare personnel rules to carry out the provisions of this section. Such rules shall apply to all parish departments, offices, agencies and special districts and shall provide for:

a. Policies and procedures for the administration of the classification plan.
b. Policies and procedures for the administration of the salary plan.
c. Policies and methods for holding competitive tests or other methods approved by the council to determine the merit and fitness of candidates for original appointment and promotion.
d. The establishment and maintenance of lists of persons eligible for appointment by reason of successful participation in competitive tests or other approved methods and procedures for the certification of persons from the eligible lists for filling vacancies.
e. The procedure for layoff, suspension, demotion and dismissal of employees.
f. Hours of work, attendance regulations, and sick and vacation leave.
g. Prohibition against political activity of employees and assessment for political purposes.
h. A retirement system for parish employees which shall take into account any existing retirement system or systems.
i. Other policies, practices and procedures necessary to the administration of the parish personnel system.

(k) The personnel director shall submit to the president all proposed rules, regulations and procedures required in accordance with subsection (i) above. The president shall submit the proposed rules, regulations and procedures with or without amendments to the council. The council may amend the proposed rules, regulations and procedures, and they shall become effective only upon adoption by the council by ordinance in accordance with Section 2-12 ([entitled] "Ordinances in General").

(l) The following shall not be members of the classified personnel system of the parish:

(1) All elected officials of the parish government.

(2) The president's secretary and any assistants to the president.

(3) The chief administrative officer.

(4) Employees hired on a temporary or contractual basis.

(5) The parish attorney and any assistant attorneys.

(6) Department heads created by or under this Charter or continued in accordance with the provisions of this Charter.

(7) Employees appointed directly by the council.

(8) Employees hired under a special state or federal grant program.

(m) Any person holding a full-time position subject to this section when this Charter takes effect, who served in that position at the time the Charter was adopted by the electors of the parish, and at least one (1) year prior thereto, shall continue in that position without competitive test or other method approved by the council, but shall be subject in all other respects to this section.

Section 4-08. Other departments.

Except as otherwise provided by this Charter, all parish government departments, offices, agencies and functions in existence on the effective date of this Charter shall continue in existence as organized on that date until reorganized in accordance with Section 4-09 ([entitled] "Administrative Reorganization").

Section 4-09. Administrative reorganization.

(a) The president may propose to the council the creation, change, alteration, consolidation or abolition of parish departments, offices and agencies and/or the reallocation of the functions, powers, duties and responsibilities of such departments, offices or agencies, including those provided for in this Charter.

(b) Upon receipt of the president's proposed plan of reorganization, the presiding officer of the council shall cause to be introduced an ordinance to implement the proposed reorganization plan. The ordinance shall follow the same procedure as provided in Section 2-12 ([entitled] "Ordinances in General") and Section 2-13 ([entitled] "Submission of Ordinances to the President"), of this Charter.

(c) The reorganization plan submitted by the president shall become effective if the council fails to act on the proposed reorganization within sixty (60) days of its submission to the council.

(d) The council may by ordinance propose the creation, change, alteration, consolidation or abolition of parish departments, offices and agencies and/or the reallocation of the functions, powers, duties and responsibilities of such departments or agencies, including those provided for in this Charter. Such ordinance shall be subject to the veto authority of the president.

(e) This section shall not apply to the department of personnel. Changes in the structure, functions, powers, duties and responsibilities of the department of personnel shall be by amendment to this Charter.

ARTICLE V. FINANCIAL PROCEDURES

Section 5-01. Fiscal year.

The fiscal year of the parish government shall be January first through December thirty-first, subject to change by ordinance by the council.

Section 5-02. Operating budget preparation and adoption.

(a) At least ninety (90) days prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, the president shall submit to the council a proposed operating budget in the form required by this Charter. At the meeting of the council at which the operating budget is submitted, the council shall order a public hearing on it and shall cause it to be published in the official journal, at least ten (10) days prior to the date of such hearing, the time and place of the

hearing, a general summary of the proposed budget and the times and places where copies of the proposed budget are available for public inspection. At the time and place so advertised, the council shall hold a public hearing on the budget as submitted. Changes in the proposed operating budget by the council shall be by the favorable vote of at least a majority of the membership of the council. The budget shall be finally adopted not later than the second-to-last regular meeting of the fiscal year. Upon final adoption, the budget shall be in effect for the budget year and copies shall be filed with the clerk of the council. The budget as finally adopted shall be reproduced and sufficient copies shall be made available for use by all offices, departments and agencies of the parish government. Copies shall be available for public use in the office of the clerk and additional copies may be purchased at cost.

(b) Upon failure of the council to adopt a budget prior to the end of the fiscal year, fifty (50) per cent of the amount appropriated for the prior fiscal year shall be reappropriated for the new fiscal year and shall be in effect until such time as a new budget is adopted.

Section 5-03. The operating budget document.

The operating budget for the parish government shall present a complete financial plan for the ensuing fiscal year and shall consist of at least three (3) parts as follows:

Part I shall contain: (1) A budget message, prepared by the president which shall outline the proposed fiscal plan for the parish government and described significant features of the budget for the forthcoming fiscal period; and (2) a general budget summary which, with supporting schedules, shall show the relationship between total proposed expenditures and total anticipated revenues for the forthcoming fiscal period and which shall compare these figures with corresponding actual figures for the last completed fiscal year and estimated figures for the year in progress.

Part II shall contain: (1) Detailed estimates of all proposed expenditures, showing the corresponding estimated expenditures for each item for the current fiscal year and actual figures for the

last preceding fiscal year with explanations of increases or decreases recommended related to performance standards or workload measurements, to the extent of availability of such information; (2) manning or organizational tables for each of the departments, agencies or programs; (3) detailed estimates of all anticipated revenues and other income, showing the corresponding estimated revenue or income for each item for the current fiscal year and actual figures for the last preceding fiscal year with explanations of increases or decreases; (4) delinquent taxes for current and preceding years, with the estimated percentage collectible; (5) statement of the indebtedness of the parish government, showing debt redemption and interest requirements, debt authorized and unissued, and conditions of the sinking funds; and (6) such other information as may be requested by the council. The total of proposed expenditures shall not exceed the total of estimated revenues.

Part III shall contain a proposed complete draft of the appropriation ordinance. All appropriations shall be by department and/or program.

Section 5-04. Amendments to operating budget.

(a) *Supplemental appropriations:* If during the fiscal year the president certifies that there are available for appropriation revenues in excess of those estimated in the operating budget, the president may present a supplemental budget for the disposition of such revenues, and the council by ordinance may make supplemental appropriations for the year up to the amount of such excess in the same manner required for adoption of the budget.

(b) *Emergency appropriations:* To meet a public emergency affecting life, health, property or the public peace, the council may make emergency appropriations. Such appropriations shall be made by emergency ordinance in accordance with the provisions of this Charter. To the extent that there are no available unappropriated revenues to meet such appropriations, the council may by such emergency ordinance borrow money in sums necessary to meet the emergency. The repayment of such sums shall be a fixed charge upon the revenues of the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which the sums are borrowed.

(c) *Reduction of appropriations:* If at any time during the fiscal year it appears to the president that the revenues available will be insufficient to meet the amount appropriated, the president shall report to the council without delay, indicating the estimated amount of the deficit, any remedial action taken and recommendations as to any other steps to be taken. The council shall then take such further action as it deems necessary to prevent a deficit.

(d) Subject to the limitations in subsection (f) of this section, the council may, by ordinance, reduce any appropriation at any time.

(e) *Transfer of appropriations:* At any time during the fiscal year the president may transfer part or all of any unencumbered appropriation within programs or functions. An unencumbered appropriation balance may be transferred from one department, office or agency to another or from one program or function to another only upon council action by ordinance.

(f) *Limitations:* No appropriation for debt service may be reduced or transferred and no appropriation may be reduced below any amount required by law to be appropriated or by more than the amount of the unencumbered balance thereof.

Section 5-05. Capital improvement budget.

(a) Each year, no later than the time of submission of the operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year, the president shall prepare and submit to the council a capital improvement budget covering a period of at least five (5) years. The amount indicated to be spent during the first year of the capital improvement budget shall be the capital budget for that year.

(b) The capital budget shall include:

(1) A clear general summary of its contents.

(2) A list of all capital improvements and acquisitions which are proposed to be undertaken for at least the five (5) fiscal years next ensuing with appropriate supporting information as to the necessity for such improvements and acquisitions.

(3) Cost estimates, method of financing and recommended time schedules for each such improvement or acquisition.

(4) The estimated annual cost of operating and maintaining the capital improvement to be constructed or acquired.

The information shall be revised and extended each year with regard to capital improvements still pending or in process of construction or acquisition.

(c) At the meeting of the council at which the capital improvement budget is submitted, the council shall order a public hearing on such capital improvement budget and shall cause to be published in the official journal, at least ten (10) days prior to the date of such hearing, the time and place of the hearing, a general summary of the proposed capital improvement budget and the times and places where copies of the proposed capital improvement budget are available for public inspection. At the time and place so advertised, the council shall hold a public hearing on the capital improvement budget as submitted. Changes in the proposed capital improvement budget by the council shall be by the favorable vote of at least a majority of the membership of the council. The capital improvement budget shall be finally adopted not later than the second-to-last regular meeting of the fiscal year. The capital improvement budget as finally adopted shall be reproduced and sufficient copies shall be made available for use by all offices, departments and agencies of the parish government. Copies shall be available for public use in the office of the clerk of the council and additional copies may be purchased at cost.

(d) Amendments to the finally adopted capital improvement budget shall be by ordinance in accordance with provisions of this charter relative to ordinances.

Section 5-06. Administration of operating and capital budgets.

(a) No payment shall be made or obligation incurred against any allotment or appropriation except in accordance with the approved operating and capital budgets and appropriations duly made and unless the president or the president's designee first

certifies that there is a sufficient unencumbered balance in such allotment or appropriation and that sufficient funds therefrom are or will be available to cover the claim or meet the obligation when it becomes due and payable. However, this provision shall not limit the authority to borrow funds in anticipation of revenues as provided in the general laws of the state. Any authorization of payment or incurring of obligation in violation of the provisions of this Charter shall be void and any payment so made illegal; such action shall be cause for removal of any official, officer or employee who knowingly authorized or made such payment or incurred such obligation or who caused such payment to be authorized or made or obligation to be incurred. Such persons shall also be liable to the parish government for any amount so paid.

(b) Nothing in this Charter shall be construed so as to prevent the making or authorizing of payments or making of contracts for capital improvements to be financed wholly or partly by the issuance of bonds or to prevent the making of any contract or lease providing for payments beyond the end of the fiscal year; provided, that such action is authorized by ordinance, except that contracts for services not covered by the public bid law shall be for a period not to exceed three (3) years.

(c) Deficit spending is prohibited except for emergencies as provided in Section 5-04(b) ([entitled "Amendments to Operating Budget").

Section 5-07. Lapse of appropriations.

Every appropriation, except an appropriation for a capital expenditure, shall lapse at the close of the fiscal year to the extent that it has not been expended or encumbered. An appropriation for a capital expenditure shall continue in force until the purpose for which it was made has been accomplished or abandoned; the purpose of any such appropriation shall be deemed abandoned if three (3) years pass without any disbursement from or encumbrance of the appropriation.

Section 5-08. Bonded debt.

The parish government is empowered to incur bonded debt in accordance with this Charter and the constitution and laws of the

state. When voter approval is required, no resolution shall be passed calling for a referendum to incur a bonded debt until an engineering and economic feasibility report shall have been made to the council and a summary thereof published in the official journal at least sixty (60) days prior to the proposed date of the election, unless the council is required to call such an election pursuant to a petition as provided for under the general laws of this state.

Section 5-09. Facsimile signatures.

Facsimile signatures are authorized for negotiable instruments and multiple certificates of indebtedness in those cases where an official is required by law to sign.

Section 5-10. Purchasing.

Purchasing of all property, supplies, materials and services shall be under a central purchasing system and shall be in accordance with applicable state law, council policy and administrative requirements.

ARTICLE VI. INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM, RECALL AND REMOVAL BY SUIT

Section 6-01. Initiative and referendum.

The electors of the parish shall have the power, except as herein restricted, to propose to the council passage or repeal of ordinances and to vote on the question if the council refuses action. This power shall not extend to the proposing or repealing of ordinances making or reducing the appropriation of money. This power may be exercised to authorize the repeal or reduction of the levy of any taxes or to change the salaries of parish government officers or employees, except that such a repeal or reduction or change must be approved by the voters at least ninety (90) days prior to the end of a fiscal year and shall not become effective until the next fiscal year. This power may not be exercised to repeal or reduce any taxes levied for retirement of bonds or any other outstanding indebtedness. The initiative power shall be exercised in the following manner:

(1) The person or persons proposing the exercise of this power shall submit the proposal to the council which shall specify within thirty (30) days a form of petition for circulation in one or multiple copies as the proposer may desire. The petition shall contain the full text of the proposed ordinance.

(2) Within sixty (60) days after the form of the petition shall have been specified, the person or persons circulating the petition shall obtain the signatures of at least fifteen (15) per cent of the total registered voters of the parish. There shall be noted after each signature on the petition the date signed and the address of the signer. Each person circulating a copy of the petition shall attach a sworn affidavit to it stating the number of signers and the fact that each signature was made in the presence of the circulator of the petition.

(3) The signed petition shall be filed with the council within sixty (60) days of the specification of the form of the petition and, upon filing, the council shall order a canvass of the signatures through the office of the parish registrar of voters to determine their sufficiency and authenticity. The council's canvass shall be completed within thirty (30) days for filing of additional papers, at the end of which time the sufficiency and correctness of the petition shall be determined finally.

(4) Within thirty (30) days after a petition shall have been certified as sufficient and correct by the council, the council shall cause the proposed ordinance, and a summary thereof, to be published in the official journal of the parish government at least once together with a notice of the date, time and place when and where it will be given a public hearing and be considered for passage, which notice shall appear at least seven (7) days prior to the time advertised for the hearing. At the time and place so advertised the council shall hold a public hearing. Subsequent to such hearing, the council shall either:

a. Adopt the proposed ordinance submitted in an initiative petition, without substantive amendments, or effect the repeal referred to by such petition; or

b. Determine to submit the proposal to the electors. Proposals to repeal or reduce any taxes must be submitted to the electors for approval and cannot be adopted by the council by its own actions.

(5) If the council adopts an ordinance following the submission of an initiatory petition as provided above, it shall not amend or repeal the ordinance by its own action within one (1) year following the date of submission of the petition proposing the ordinance, but it may submit proposals amending or repealing such ordinances to a vote of the electors. After the expiration of one (1) year, the ordinance may be amended or repealed as any other ordinance.

(6) If an initiative ordinance is submitted to a vote of the electors as provided in Section 6-01(4) above, the election shall take place within ninety (90) days after the date of the public hearing in an election already scheduled for other purposes. The results shall be determined by a majority vote of the electors voting on the proposal.

(7) If a majority of the qualified electors voting on a proposed initiative ordinance vote in its favor, it shall be considered adopted upon certification of the election results. If conflicting ordinances are approved at the same election, the one receiving the greatest number of affirmative votes shall prevail to the extent of such conflict.

(8) An ordinance adopted by the electorate through the initiative process shall not be amended or repealed by council action for a period of one (1) year after the election at which it was adopted, but thereafter it may be amended or repealed as any other ordinance.

(9) Ordinances adopted through the initiative process shall not be subject to veto by the president.

Section 6-02. Recall.

(a) Any elected official of the parish government may be removed from office by the electors of the parish through a recall process. The recall procedure shall be the same as is provided in

the general laws of the state, except that the number of registered voters required to commence the recall process shall be twenty-five (25) per cent of the registered voters in the area from which the official is elected.

(b) If, in a recall election, the majority of those voting vote for recall, the official named in the recall petition shall be removed *ipso facto* from office, and the vacancy thereby created shall be filled as in the case of ordinary vacancies in accordance with this Charter. The person recalled shall not be eligible for appointment to fill the vacant position.

Section 6-03. Removal by suit.

Any elected official of the parish government may be removed from office by court suit as provided in the constitution and general laws of the state.

ARTICLE VII. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 7-01. Legal process.

Legal process against the parish government shall be served upon the president or in his absence upon the presiding officer of the council.

Section 7-02. Code of ethics.

All officers, officials and employees of the parish government shall comply with the provisions of the state code of ethics pertaining to local governments.

Section 7-03. Amending or repealing the Charter.

(a) Proposals to amend or repeal this Charter may be made by a two-thirds (⅔) vote of the council membership or by petition signed by not less than fifteen (15) per cent of the total number of registered voters of the parish. A petition shall contain the full text of the proposed amendment or amendments. The procedures and time limits for filing such a petition shall be the same as for an initiative ordinance as provided in Section 6-01(1), (2) and (3).

(b) Within thirty (30) days after a petition shall have been certified as sufficient and correct by the council, the council shall cause the amendment or amendments being proposed, and summaries thereof, to be published in the official journal of the parish.

(c) Proposals to amend or repeal this Charter shall be submitted for ratification to the qualified electors of the parish at an election already authorized for other purposes or at a special election called for the purpose of considering proposed Charter amendments. The results shall be determined by a majority vote of the electors voting on any particular proposal.

(d) Proposals by the council and by petition may be submitted to the voters at the same election and voters may, at their option, accept or reject any or all such proposals. Should conflicting proposals be approved at the same election, the one receiving the greater number of affirmative votes shall prevail to the extent of such conflict.

(e) Upon passage or rejection of a proposal by the voters, at least one (1) year shall lapse before the same issue can again be submitted to the voters.

(f) Except as provided in Section 8-08 ([entitled] "Severability") and Section 8-09 ([entitled] "Violation of Civil Rights Act"), no proposal to amend or repeal this Charter shall be submitted during the first one (1) year of operations under this Charter. No amendment or repeal shall shorten the term for which any incumbent official was elected or reduce the salary of office for that term.

Section 7-04. Bonding of officers.

The director of finance and such other parish government officers or employees as the council may designate shall give bond in the amount and with the surety prescribed by the council. The premiums on such bonds shall be paid by the parish government.

Section 7-05. Oaths of office.

All elected officials of the parish government shall take an oath of office to be administered by the clerk of the district court.

Section 7-06. Boards and commissions.

(a) The council, by resolution, and the president may appoint advisory boards and commissions to provide advice regarding the operations of parish services or other activities. No such board or commission shall exercise any administrative or legislative responsibility.

(b) A member of an advisory board or commission shall receive no compensation for service and shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority.

(c) Members of all existing boards and commissions shall complete their terms of office, except as may be provided by this Charter or by action of the council.

(d) All meetings of advisory boards and commissions shall be open to the public.

(e) This section shall not apply to a board or commission created by ordinance or in accordance with general state law.

Section 7-07. Parish planning commission.

(a) There shall be a parish planning commission created in accordance with state law.

(b) The director of planning shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the planning commission.

Section 7-08. Reconstitution of government,

In the event of war or public disaster that incapacitates the president and/or majority of the council, the remaining members of the council may act on an emergency basis and shall appoint such other officials as are necessary to reconstitute the parish government. It shall be the intent of this section that these emergency powers shall subsist only so long as an emergency exists and that regularly constituted elections shall be held as soon as it is judicially determined that conditions permit their being held.

Section 7-09. Control over local agencies and special districts.

(a) The council shall have general power over any agency heretofore created by the governing authority of Lafayette Parish or hereafter created by the council including, without limitation, the power to abolish the agency and require prior approval of any charge or tax levied or bond issued by the agency.

(b) The parish government may consolidate and merge into itself any special district or local public agency, except a school district, situated and having jurisdiction entirely within the boundaries of the parish. Upon the consolidation and merger, the parish government shall succeed to and be vested with all of the rights, revenues, resources, jurisdiction, authority and powers of the special district or local public agency. A consolidation and merger shall become effective only if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon in the parish as a whole and by a majority of the electors voting thereon in the affected special district. A local public agency shall be consolidated and merged only if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon in the parish as a whole.

(c) If the special district or local public agency which is consolidated and merged has outstanding indebtedness, the authority provided by this section shall not be exercised unless provision is made for the retirement or assumption of the indebtedness.

ARTICLE VIII. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Section 8-01. Council districts.

Council District A. Northern boundary is parish boundary with St. Landry Parish; eastern boundary is parish boundary with St. Martin Parish; southern boundary is along a line beginning at the Vermilion River and St. Martin Parish boundary, running west along the river to the eastern corporate boundary of the City of Lafayette, then south along the corporate boundary to Larrabee Pit Road, then south along Larrabee Pit Road to the Southern Pacific Railroad Line, then west along the railroad to U.S. 167, then north on U.S. 167 to Interstate 10, and then west on Interstate 10 to LA 182; and western boundary is along a line beginning at the intersection of Interstate 10 with LA 182, then north along LA 182 to Prejean Road, then west along Prejean Road to a line running directly north to Cankton Road, then north along

that line to Cankton Road, then north along Cankton Road to LA 98, then east along LA 98 to the western boundary of Carencro, then north along the western boundary of Carencro to the northern boundary of Carencro, then east along the northern boundary of Carencro to Breaux Road, then north on Breaux Road to LA 182, and then north along LA 182 to the northern boundary of the parish with St. Landry Parish.

Council District B. Northern boundary is parish boundary with St. Landry Parish; eastern boundary is along a line beginning at intersection of LA 182 with St. Landry Parish boundary, then south along LA 182 to Breaux Road, then south on Breaux Road to the northern boundary of Carencro, then east along the northern boundary of Carencro to the western boundary of Carencro, then south along the western boundary of Carencro to LA 98, then west along LA 98 to Cankton Road, then south along Cankton Road to a line running directly south to Prejean Road, then south along that line to Prejean Road, then east along Prejean Road to LA 182, then south along LA 182 to Interstate 10, then west on Interstate 10 to [the] right-of-way for Ambassador Caffery Parkway Extension (Metro Loop), then south on [the] right-of-way for Ambassador Caffery Parkway Extension (Metro Loop) to Ambassador Caffery Parkway, then south on Ambassador Caffery Parkway to U.S. 167, then south on U.S. 167 to E Guidry Road, then West on E Guidry Road to Coulee Ile Des Cannes, and then south on Coulee Ile Des Cannes to parish boundary with Vermilion Parish; southern boundary is parish boundary with Vermilion Parish; and western boundary is parish boundary with Acadia Parish.

Council District C. Northern boundary is along a line beginning at the intersection of Interstate 10 with [the] right-of-way for Ambassador Caffery Parkway Extension (Metro Loop), then east along Interstate 10 to U.S. 167, then south along U.S. 167 to the Southern Pacific Railroad Line, then east on the railroad line to Larrabee Pit Road, then north on Larrabee Pit Road to the eastern corporate boundary of the City of Lafayette, then north along the corporate boundary to the Vermilion River, and then east along the river to the parish boundary with St. Martin Parish; eastern boundary is the parish boundary with St. Martin Parish; southern boundary is along a line beginning at the Ver-

milion River and the St. Martin Parish boundary, then east along the river to the eastern corporate boundary of the City of Lafayette, then north and west along the corporate boundary to Clifford Road, then west along Clifford Road to East Pinhook Road, then south on East Pinhook Road to Dorian Drive, then south on Dorian Drive to East Simcoe Street, then west on East Simcoe Street to Champagne Street, then south on Champagne Street to Surrey Street, then west on Surrey Street to East Pinhook Road, then south on East Pinhook Road to St. Charles Street, then west on St. Charles Street to 14th Street, then north on 14th Street to a line connecting with Bachert Street, then north and east on Bachert Street to South General Marshall, then north on South General Marshall to East Simcoe Street, then west on East Simcoe Street to Louisiana Avenue, then north on Louisiana Avenue to Mudd Avenue, then west on Mudd Avenue to Moss Street, then south on Moss Street to East Simcoe Street, then west on East Simcoe Street to the Southern Pacific Railroad Line, then south on along the railroad to West 2nd Street, then west on West 2nd Street to Olivier Street, then west on Olivier Street to Monroe Street, then north on Monroe Street to West Simcoe Street, then west on West Simcoe Street to West University Avenue, then north on West University Avenue to the Southern Pacific Railroad Line, and then west along the railroad to [the] right-of-way for Ambassador Caffery Parkway Extension (Metro Loop); and western boundary is along a line beginning at intersection of [the] right-of-way for Ambassador Caffery Parkway Extension (Metro Loop) with Southern Pacific Railroad Line, then north on [the] right-of-way for Ambassador Caffery Parkway Extension (Metro Loop) to the intersection with Interstate 10.

Council District D. Northern boundary is along a line beginning at the intersection of West University Avenue and West Simcoe Street, then east along West Simcoe Street to Monroe Street, then south on Monroe Street to Olivier Street, then east on Olivier Street to West 2nd Street, then east on West 2nd Street to the Southern Pacific Railroad Line, then north on railroad to East Simcoe Street, then east on East Simcoe Street to Moss Street, then north on Moss Street to Mudd Avenue, then east on Mudd Avenue to Louisiana Avenue, then south on Louisiana Avenue to East Simcoe Street, then east on East Simcoe Street to

South General Marshall, then south on South General Marshall to Bachert Street, then west and south on Bachert Street to a line connecting with 14th Street, then south along that line and 14th Street to St. Charles Street, then east on St. Charles Street to East Pinhook Road, then north on East Pinhook Road to Surrey Street, then east on Surrey Street to Champagne Street, then north on Champagne Street to East Simcoe Street, then east on East Simcoe Street to Dorian Drive, then north on Dorian Drive to East Pinhook Road, then north on East Pinhook Road to Clifford Road, then east on Clifford Road to the eastern corporate boundary of the City of Lafayette, and then east and south along the corporate boundary to the Vermilion River; the eastern and southern boundary is the Vermilion River; and the western boundary is along a line beginning at the intersection of the Vermilion River and the Coulee Mine, then north along the Coulee Mine to the Coulee Mine Branch, then west along the Coulee Mine Branch to Johnston Street, then east on Johnston Street to Coliseum Road, then north on Coliseum Road to Souvenir Gate, then east on Souvenir Gate to West St. Mary Boulevard, then south on West St. Mary Boulevard to Souvenir Gate, then east on Souvenir Gate to West University Avenue, and then north on West University Avenue to West Simcoe Street.

Council District E. Northern boundary is along a line beginning at the intersection of the right-of-way for Ambassador Caffery Parkway Extension (Metro Loop) and the Southern Pacific Railroad Line, and east along the Southern Pacific Railroad Line to West University Avenue; eastern boundary is along a line beginning at the intersection of railroad and West University Avenue, then south along West University Avenue to Souvenir Gate, then west on Souvenir Gate to West St. Mary Boulevard, then north on West St. Mary Boulevard to Souvenir Gate, then west on Souvenir Gate to Coliseum Road, and then south on Coliseum Road to Johnston Street; southern boundary is Johnston Street (U.S. 167); and western boundary is along a line beginning at the intersection of U.S. 167 and Ambassador Caffery Parkway, then north on Ambassador Caffery Parkway to [the] right-of-way for Ambassador Caffery Parkway, then north on Ambassador Caffery Parkway to [the] right-of-way for Ambassador Caffery Parkway Extension (Metro Loop) to Southern Pacific Railroad Line.

Council District F. Northern boundary is along a line beginning at the intersection of Johnston Street (U.S. 167) and the Coulee Mine Branch, then east on the Coulee Mine Branch to the Coulee Mine, then south on the Coulee Mine to Vermilion River, and then east along the river to Pinhook Road; eastern boundary is along a line beginning at the intersection of the river and Pinhook Road, then south along Pinhook Road to Kaliste Saloom Road, then south on Kaliste Saloom Road to LA 733, then west on LA 733 to Vermilion River, and then south on Vermilion River to the parish boundary with Vermilion Parish; southern boundary is parish boundary with Vermilion Parish; and western boundary is along a line beginning at the intersection of Coulee Ile Des Cannes and the parish boundary with Vermilion Parish, then north along the Coulee Ile Des Cannes to E Guidry Road, then east on E Guidry Road to U.S. 167, and then north on U.S. 167 (Johnston Street) to intersection with Coulee Mine Branch.

Council District G. Northern boundary is along a line beginning at the intersection of Pinhook Road and the Vermilion River, and then east and north along the river to the parish boundary with St. Martin Parish; eastern boundary is parish boundary with St. Martin and Iberia Parishes; southern boundary is parish boundary with Vermilion Parish; and western boundary is along a line beginning at the intersection of Vermilion River to LA 733, then east on LA 733 to Kaliste Saloom Road, then north on Kaliste Saloom Road to Pinhook Road, then north on Pinhook Road to the Vermilion River.

Section 8-02. Continuation of actions.

(a) All writs, actions, suits, proceedings, civil or criminal liabilities, prosecutions, judgments, sentences, contracts, franchises, debt or other obligations due by Lafayette Parish, rights or causes of action, claims, demands, titles and rights existing on the effective date of this Charter shall continue unaffected. All sentences for punishment for ordinance violations or for crime shall be executed according to their terms.

(b) All actions, ordinances, and administrative rules and regulations of Lafayette Parish in force prior to the effective date of this Charter shall, insofar as they are not inconsistent with this

Charter, remain in full force and effect until amended or repealed by the council or until they expire by their own limitation.

Section 8-03. Special districts.

Any special district heretofore established and existing in Lafayette Parish shall continue to exist to effectuate the purpose for which it was created, to complete any works begun or authorized therein, to pay the debts of the district and to levy taxes and other charges as may have been or may be legally authorized in the district.

Section 8-04. Fees, charges and tax levies.

(a) Constitutional limitations on the maximum property tax millages that can be levied without voter approval shall continue to be applicable to the parish.

(b) All fees, charges and taxes levied by Lafayette Parish shall continue to be levied by the parish government until changed by the council by ordinance or by a vote of the people when a vote is required.

(c) Receipts from fees, charges, rentals and royalties, taxes, federal and state grants, and shared revenues and taxes applicable to special districts which are less than parish-wide geographically shall be used only for services to be rendered in those geographic areas.

(d) The levy of property tax millages above the constitutional maximum previously approved by the voters of a special district shall continue to be levied by the parish government and used only for the approved purposes. Such levies may be renewed upon the favorable vote of the electors within the geographical area involved.

Section 8-05. Special legislative acts.

All special legislative acts pertaining to Lafayette Parish, insofar as they are in conflict with the provisions of this Charter, shall henceforth be inoperative and of no effect.

Section 8-06. Parish retirement systems.

No pension or retirement systems of the parish in existence at the time the Charter is approved shall be affected in any way by this Charter and shall remain in full force and effect and shall be carried out and regulated in accordance with applicable laws and procedures.

Section 8-07. Declaration of intent.

This Charter shall be liberally construed in aid of its declared intent which is to establish for the people of Lafayette Parish effective home rule free from legislative interference as to the structure and organization of its local government, and with the power and authority to manage its local affairs, all as contemplated and intended by the provisions of Article VI, Section 5 of the Constitution.

Section 8-08. Severability.

If any provision of this Charter is declared invalid for any reason, that provision shall not affect the validity of this Charter or any other provisions thereof.

Section 8-09. Violation of Civil Rights Act.

In the event the Civil Rights Division of the United States Department of Justice or any court of competent jurisdiction declares any part of this Charter to be in violation of the Civil Rights Act prior to the date the Charter becomes effective, the Lafayette Parish Home Rule Charter Commission shall reconvene for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days for the purpose of drafting and proposing amendments to the Charter to the electors of Lafayette Parish.

Section 8-10. Schedule of transition.

The provisions of this Charter pertaining to the election of parish government officials created hereunder shall become effective on the date this Charter is adopted. The remaining provisions of this Charter shall become effective on the date of taking of office of the newly elected officials provided for by this Charter,

such date being established in Section 8-11 ([entitled] "Election of Officials").

Section 8-11. Election of officials.

(a) The first election for the officials provided for by this Charter shall coincide with the 1983 elections for governor, and subsequent elections shall be held on corresponding dates every fourth year thereafter. Persons elected under the provisions of this Charter shall take office at noon on the second Monday in January next following their election.

(b) All parish officers elected under provisions of the policy jury system of government applicable to the parish prior to the adoption of this Home Rule Charter shall continue to hold their offices and discharge the duties thereof until the officials elected under the provisions of this Charter have taken office. Thereafter, their offices shall cease to exist.

Section 8-12. Required approval by electors.

The Charter shall become effective only if approved by a majority of those voting on the Charter.

Section 8-13. Charter ballot.

The ballot form for the referendum on this proposed Charter shall be:

"Shall the Home Rule Charter and plan of government for Lafayette Parish, prepared and submitted by the duly constituted Charter Commission according to Article VI, Section 5 of the Constitution of Louisiana and other applicable law, be adopted?"

_____ YES

_____ NO

CHARTER COMPARATIVE TABLE

Date of Election	Disposition Art./Sec.
9-11-82	I 1-01—1-07
	II 2-01—2-18
	III 3-01—3-10
	IV 4-01—4-09
	V 5-01—5-10
	VI 6-01—6-03
	VII 7-01—7-09
	VIII 8-01—8-13

Ordinance Number	Date	Disposition Art./Sec.
O59-88	6- 9-88	IV 4-03

CITY

OF

LAFAYETTE

HOME RULE CHARTER

PREFACE

July 6, 1976

To the Citizens of Lafayette

The Lafayette City Charter is the backbone of our city government. It dictates our organization, policies and procedures. It specifies the roles of the Mayor and City Council and the duties of each.

We, the elected officials of the City, agree to abide by this handbook of our city government. The guidelines are set down in our Lafayette City Charter, and we pledge to work within these guidelines. This is your guarantee for a prosperous and growing city.

KENNETH F. BOWEN, Mayor
City of Lafayette

LAFAYETTE CITY COUNCIL
Pat Calais
Benny Ritchey
Al Simon
John Schneider
Wilfred Pierre

CONTENTS

ARTICLE I. INCORPORATION: FORM OF GOV'T., BOUNDARIES, POWERS.

		PAGE
Section 1-01.	Incorporation	1
Section 1-02	Form of Gov't.	1
Section 1-03.	Boundaries	1
Section 1-04.	Powers	1
Section 1-05.	Joint Service Agreements	1

ARTICLE II. CITY COUNCIL

Section 2-01.	Composition, Qualifications, & Election	2
Section 2-02.	Vacancies	2
Section 2-03.	Compensation	3
Section 2-04.	General Power & Duties	3
Section 2-05.	Prohibitions	3
Section 2-06.	Investigations	4
Section 2-07.	Independent Audit	4
Section 2-08.	City Clerk	5
Section 2-09.	Council Meetings & Rules	5
Section 2-10.	Action Requiring an Ord.	6
Section 2-11.	Ordinances in General	7
Section 2-12.	Submission of Ordinances to the Mayor	8
Section 2-13.	Emergency Ord.	8
Section 2-14.	Codes of Technical Regulations	9
Section 2-15.	Authentication & Recording: Printing & Distribution of Ordinances & Resolutions	9

ARTICLE III. THE MAYOR

Section 3-01.	Executive Authority	10
Section 3-02.	Election	10
Section 3-03.	Qualifications	10
Section 3-04.	Vacancies	10
Section 3-05.	Compensation	11
Section 3-06.	Powers & Duties of Mayor	11

ARTICLE IV. ADMINISTRATION

Section 4-01.	General Provision	12
Section 4-02.	Chief Administrative Officer	13
Section 4-03.	Legal Dept.	13
Section 4-04.	Dept. of Admin.	13
Section 4-05.	Dept. of Public Works	14
Section 4-06.	Dept. of Utilities	15
Section 4-07.	Police Dept.	15
Section 4-08.	Fire Dept.	16
Section 4-09.	Dept. of Community Affairs	16
Section 4-10.	Civil Service	16

ARTICLE V. FINANCIAL PROCEDURES

		PAGE
Section 5-01.	Fiscal Year	17
Section 5-02.	Budget Preparation & Adoption	17
Section 5-03.	The Budget Document	18
Section 5-04.	Administration of the Budget	19
Section 5-05.	Amendments after Adoption	19
Section 5-06.	Lapse of Appropriation	20
Section 5-07.	Capital Outlay Program	20
Section 5-08.	Public Hearing	21
Section 5-09.	Bonded Debt	21
Section 5-10.	Fiscal Agent	22

ARTICLE VI. INITIATIVE REFERENDUM & RECALL

Section 6-01.	Initiative & Referendum	22
Section 6-02.	Recall	24

ARTICLE VII. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 7-01.	Legal Process	24
Section 7-02.	Prohibitions	24
Section 7-03.	Amendments	25
Section 7-04.	Employee Representation	25
Section 7-05.	Bonding of Officers	25
Section 7-06.	Effect of the Charter. Severability Clause	26
Section 7-07.	Firemen's Pension Fund	26
Section 7-08.	Policemen's Pension Fund	26
Section 7-09.	Boards & Commissions	26
Section 7-10.	Prior Actions and Ordinances	26
Section 7-11.	Legal Actions Franchises, Contracts	27
Section 7-12.	Special Acts	27
Section 7-13.	Facsimile Signatures	27
Section 7-14.	Reconstitution of Govt.	27
Section 7-15.	City Code	27
Section 7-16.	Utility System Financing	27
Section 7-17.	Utility System, Sale or Lease	28
Section 7-18.	Schedule of Transition	28
Section 7-19.	Election of Officials	28
Section 7-20.	Ballot for this Charter	28

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

ARTICLE I. INCORPORATION: FORM OF GOVERNMENT, BOUNDARIES, POWERS.

Section 1-01. Incorporation.

The inhabitants of the City of Lafayette within the corporate limits as now established or as hereafter established by law shall be and continue a body politic and corporate in perpetuity, under the name of the "City of Lafayette," hereinafter referred to as the "City."

Section 1-02. Form of Government.

The municipal government provided by this charter shall be known as the "Mayor-Council" form of government. It shall consist of an elected council that shall constitute the legislative branch of the government and an elected Mayor who shall be the chief executive officer and head of the executive branch.

Section 1-03. Boundaries.

The boundaries of the City shall be those set forth in the last annexation ordinance adopted by the Lafayette Board of Trustees prior to the effective date of this charter.

Section 1-04. Powers.

The City shall have all the powers, rights, privileges, immunities and authority granted by the constitution and laws of this State and by this charter.

Section 1-05. Joint Service Agreements.

The City is authorized to enter into joint service agreements or cooperative efforts with other government agencies and political subdivisions, including but not limited to, the police jury, other parish offices or agencies, the school board or any special governing districts.

ARTICLE II. CITY COUNCIL.

Section 2-01. Composition, Qualifications and Election.[1]

A. The Council of the City shall consist of five (5) members elected for four (4) year terms concurrent with that of the Mayor. Members of the Council shall be eligible for re-election.

B. Councilmen shall be qualified electors of the City and shall have resided in the City at least two (2) years prior to the date of the general election. They shall continue to reside in the City as long as they are members of the City Council. They shall hold no other elected public office.

C. There shall be five (5) seats on the City Council. These shall be designated as Seat 1, Seat 2, Seat 3, Seat 4, and Seat 5. Candidates for the City Council shall qualify for one (1) seat only and be elected to one of the five (5) places. Election shall be at large by all the qualified electors of the City.

D. Elections shall be held in accordance with the election laws of the State.

Section 2-02. Vacancies.

A. The office of Councilman shall become vacant upon death, resignation, removal from office in any manner authorized by law, or forfeiture of office.

B. Any Councilman shall forfeit his office if he (1) lacks at any time during his term of office any qualification for the office prescribed by this charter, or (2) violates any express prohibition of this charter or, (3) if he is disqualified by law from holding public office.

C. Vacancies in the office of Councilman shall be filled by appointment by the remaining members of the Council. If less than one (1) year remains of the unexpired term, the appointee shall serve out the remainder of the term. If the term is greater than one (1) year, the appointee shall serve until the office is filled by election as prescribed in Article 7, Section 69 of the Louisiana Constitution. All appointees shall have the same qualifications for the position established in Section 2-01 of this charter.

Section 2-03. Compensation.[2]

The annual salary of Councilmen shall be $3,600 paid in (12) monthly payments, until changed by ordinance. Any ordinance increasing the salary or granting any other monetary compensation shall be effective only after the next regular Council election and must have been passed at least one (1) year prior to that election. Such ordinance must be passed by a four-fifths (4/5's) majority of the elected Council members. Upon approval of the Council, members of the City Council may be reimbursed by the City for actual and reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties upon presentation of properly documented receipts for expenditures.

Section 2-04. General Power and Duties.

All powers of the City shall be vested in the Council, except as otherwise provided by law or this charter, and the Council shall provide for the exercise thereof and for the performance of all duties and obligations imposed on the City by law.

Section 2-05. Prohibitions.

A. No Councilman shall hold any other City office or City employment during the term for which he was elected to the Council, and no former Councilman shall hold any compensated appointive City office or employment until one (1) year after the expiration of the term for which he was elected to the Council.

B. Neither the Council nor any of its members shall in any manner dictate the appointment or removal of any City administrative officers or employees whom the Mayor or any or his subordinates are empowered to appoint.

C. Except for the purpose of inquiries and investigations under Section 2-06 the Council or its membership shall deal with City officers and employees who are subject to the direction and supervision of the Mayor solely through the Mayor, and neither the Council nor its members shall give orders to any such officer or employee, either publicly or privately.

D. Any citizen or City employee may bring suit in a court of proper jurisdiction against any Councilman for violation of provisions of this section.

SECTION 2-06. Investigations.[3]

The City Council may make investigations into the affairs of the City and the conduct of any City department, office or agency and for this purpose may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony and require the production of evidence. Such investigation may be undertaken only upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Council at a regular meeting of the Council. Any person who fails or refuses to obey any lawful order of the Council in connection with an investigation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished in such manner as the Council shall fix by ordinance. No Councilman shall vote on any matter under investigation in which said Councilman has a conflict of interest.

Section 2-07. Independent Audit.

A. The Council shall provide for an annual independent post audit, and such additional audits as it deems necessary, of the accounts and other evidence of financial transactions of the City, including those of all City departments, offices or agencies. Auditors shall be designated by the Council, shall be without personal interest in the affairs subject to audit and shall be a certified public accountant or firm of such accountants. The audit shall be submitted to the Council at one (1) of its regularly scheduled meetings and shall be a public record, and a summary thereof shall be published at least once in the official journal in not less than eight (8) point type.

B. The City Council shall provide for an evaluation of functions and programs carried out by administrative agencies and shall submit a biennial report to the public on such functions and programs. Such report shall be published in full or in summary at least once in the official journal in not less than eight (8) point type. The City Council is hereby empowered to hire or secure whatever assistance as may be necessary to evaluate such programs. The Mayor shall provide all such information as may be requested by the City Council in such evaluations.

Section 2-08. City Clerk.

The Council shall appoint an officer of the City wh shall have the title of City Clerk. The City Clerk shall giv notice of Council meetings to its members, the Mayor and th public, keep the journal of its proceedings, be official secre tary to the City Council and perform such other duties as ar assigned to him by this charter or by the Council.

Section 2-09. Council Meetings and Rules.

A. The Council shall meet regularly at least every othe week at such times and places as the Council may prescrib by rule adopted annually at the first meeting of the Council Such meeting times and places shall prevail for the ensuin twelve (12) months. Special meetings may be held on the call of the President of the Council or of three (3) or more members of the Council and upon no less than twelve (12) hours' notice to each member. Such special meetings shall be held at the regularly appointed place. To meet a public emergency affecting life, health, property or public safety, the Council may meet upon call of the President of the Council or three (3) or more Council members at whatever notice it shall be convenient to give. All meetings shall be open to the public. The Council may adjourn into executive session during the course of a regular Council meeting if such executive session is approved by a four-fifths (4/5's) vote of the Council. No official action can be taken in executive session.

B. At the first regular meeting of a newly elected Council, a President and Vice-President of the Council shall be elected from among the Council membership for a one (1) year term of office. The President shall preside at meetings of the Council except when he shall be acting Mayor. In the absence or disqualification of the President, the Vice-President shall be the presiding officer of the Council.

C. During the temporary absence from the City or temporary inability of the Mayor to perform the duties of his office, the President of the Council shall serve as acting Mayor provided the temporary absence or inability exceeds seventy-two (72) hours, and the City Council shall by four-fifths (4/5's) of its entire authorized membership certify these

facts by resolution. Should the President serve as acting Mayor for a period exceeding thirty (30) days, he shall be paid at a rate equal to that of the Mayor for the entire period served.

D. The Council shall determine its own rules and order of business and shall provide for keeping a journal of its proceedings. This journal shall be a public record. At its regularly scheduled meetings, the City Council shall operate from an agenda which has been published in the official journal not later than the day preceding the meeting. Special or emergency meetings do not require the publication of an agenda.

E. Voting shall be by roll call, and the ayes and nays shall be recorded in the journal. A majority of the Council membership shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from time to time and may compel the attendance of absent members in the manner and subject to the penalties prescribed by the rules of the Council. No action of the Council shall be valid or binding unless adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Council membership.

Section 2-10. Action Requiring an Ordinance.

In addition to other acts required by law or by specific provision of this charter to be done by ordinance, those acts of the City Council shall be by ordinance which:

(1) Adopt or amend an administrative code or establish, alter or abolish any City department, office or agency.

(2) Provide a fine or other penalty or establish a rule or regulation for violation of which a fine or other penalty is imposed.

(3) Levy taxes or assessments.

(4) Appropriate funds and/or adopt the budget for the City.

(5) Grant, renew or extend a franchise.

(6) Provide for raising revenue.

(7) Regulate the rate or other charges for service by the City, including any utility.

(8) Authorize the borrowing of money.

(9) Incur debt in any manner.

(10) Abandon any property owned by the City.

(11) Convey or lease or authorize the conveyance or lease of any lands or property of the City.

(12) Acquire real property on behalf of the City.

(13) Adopt or modify the official map, platting or subdivision controls or regulations or the zoning plan.

(14) Adopt, without substantive amendment, ordinances proposed under the initiative power.

(15) Amend or repeal any ordinance previously adopted.

(16) Authorize any contract on behalf of the City.

(17) Propose amendments to this charter.

Acts other than those referred to above may be done either by ordinance or by resolution.

Section 2-11. Ordinances in General.

A. All proposed ordinances shall be introduced in writing and in the form required for final adoption and except for codifications and the annual budgets, shall be confined to one subject, expressed clearly in the title.

B. All ordinances shall be read by title, published in full or by title, and notice given by one publication in the official journal of the time, place and date of public hearing, laid over for at least seven (7) days from date of publication and subject to public hearing before passage. No ordinance may be adopted at the same meeting at which it is introduced except emergency legislation under the provisions of Section 2-13.

C. All ordinances and resolutions shall be passed in open public meeting by the vote of a majority of the Council membership. The vote on final passage shall be recorded in the minutes of the Council by the individual vote of each Councilman.

D. With the final approval of ordinances by the Mayor or the City Council, in case of a veto by the Mayor, such enacted ordinances shall be published in full in the official journal by the City Clerk as soon as practical thereafter except as provided in Section 2-14 of this charter. Every enacted ordinance, unless it shall specify another date, shall become effective at expiration of ten (10) days after publication

by the Council, or if the ordinance be submitted to a referendum election, then upon a favorable vote of a majority of those voting thereon ten (10) days after promulgation of election results by the City Council.

Section 2-12. Submission of Ordinances to the Mayor.

A. Every ordinance adopted by the City Council shall be signed by the City Clerk and presented to the Mayor within three (3) official working days after adoption.

B. The Mayor, within ten (10) calendar days of the receipt of an ordinance, shall return it to the City Clerk with or without his approval, or with his veto. If the ordinance has been approved or is not specifically vetoed, it shall become effective as provided in Section 2-11. If the ordinance is vetoed, the Mayor shall submit to the City Council through the City Clerk a written statement of the reasons for his veto. The City Clerk shall record upon the ordinance the date of its delivery to and receipt from the Mayor. All ordinances that the Mayor vetoes, shall be vetoed in full.

C. Ordinances vetoed by the Mayor shall be submitted promptly to the City Clerk who in turn shall submit them to the City Council at the next regular meeting following receipt thereof. Should the Council vote to readopt the ordinance by an affirmative vote of four-fifths (4/5's) of all its members, said ordinance shall become law irrespective of the veto by the Mayor.

D. The right of the Mayor to veto as provided in this section shall apply to all ordinances adopted by the City Council except those which propose amendments to this charter; establish, alter or modify Council procedure; establish Council compensation; create staff agencies or officers for the Council; or those ordinances requiring Council action pursuant to a petition, this charter, the general laws of the State or which the Council has received specific approval to enact following a referendum vote of the people; nor shall it apply to appropriations for auditing or investigating any part of the executive branch.

Section 2-13. Emergency Ordinances.

A. To meet a public emergency affecting life, health, property or public safety, the Council by vote of a majority

of its membership, may adopt an emergency ordinance at the meeting at which it is introduced and may make it effective immediately, upon approval of the Mayor, provided that no such ordinance may be used to levy taxes or special assessments, grant or extend a franchise, incur debt, except as provided in Section 5-05B, or adopt or amend the official map, platting or subdivision controls or zoning regulations or change rates charged by any utility. Each emergency ordinance shall contain a specific statement of the emergency claimed. After adoption of an emergency ordinance, the Council shall cause it to be printed and published as prescribed for other approved ordinances.

B. Emergency ordinances shall be effective for no longer than thirty (30) days. The Council, however, upon a vote of four-fifths (4/5's) of the Council members may extend the life of an emergency ordinance for an additional thirty (30) days, but no such ordinance may be extended beyond that period.

Section 2-14. Codes of Technical Regulations.

The Council may adopt any standard code of technical regulations by reference thereto in any adopting ordinance. The procedure and requirements governing the adoption of such ordinances shall be as prescribed for ordinances generally, except that a period of thirty (30) days must be allowed between the time of introduction and final passage of the ordinance, and except that a copy of each adopted code of technical regulations as well as the adopting ordinance shall be authenticated and recorded by the City Clerk in the official records of the City. Such adopted codes of technical reference shall be published by title or by reference in the official journal by the City Clerk as soon as practical following such final adoption.

Section 2-15. Authentication and Recording: Printing and Distribution of Ordinances and Resolutions.

A. The City Clerk shall authenticate by his signature and record in a properly indexed book or books kept for the purpose, all approved ordinances and resolutions. Each such approved ordinance and resolution shall be given a number for reference and identification.

B. The Council shall cause each ordinance a ch

amendment to this charter to be printed or otherwise reproduced promptly following its approval, and such printed or reproduced amendments and ordinances, including codes of technical regulations adopted by reference pursuant to Section 2-14, shall be distributed or sold to the public at reasonable prices.

C. The Council shall cause each resolution approved by it to be recorded in the minutes of the Council meeting at which the resolution was approved.

ARTICLE III. THE MAYOR.

Section 3-01. Executive Authority.

The Mayor shall be the executive officer of the City. All executive and administrative authority shall be exercised by and through the Mayor except as set forth in this charter.

Section 3-02. Election.

The Mayor shall be elected according to the election laws of the state for a four (4) year term concurrent with that of the Council and shall be eligible for re-election.

Section 3-03. Qualifications.

The Mayor shall be a qualified elector of the City and shall have resided in the City at least two (2) years prior to the date of the general election. He shall hold no other elected or appointed public office nor salaried employment except that of Notary Public or membership in the National Guard or the Reserve Defense Establishment.

Section 3-04. Vacancies.

A. The office of Mayor shall become vacant upon death, resignation, removal from office in any manner authorized by law or forfeiture of office.

B. The Mayor shall forfeit his office if he (1) lacks at any time during his term of office any qualification for the office prescribed by this charter, or (2) violates any express prohibition of this charter or (3) is disqualified by law from holding public office.

C. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Mayor when the term will expire in less than one (1) year, the President of the Council shall succeed to the Mayoralty. A vacancy shall then be created on the Council to be filled in the manner prescribed in Section 2-02C. If the term of office of the Mayor shall be vacant for a period greater than one (1) year, the President of the Council shall serve as acting Mayor in accordance with the provisions of Section 2-09C until the office is filled by election as prescribed in Article 7 Section 69 of the Louisiana Constitution.

Section 3-05. Compensation.[4]

The annual salary of the Mayor shall be twenty-one thousand ($21,000) dollars until changed by ordinance. Any ordinance decreasing or increasing the salary or granting any other monetary compensation shall be effective only after the next regular Mayoralty election and must have been passed at least one (1) year before that election.

Section 3-06. Powers and Duties of the Mayor.

The Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the City. He shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) Appoint and suspend or remove for just cause all City employees and appointive administrative officers provided for by or under this charter, except as otherwise provided by law, this charter, civil service or other personnel rules adopted pursuant to this charter. He may authorize any administrative officer who is subject to his direction and supervision to exercise these powers with respect to subordinates in that officer's department, office or agency.

(2) Direct and supervise the administration of all departments, offices and agencies of the City except as otherwise provided by this charter or by law.

(3) See that all laws, provisions of this charter and acts of the Council, subject to enforcement by him or by officers subject to his direction and supervision, are faithfully executed.

(4) Prepare and submit the annual budget and five (5) year capital program to the Council.

(5) Submit to the Council and make available to the public a complete report on the finances and administrative activities of the City as of the end of each fiscal year.

(6) Make such other reports as the Council may reasonably request to enable the Council to conduct its councilmanic function.

(7) Keep the Council fully advised as to the financial condition and future needs of the City and make such recommendations to the Council concerning the affairs of the City as he deems desirable.

(8) Appoint a consulting utility engineer, or engineering firm, subject to the provisions of the bond resolution of March 12, 1963 as amended or revised.

(9) Perform such other duties as are specified in this charter or may be required by the Council.

(10) Appoint his secretary and any assistant(s) to the Mayor.

ARTICLE IV. ADMINISTRATION.

Section 4-01. General Provisions.

A. The City Council may establish City departments, offices or agencies in addition to those created by this charter and may prescribe the functions of all departments, offices and agencies. The City Council may also abolish or consolidate City departments, offices and agencies for the more effective operation of the City government. Nothing in this charter shall prohibit the consolidation of any City department, office or agency with a similar Parish department, office or agency for the furnishing of the same or similar service. All actions provided in Section A shall be by ordinance.

B. All departments, offices and agencies under the direction and supervision of the Mayor shall be administered by an officer appointed by and subject to the direction and supervision of the Mayor.

C. The salary of directors of departments appointed by the Mayor shall be set by the Mayor subject to approval of the City Council. The salary of any employee of the City directly appointed by the City Council shall be fixed by the City Council.

Section 4-02. Chief Administrative Officer.

When the Mayor feels that the administration of City affairs requires assistance, he shall so certify to the Council, and the position of Chief Administrative Officer shall be created unless rejected by a majority vote of the members of the Council within sixty (60) days after the Mayor proposes this position to the Council. The Chief Administrative Officer shall be appointed by the Mayor to serve at his pleasure. Under the direction of the Mayor, the Chief Administrative Officer shall supervise all departments except the Legal Department.

Section 4-03. Legal Department.

The head of the Legal Department shall be the City Attorney who shall be appointed by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Council. He shall be an attorney licensed to practice in the courts of Louisiana with at least five (5) years' experience in the practice of law. The City Attorney shall serve as chief legal adviser to the City Council, the Mayor and all City departments, offices and agencies, shall represent the City in all legal proceedings and shall perform any other duties prescribed by this charter or by ordinance. Any Assistant City Attorneys authorized by the City Council shall be appointed by the City Attorney and serve at his pleasure. No special legal counsel shall be employed by the City except by written contract and approval of the City Council.

Section 4-04. Department of Administration.

A. The head of the Department of Administration shall be the Director of Administration, who shall be appointed by the Mayor.

B. Duties of the Director of Administration shall be as follows:

(1) Collect and have custody of all monies of the City from whatever source.

(2) Assist the Mayor in the preparation of the operating and capital budgets.

(3) Maintain a record of indebtedness and have charge of the payment of the principal and interest on such indebtedness.

(4) Ascertain that funds are available for payment of all

contracts, purchase orders and any other documents which incur financial obligation for the City, and that such documents are in accordance with established procedures.

(5) Disburse all funds from the City treasury.

(6) Administer a uniform central accounting system for all City departments using nationally accepted standards where applicable.

(7) Prepare a monthly statement of revenues and expenditures to show the financial condition of the City.

(8) Procure all personal property, materials, supplies and services required by the City under a central purchasing system for all departments in accordance with applicable State law, Council policy and administrative requirements.

(9) Maintain an inventory of all City property, real and personal.

(10) Perform utility billing and collection.

(11) Provide data processing administration.

(12) Provide personnel services, other than those performed by Civil Service.

(13) Provide general administrative services.

(14) Do and perform such other actions as may be directed by the Mayor or the terms of this charter or applicable law.

Section 4-05. Department of Public Works.

A. The head of the Department of Public Works shall be the Director of Public Works, who shall be appointed by the Mayor.

B. The Director of Public Works shall direct and be responsible for the following activities:

(1) Engineering services for City agencies except as may be otherwise provided for the Utilities Department.

(2) Supervision of all contract construction work except as may be otherwise provided for the Utilities Department.

(3) Maintenance of City property.

(4) Maintenance of the City map and mapping and survey.

(5) Construction and maintenance of streets, sidewalks, and bridges and drainage connected therewith performed by the City.

(6) Traffic engineering.

(7) Street cleaning.

(8) Garbage and trash collection and disposal system.

(9) Inspections and licensing in conjunction with the enforcement of zoning ordinances and building and other technical codes.

(10) Operation of the municipal transit system.

(11) Operation of a central garage facility for all City departments.

(12) Other such activities as may be directed by the Mayor.

Section 4-06. Department of Utilities.

A. The head of the Department of Utilities shall be the Director of Utilities, who shall be appointed by the Mayor subject to conditions of the bond resolution of March 12, 1963 as revised or amended.

B. The Director of Utilities shall direct and be responsible for the following activities:

(1) Production and distribution of electricity.

(2) Water production, treatment and distribution.

(3) Sewerage collection, treatment and disposal.

(4) Utility engineering services.

(5) Supervise contract construction work for the Utility System.

(6) Maintain utility equipment in cooperation with the central garage.

(7) Reading of utility meters.

(8) Other such activities as may be directed by the Mayor which are necessary or incidental to the operation of the City's Utility System.

Section 4-07. Police Department.

A. The head of the Police Departme[illegible]ll be the

Chief of Police who shall be appointed by the Mayor in accordance with applicable State law.

B. The Chief of Police shall direct and be responsible for the prevention of crime; law enforcement; assistance to the courts and other law enforcement officials; and the maintenance of the peace and order of the City.

C. No persons shall exercise police authority in the City except regularly constituted law enforcement officers of the City.

Section 4-08. Fire Department.

A. The head of the Fire Department shall be the Fire Chief who shall be appointed by the Mayor in accordance with applicable State law.

B. The Fire Chief shall direct and be responsible for fire prevention; fire extinguishment and salvage operations; inspections and recommendations concerning the fire code of the City; investigations of fires and their causes; and the conduct of fire safety and prevention programs.

Section 4-09. Department of Community Affairs.

A. The head of the Department of Community Affairs shall be the Director of Community Affairs who shall be appointed by the Mayor.

B. The Director of Community Affairs shall direct and be responsible for parks and playgrounds; municipal auditoriums; recreational activities; cultural activities such as concerts, art museums and exhibits; programs of athletics; and other leisure time and cultural activities and functions of the City.

Section 4-10. Civil Service.

A. The classified civil service for the City of Lafayette heretofore established is hereby incorporated into this charter and shall continue in full force and effect and be carried out and regulated in accordance with the provisions of said statutes, except that the following shall not be members of the classified personnel system:

(1) The Mayor, his secretary and any assistant(s) to the Mayor.

(2) The City Clerk.

(3) The City Attorney and any Assistant City Attorneys.

(4) Directors of departments created in accordance with the provisions of this charter.

(5) Any employee appointed directly by the City Council.

B. The City Council shall replace the Board of Trustees as the appointing agent for three (3) members of the Civil Service Board. The two (2) remaining members shall be elected by vote of all the permanent employees in the classified system.

C. Any person who is a member of the classified service of the City of Lafayette who shall be appointed to the unclassified position of "Director" of any City department created by this charter or created hereafter by the City Council shall serve in the appointed position as "Acting Director" for a period of six (6) months. During this six (6) month period, he shall retain his status in the classified service and no appointment shall be made to fill his vacated position. At the conclusion of the six (6) month period, the person so appointed shall be subject to the following choices: (1) with the approval of the Mayor, he shall be named as "Director" of the department and shall give up his status in the classified service, or (2) he may elect to return to his former position in the classified service.

ARTICLE V. FINANCIAL PROCEDURES.

Section 5-01. Fiscal Year.

The fiscal year of the City shall begin on the first day of November and end on the last day of October until such time as it may be changed by ordinance of the City Council.

Section 5-02. Budget Preparation and Adoption.

At least seventy-five (75) days prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, the Mayor shall submit to the Council a proposed budget in the form required by this charter. At the meeting of the Council at which the budget is submitted.

the Council shall order a public hearing on the budget and shall cause to be published in the official journal, at least seven (7) days prior to the date of such hearing the time and place thereof. At the time and place so advertised the Council shall hold a public hearing on the budget as submitted, at which time all interested persons shall be given an opportunity to be heard. The budget shall be finally adopted not later than thirty (30) days prior to the beginning of the new fiscal year. Upon final adoption, the budget shall be in effect for the budget year, and copies shall be filed with the City Clerk. The final budget shall be reproduced, and sufficient copies shall be made available for use of all offices, departments and agencies of the City, and for the use of interested persons.

Section 5-03. The Budget Document.

The budget of the City government shall present a complete financial plan for the ensuing fiscal year, and shall consist of three (3) parts as follows:

Part I shall contain (1) a budget message, prepared by the Mayor, which shall outline his proposed fiscal plan for the City and describe significant features of the budget for the forthcoming fiscal period; (2) a general budget summary which, with supporting schedules, shall show the relationship between total proposed expenditures and total anticipated revenues for the forthcoming fiscal period and which shall compare these figures with corresponding figures for the last completed fiscal year and the year in progress.

Part II shall contain (1) detailed estimates of all proposed expenditures, showing the corresponding expenditures for each item for the current fiscal year and the last preceding fiscal year with explanations of increases or decreases recommended; (2) detailed estimates of anticipated revenues and other income; (3) delinquent taxes for current and preceding years, with the estimated percentages collectible; (4) statement of the indebtedness of the City, showing debt redemption and interest requirements, debt authorized and unissued, and conditions of the sinking funds; and (5) such other information as may be requested by the City Council. The total of proposed expenditures shall not exceed the total of estimated revenues.

Part III shall contain a proposed complete draft of the

appropriation ordinance, the tax levying ordinance and any other ordinances required to effectuate the budget.

Section 5-04. Administration of the Budget.

No payment shall be made nor obligation incurred against any allotment or appropriation except in accordance with appropriations duly made and unless the Mayor or his designee first certifies that there is a sufficient unencumbered balance in such allotment or appropriation and that sufficient funds therefrom are or will be available to cover the claim or meet the obligation when it becomes due and payable. However, this provision shall not limit the authority of the City to borrow funds in anticipation of revenues as provided in the general laws of the state.

Nothing in this charter shall be construed so as to prevent the making or authorizing of payments or making of contracts for capital improvements to be financed wholly or partly by the issuance of bonds or to prevent the making of any contract or lease providing for payments beyond the end of the fiscal year, provided that such action is made or approved by ordinance.

Section 5-05. Amendments after Adoption.

A. Supplemental Appropriations: If during the fiscal year the Mayor certifies that there are available for appropriation revenues in excess of those estimated in the budget, he shall present a preliminary budget for the disposition of such revenues, and the Council by ordinance may make supplemental appropriations for the year up to the amount of such excess in the same manner required for adoption of the budget.

B. Emergency Appropriations: To meet a public emergency affecting life, health, property or the public peace, the Council may make emergency appropriations. Such appropriations may be made by emergency ordinance in accordance with the provisions of Section 2-13. To the extent that there are no available unappropriated revenues to meet such appropriations, the Council may by such emergency ordinance borrow money in sums necessary to meet the emergency. The repayment of such sums shall be a fixed charge upon the revenues of the year next following the year in which the sums are borrowed and shall be included in the operating budget for that year.

C. Reduction of Appropriations: If at any time during the fiscal year it appears probable to the Mayor that the revenues available will be insufficient to meet the amount appropriated, he shall report to the Council without delay, indicating the estimated amount of the deficit, any remedial action taken by him and his recommendations as to any other steps to be taken. The Council shall then take such further action as it deems necessary to prevent or minimize any deficit. The Council may, by ordinance, reduce any appropriation at any time by the same procedure used for the preliminary budget.

D. Transfer of Appropriations: At any time during the fiscal year the Mayor may transfer part or all of any unencumbered appropriation balance among programs within a department, office or agency. Upon written request by the Mayor, the Council may by ordinance transfer part or all of any unencumbered apporpriation balance from one department, office or agency to another by the same procedure used for the preliminary budget.

E. Limitations, Effective Date: No appropriation for debt service may be reduced or transferred, and no appropriation may be reduced below any amount required by law to be appropriated or by more than the amount of the unencumbered balance thereof. The supplemental and emergency appropriations and reduction or transfer of appropriations authorized by this section may be made effective immediately upon adoption.

Section 5-06. Lapse of Appropriations.

Every appropriation, except an appropriation for a capital expenditure, shall lapse at the close of the fiscal year to the extent that it has not been expended or encumbered. An appropriation for a capital expenditure shall continue in force until the purpose for which it was made has been accomplished or abandoned; the purpose of any such appropriation shall be deemed abandoned if three (3) years pass without any disbursement from or encumbrance of the appropriation.

Section 5-07. Capital Outlay Program.

A. The Mayor each year shall prepare and submit to the Council a capital outlay program covering a period of at least five (5) years no later than the time he submits his operating

budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The amount indicated to be spent during the first year of the capital outlay program shall be included within the operating budget.

B. The capital budget shall include:

(1) A clear general summary of its contents.

(2) A list of all capital improvements which are proposed to be undertaken for at least the five (5) fiscal years next ensuing with appropriate supporting information as to the necessity for such improvements.

(3) Cost estimates, method of financing and recommended time schedules for each such improvement.

(4) The estimated annual cost of operating and maintaining the facilities to be constructed or acquired.

The above information shall be revised and extended each year with regard to capital improvements still pending or in process of construction or acquisition.

Section 5-08. Public Hearing.

At the meeting of the Council at which the capital outlay program is submitted, the Council shall order a public hearing on such capital outlay program and shall cause to be published in the official journal, at least seven (7) days prior to the date of such hearing, the time and place thereof. At the time and place so advertised the Council shall hold a public hearing on the capital outlay program as submitted, at which time all interested persons shall be given an opportunity to be heard. The capital outlay program shall be finally adopted not later than thirty (30) days prior to the beginning of the new fiscal year. The final capital outlay program shall be reproduced, and sufficient copies shall be made available for use of all offices, departments and agencies of the City, and for the use of all interested persons.

Section 5-09. Bonded Debt.

The City is empowered to incur bonded debt in accordance with this charter and the constitution and statutes of this State. No resolution shall be passed calling for a referendum to incur a bonded debt until an engineering and economic feasibility report shall have been made to the Council and a summary thereof published in the official journal at least sixty (60) days prior to the proposed date of the election,

unless the Council is required to call such an election pursuant to a petition as provided for under the general laws of this State.

Section 5-10. Fiscal Agent.

The fiscal agent for the City shall be selected by the Council in accordance with applicable State law.

ARTICLE VI. INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL.

Section 6-01. Initiative and Referendum.

The electors of the City of Lafayette shall have the power, except as herein restricted, to propose to the City Council passage or repeal of ordinances and to vote on the question if the Council refuses action. These powers shall comprise the initiative power. The initiative power shall not extend to the proposing or repealing of ordinances making or reducing the appropriation of money, fixing the salaries of City officers or employees or authorizing the repeal or reduction of the levy of any taxes. The initiatory power shall be exercised in the following manner:

(1) The person or persons proposing the exercise of this power shall submit the proposal to the Council which shall specify within thirty (30) days a form of petition for circulation in one or multiple copies as the proposer may desire. The petition shall contain the full text of the proposed ordinance.

(2) Within sixty (60) days after the form of the petition shall have been specified, the person or persons circulating the petition shall obtain the signatures of at least ten (10) per cent of the total registered voters of the City. There shall be noted after each signature on the petition the date signed and the address of the signer. Each person circulating a copy of the petition shall attach a sworn affidavit to it stating the number of signers and the fact that each signature was made in the presence of the circulator of the petition.

(3) The signed petition shall be filed with the Council within sixty (60) days of the specification of the form of the petition, and within thirty (30) days the Council shall order a canvass of the signatures thereon to determine the sufficiency and authenticity of the signatures. The Council's canvass shall be completed within thirty (30) days. If the number of signatures is insufficient or the petition is deficient as to form or compliance with this section, the Council shall notify the person or persons filing the petition of such insufficiency and allow thirty (30) days for filing of additional papers, at the end of which time the sufficiency or insufficiency of the petition shall be determined finally.

(4) Within thirty (30) days after a petition shall have been certified as sufficient by the Council, the Council shall cause the proposed ordinance, or a summary thereof, to be published in the official journal at least once together with a notice of the date, time and place when and where it will be given a public hearing and be considered for passage, which notice shall appear at least one (1) week prior to the time advertised for the hearing. This public hearing shall be conducted as required generally for public hearings by this charter. After all persons have been given the opportunity to be heard, the Council shall either:

a. Adopt the proposed ordinance submitted in an initiatory petition, without substantive amendments, or effect the repeal referred to by such petition, or

b. Determine to submit the proposal to the electors.

(5) If the Council adopts an ordinance following the submission of an initiatory petition as provided above, it shall not amend or repeal the ordinance by its own action within one (1) year following the date of submission of the petition proposing the ordinance, but it may submit proposals amending or repealing such ordinances to a vote of the electors. After the expiration of one (1) year, the ordinance may be amended or repealed as any other ordinance.

(6) If an initiatory ordinance is submitted to a vote of the electors as provided in Sectic) (4) above, the election shall take place within) (90) days

after the date the petition is presented to the Council, preferably in an election already scheduled for other purposes, otherwise in a special election called by the Council. The results shall be determined by a majority vote of the electors voting on the proposal.

(7) If a majority of the qualified electors voting on a proposed initiative ordinance vote in its favor, it shall be considered adopted upon certification of the election results and shall be treated in all respects in the same manner as ordinances of the same kind adopted by the Council. If conflicting ordinances are approved at the same election, the one receiving the greatest number of affirmative votes shall prevail to the extent of such conflict.

(8) An ordinance adopted by the electorate through the initiatory process shall not be amended or repealed by the Council for a period of one (1) year after the election at which it was adopted, but thereafter it may be amended or repealed as any other ordinance.

Section 6-02. Recall.

A. The Mayor or any member of the City Council may be removed from office by the electors of the City through a recall process. The procedure for a recall shall be the same as is provided in the general laws of this State.

B. If, in a recall election, the majority of those voting vote for recall, the officer named in the recall petition shall be *ipso facto* removed from office, and the vacancy thereby created shall be filled as is the case of ordinary vacancies in accordance with this charter.

ARTICLE VII. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Section 7-01. Legal Process.

Legal process against the City shall be served upon the Mayor or in his absence, upon the President of the Council.

Section 7-02. Prohibitions.

No privilege, rebate, reduced rate or any other type of monetary gain may be directly or indirectly solicited or received by an officer, official or employee of the City from any person, firm or corporation doing business with the City.

Any City officer or employee who has a substantial financial interest, direct or indirect or by reason of ownership of stock in any corporation, in any contract with the City or in the sale of any land, material, supplies or services to the City or to a contractor supplying the City shall make known that interest and shall refrain from voting or otherwise participating in his capacity as a City officer or employee in the making of such sale or in the making or performance of such contract. Any City officer or employee who willfully conceals such a substantial financial interest or willfully violates the requirements of this section shall be guilty of malfeasance in office or position and shall forfeit his office or position. Violation of this section with the knowledge express or implied of the person or corporation contracting with or making a sale to the City shall render the contract or sale voidable by the Mayor or the City Council.

Section 7-03. Amendments.

Amendments to this charter may be made in accordance with Louisiana Revised Statutes 33:1381 et seq.

Section 7-04. Employee Representation.

A. The right of City employees to be represented by union organization(s) for the purpose of collective bargaining with reference to wages or working conditions is hereby recognized.

B. Any negotiations by the City with any such employee union representatives shall be by the Mayor or his designate. Final approval of any labor contracts with municipal employees shall rest with the City Council.

C. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring union membership as a condition for city employment.

Section 7-05. Bonding of Officers.

The Director of Administration and such other City officers or employees as the City Council may provide shall give bond in the amount and with the surety prescribed by the Council. The premiums on such bonds shall be paid by the City.

Section 7-06. Effect of the Charter, Severability Clause.

This charter shall be liberally construed in aid of its declared purpose which is to establish effective home rule government in this City of Lafayette responsive to the people. If any article, section, subsection, sentence, clause or provision of this charter shall be held invalid for any reason, the remainder of the charter and any ordinances or regulations made thereunder shall remain in full force and effect. If the application of the charter or any of its provisions to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the application of the charter and its provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Section 7-07. Firemen's Pension Fund.

The City of Lafayette Firemen's Pension Fund is not affected in any way by this charter and shall remain in full force and effect and shall be carried out and regulated in accordance with applicable State law.

Section 7-08. Policemen's Pension Fund.

The City of Lafayette Policemen's Pension Fund is not affected in any way by this charter and shall remain in full force and effect and shall be carried out and regulated in accordance with applicable State law.

Section 7-09. Boards and Commissions.

The City Council may, at its option, appoint boards and commissions to advise it and the Mayor regarding the operations of City services or other activities, provided that such boards and commissions shall exercise no administrative or legislative responsibility. Members of such advisory boards shall receive no compensation for such service. Members of all existing boards and commissions shall complete their terms of office, except as may be provided by this charter or by action of the City Council.

Section 7-10. Prior Actions and Ordinances.

All actions of the Board of Trustees, or its predecessors, and all administrative rules and regulations not inconsistent with this charter shall remain in full force and effect until changed or repealed.

Section 7-11. Legal Actions, Franchises, Contracts.

All legal actions, proceedings, contracts, labor contracts franchises, obligations due by and to the City and all allied kindred and associated matters shall continue unaffected and remain pending regardless of the adoption of this charter.

Section 7-12. Special Acts.

All special acts of the Legislature pertaining to the City insofar as they are in conflict with the provisions of this charter, shall henceforth be inoperative and of no effect.

Section 7-13. Facsimile Signatures.

Facsimile signatures are authorized for negotiable instruments and multiple certificates of indebtedness in those cases where an official is required to sign by law.

Section 7-14. Reconstitution of Government.

In the event of war or public disaster that incapacitates the Mayor and a majority of the Council, the remaining member or members of the government may act on an emergency basis and appoint such other officials as is necessary to reconstitute a government of the City. It shall be the intent of this section that these emergency powers shall subsist only so long as an emergency exists and that regularly constituted elections shall be held as soon as it is judicially determined that conditions permit their being held.

Section 7-15. City Code.

The Code of the City of Lafayette, Louisiana, as amended, and other ordinances and resolutions in effect at the adoption of this charter, except as inconsistent with this charter, shall remain in full force and effect. In those instances wherein the meaning is not clearly established the word "Council" shall be construed to substitute for "Board of Trustees."

Section 7-16. Utility System Financing.

The finances, bonded debt, receipts and disbursements of the City's utilities shall be subject to the provisions of the bond resolution of the City adopted March 12, 1963 as amended or revised.

Section 7-17. Utility System, Sale or Lease.

The City shall not sell, lease or in any manner dispose of the Utility System or any substantial part thereof without approval by a majority vote of the qualified electors voting in an election called for that purpose. This shall not be construed to prevent the disposal by the City, with the approval of the consulting engineers, of property which has become obsolete, unserviceable and not necessary for the efficient operation of the Utility System. The proceeds of the sale of such property shall be used to purchase or construct other capital improvements for the Utility System.

Section 7-18. Schedule of Transition.

The provisions of this charter pertaining to the election of the Mayor and members of the City Council created hereunder shall go into effect on December 15, 1971, the intent being to provide for the election of the officials of the government in the Lafayette Municipal elections of 1972. The remaining provisions of the charter shall become effective on the date of taking of office of the newly elected Mayor and City Council; such date being provided in Section 7-19.

Section 7-19. Election of Officials.[5]

The general election for the offices of Mayor and members of the City Council shall be held on the first Monday in May, 1972 and on the corresponding first Monday in May of every fourth year thereafter. Persons elected under the provisions of this charter shall take office on the first Monday in June following their election.

FOOTNOTES

[1]This Section to the extent that it provides for at-large membership on the Lafayette City Council was declared unconstitutiona in the matter entitled, "Black Alliance for Progress vs. City o Lafayette, Et Al," Civil Action Number 74-247, U. S. Distric Court for the Western District of Louisiana. The Order rendere by Honorable Ben C. Dawkins, Jr., Judge, dated February 2(1976, in that litigation provided for the division of the City c Lafayette into five single-member districts; District 1, District 2 District 3, District 4, and District 5, said districts having th boundaries shown on the map on file in the Court, a copy (which is on file in the office of the Lafayette City Council Cler These districts shall correspond with Council Seats 1 through according to Judge Dawkins' order and candidates for the Ci Council shall reside in that district which has a number corre ponding with the seat number for which the candidate has qual fied and shall be voted on by the qualified electors residing that district.

[2]See Ordinance No. 0-912, raising Council members' salari from $3,000 to $6,000 per annum.

[3]This section was amended by Charter Amendment Election he as a special election on Saturday, October 11, 1975.

[4]See Ordinance No. 0-913, raising the Mayor's salary from $21, 000 to $30,000 per annum.

[5]The operation and effect of this Section has been superced and/or varied by reason of the adoption of a Louisiana St General Election Law. See Opinion No. 75-1123 of the Louisia Attorney General consisting of letters dated October 7, 1975, a October 14, 1975, attached as an appendix for an explanati of the application of the State General Election Laws to the Ci of Lafayette. See also legal opinion letter dated December 2 1975, of the City of Lafayette Legal Department pertaining swearing in of elected officials.

APPENDIX*

September 18, 1971

The Lafayette City Charter Commission was created on January 26, 1971 by the Board of Trustees in accordance with the provisions of Louisiana Revised Statutes 33:1383 for the purpose of preparing a charter for the City of Lafayette.

The Lafayette City Charter Commission is pleased to report that this assignment has now been completed. A proposed home rule charter for the City of Lafayette is hereby presented to the Lafayette Board of Trustees, and the Board of Trustees is respectfully requested to call for the referendum concerning its adoption.

The organizational structure proposed by this charter should improve the City's normal operating activities and facilitate planning concerning the future consolidation of functions of the City and the Parish.

The Lafayette City Charter Commission would like to express its appreciation for the opportunity and privilege of serving the citizens of Lafayette as members of the charter commission. It would also like to express its appreciation to all of those citizens of Lafayette who have participated to any extent in the preparation of this charter.

Technical assistance to the charter commission was rendered by the Public Affairs Research Council of Louisiana, Inc.

Lafayette City Charter Commission

Dr. Herbert A. Hamilton, Chairman
J. J. Davidson, Jr.
Lloyd Foote
Rene Pellessier
William Leece

*The above was contained in the original booklet prepared by the Lafayette City Charter Commission entitled, "A Proposed Home Rule Charter for the City of Lafayette."

Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government

HOME RULE CHARTER

JANUARY 2020

A

Home Rule Charter

For the

Lafayette City-Parish

Consolidated Government

Prepared by the

Lafayette City-Parish Charter Commission

April 1992

- ◊ 2nd Printing November 1998
- ◊ 3rd Printing September 2005
- ◊ 4th Printing January 2008
- ◊ 5th Printing January 2010
- ◊ 6th Printing December 2010
- ◊ 7th Printing April 2016
- ◊ 8th Printing January 2020* - ****Separates the Council into a City Council & a Parish Council***

PREFACE

We, the members of the Lafayette City-Parish Charter Commission, respectfully present a proposed home rule charter consolidating the Lafayette Parish and the City of Lafayette governments. The proposed charter was drafted under the authority of Article VI, Section 5, of the Constitution of Louisiana and LSA-R.S. 33:1395, as amended.

We hope all actions and decisions of the Commission have reflected the great responsibility placed upon us. We would like to thank all persons who have participated to any extent in the preparation of the proposed charter and, in particular, Lori Beslin who was invaluable to us as our Recording Secretary. We especially want to express appreciation to the Public Affairs Research Council for the technical assistance rendered in the preparation of this charter.

Lafayette City-Parish Charter Commission

OFFICERS

Edward C. Abell, Jr.
Chairman

James Jackson
Vice Chairman

Jean Kreamer
Treasurer

Harold Trahan
Secretary

MEMBERS

Ted Ardoin

Paul Colomb

James J. Davidson, III

Alan D. Hebert

Nelson Quebedeaux

Lori Beslin
Recording Secretary

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARTICLE I. INCORPORATION, FORM OF GOVERNMENT, BOUNDARIES, POWERS

Section 1-01. Home Rule Charter 1
Section 1-02. Form of Government 1
Section 1-03. Boundaries 1
Section 1-04. Consolidation of Governments 1
Section 1-05. General Powers 2
Section 1-06. Special Powers 2
Section 1-07. Joint Service Agreements 3

ARTICLE II. CITY COUNCIL AND PARISH COUNCIL

Section 2-01. Composition, Qualifications and Election 3
Section 2-02. Redistricting 4
Section 2-03. Forfeiture of Office 5
Section 2-04. Vacancy in Council Office 5
Section 2-05. Compensation 6
Section 2-06. Prohibitions 7
Section 2-07. Council Meetings and Rules 7
Section 2-08. Investigations 9
Section 2-09. Independent Audit 9
Section 2-10. Council Employees 10
Section 2-11. Action Requiring an Ordinance 10
Section 2-12. Ordinances in General 12
Section 2-13. Submission of Ordinances to the Mayor-President 12
Section 2-14. Emergency Ordinances 13
Section 2-15. Codes of Technical Regulations 14
Section 2-16. Authentication and Recording of Ordinances and Resolutions; Printing and Distribution 15
Section 2-17. Power To Levy Taxes 15
Section 2-18. Powers of Enforcement 16

ARTICLE III. EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 3-01. Executive Authority 16
Section 3-02. Election 16
Section 3-03. Qualifications 16
Section 3-04. Forfeiture of Office 17
Section 3-05. Vacancy in Office of Mayor-President 17

Section 3-06. Mayor-President's Temporary Absence 18
Section 3-07. Mayor-President's Disability 18
Section 3-08. Compensation 20
Section 3-09. Powers and Duties of the Mayor-President 21
Section 3-10. Prohibitions 22

ARTICLE IV. ADMINISTRATION
Section 4-01. General Provisions 23
Section 4-02. Chief Administrative Officer 23
Section 4-03. Legal Department 23
Section 4-04. Finance Department 24
Section 4-05. Administrative Services Department 25
Section 4-06. Public Works Department 25
Section 4-07. Utilities Department 26
Section 4-08. Utility System, Sale or Lease 27
Section 4-09. Planning, Zoning and Codes Department 28
Section 4-10. Planning and Zoning Commission 28
Section 4-11. Parks and Recreation Department 30
Section 4-12. Community Development Department 30
Section 4-13. Police Department 31
Section 4-14. Fire Department 31
Section 4-15. Civil Service System 31
Section 4-16. Other Departments 37
Section 4-17. Administrative Reorganization 38

ARTICLE V. FINANCIAL PROCEDURES
Section 5-01. Fiscal Year 39
Section 5-02. Operating Budget Preparation and Adoption 39
Section 5-03. The Operating Budget Document 40
Section 5-04. Amendments to Operating Budget 41
Section 5-05. Capital Improvement Budget 42
Section 5-06. Administration of Operating and Capital Improvement Budgets 43
Section 5-07. Lapse of Appropriations 44
Section 5-08. Bonded Debt 44
Section 5-09. Facsimile Signatures 45

ARTICLE VI. INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM, RECALL AND REMOVAL BY SUIT
Section 6-01. Initiative and Referendum 45
Section 6-02. Recall 52
Section 6-03. Removal by Suit 53

ARTICLE VII. GENERAL PROVISIONS
Section 7-01. Legal Process 53
Section 7-02. Code of Ethics 53
Section 7-03. Amending or Repealing the Charter 53
Section 7-04. Bonding of Officers 54
Section 7-05. Oaths of Office 55
Section 7-06. Advisory Boards and Commissions 55
Section 7-07. Administrative Boards and Commissions 56
Section 7-08. Reconstitution of Government 56
Section 7-09. Control Over Local Agencies and Special Districts 57
Section 7-10. Urban Services Districts 57
Section 7-11. Rural Services Districts 58

ARTICLE VIII. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS
Section 8-01. Council Districts 58
Section 8-02. Continuation of Actions 65
Section 8-03. Special Districts 66
Section 8-04. Outstanding Indebtedness 66
Section 8-05. Fees, Charges and Tax Levies 67
Section 8-06. Other Municipalities in Lafayette Parish 67
Section 8-07. Special Legislative Acts 68
Section 8-08. Retirement Systems 68
Section 8-09. Declaration of Intent 69
Section 8-10. Severability 69
Section 8-11. Violation of Voting Rights Act 70
Section 8-12. Schedule of Transition 70
Section 8-13. Election of Officials 70
Section 8-14. Required Approval By Electors 71
Section 8-15. Charter Ballot 71

EDITORS NOTE
Council Districts and Precinct Changes 72

ARTICLE I. INCORPORATION, FORM OF GOVERNMENT, BOUNDARIES, POWERS.

Section 1-01. Home Rule Charter.

The Lafayette City-Parish Charter Commission has proposed and the electors have adopted this, their home rule charter, hereinafter referred to as "charter," under the authority of Article VI, Section 5 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, hereinafter referred to as "constitution." The Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government is therefore a local governmental subdivision which operates under a home rule charter and, subject to said charter, is authorized as hereinafter provided to exercise any power and perform any function necessary, requisite or proper for the management of its local affairs.

Section 1-02. Form of Government.

The plan of government provided by this home rule charter shall be known as the "President-Council" form of government. It shall consist of an elected City Council which shall be called the Lafayette City Council and an elected Parish Council which shall be called the Lafayette Parish Council. The Lafayette City Council and Lafayette Parish Council, jointly, shall constitute the legislative branch of the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government. Furthermore, the Lafayette City Council shall constitute the legislative branch of the City of Lafayette and the Lafayette Parish Council shall constitute the legislative branch of the Parish of Lafayette. It shall also consist of an elected Mayor-President[1] who shall be the Chief Executive Officer and head of the executive branch of the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, and Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government.

Section 1-03. Boundaries.

The boundaries of Lafayette Parish and the City of Lafayette shall be those in effect as of the effective date of this charter and shall be subject to change thereafter as provided by law.

Section 1-04. Consolidation of Governments.

---

[1] Title of Chief Executive Officer changed from "City-Parish President" to "Mayor-President" approved by parish wide election on November 21, 2015.

A. Except as otherwise provided herein, the governmental functions of the City of Lafayette are hereby consolidated with the governmental functions of Lafayette Parish. The name of the new government shall be the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government, hereinafter referred to as the "City-Parish Government."

B. The City of Lafayette shall continue to exist as a legal entity and except as provided in this charter, shall exercise all powers granted by general state law and the state constitution for municipalities of the same population class. The Lafayette City Council shall be the governing authority of the City of Lafayette for all purposes, including, but not limited to, levying property taxes in accordance with Article VI, Section 27 of the constitution, for providing municipal type services, and for purposes of annexation. The city shall render certain municipal services as provided under this charter and participate in federal and state grants, shared revenues and shared taxes peculiar to municipal governments.

C. The Parish of Lafayette shall continue to exist as a legal entity and except as provided in this charter, shall exercise all powers granted by general state law and the state constitution for parishes of the same population class. The Parish Council shall be the governing authority of the Parish of Lafayette for all purposes, including, but not limited to, levying property taxes in accordance with Article VI, Section 26 of the constitution.

Section 1-05. General Powers.

Except as otherwise provided by this charter the City-Parish Government shall continue to have all the powers, rights, privileges, immunities and authority heretofore possessed by the City of Lafayette and Lafayette Parish under the laws of the state. The government shall have and exercise such other powers, rights, privileges, immunities, authority and functions not inconsistent with this charter as may be conferred on or granted to a local governmental subdivision by the constitution and general laws of the state, and more specifically, the government shall have and is hereby granted the right and authority to exercise any power and perform any function necessary, requisite or proper for the management of its affairs, not denied by this charter, or by general state law, or inconsistent with the constitution.

Section 1-06. Special Powers.

The Lafayette City Council and the Lafayette Parish Council shall have the right, power and authority to pass all ordinances requisite or necessary to promote, protect and preserve the general welfare, safety, health, peace and good order of the City of Lafayette and the Parish of Lafayette respectively, including, but not by way of limitation, the right, power and authority to pass ordinances on all subject matters necessary, requisite or proper for the management of their respective affairs, and all other subject matter without exception, subject only to the limitation that the same shall not be inconsistent with this Charter, the constitution, or expressly denied by general law.

Section 1-07. Joint Service Agreements.

The City of Lafayette and the Parish of Lafayette, through approval of their respective councils, and the City-Parish Government, through approval of a majority of the Lafayette City Council and a majority of the Lafayette Parish Council, are each authorized, as provided by state law, to enter into joint service agreements or cooperative efforts with other governmental agencies and political subdivisions.

ARTICLE II. CITY COUNCIL AND PARISH COUNCIL

Section 2-01. Composition, Qualifications and Election.

A. The legislative power of the City of Lafayette shall be vested in a Lafayette City Council (hereinafter, the "City Council") consisting of five (5) members elected from single-member districts for four (4) year terms, one from and by the qualified electors in each district as hereinafter defined.

B. The legislative power of the Parish of Lafayette shall be vested in a Lafayette Parish Council (hereinafter, the "Parish Council") consisting of five (5) members elected from single-member districts for four (4) year terms, one from and by the qualified electors in each district as hereinafter defined.

C. The legislative power of the City-Parish Government shall be vested jointly in the City Council and the Parish Council, acting in the manner provided in this charter.

D. No person may serve concurrently on both the City Council and the Parish Council.

E. A City Council or Parish Council member who has served more than two and one-half terms in three (3) consecutive terms shall not be

eligible to qualify as a candidate for Council member for the succeeding term on the same Council on which (s)he has served. The term limitations of this Subsection apply only to service for consecutive terms on the same Council, except that consecutive terms served on the City-Parish Council prior to January 6, 2020 shall be counted toward the term limitations of this Subsection for both the City Council and the Parish Council. A Council member who becomes term-limited on one Council is not disqualified from serving on the other Council, unless the term limitation results in whole or in part from service on the City-Parish Council as provided herein.

F. City Council members and Parish Council members shall be at least eighteen (18) years of age and a qualified elector of the district from which elected at the time of qualification.

G. A City Council member shall have been legally domiciled and shall have actually resided for at least one (1) year in the City of Lafayette and six (6) months immediately preceding the time established by law for qualifying for office in an area which, at the time of qualification, is within the district from which elected.

H. A Parish Council member shall have been legally domiciled and shall have actually resided for at least one (1) year in the Parish of Lafayette and six (6) months immediately preceding the time established by law for qualifying for office in an area which, at the time of qualification, is within the district from which elected.

I. City Council members and Parish Council members shall continue to be legally domiciled and to actually reside within the district from which elected during the term of office. Should the legal domicile and/or actual residence of a City Council member or Parish Council member change from the district from which elected, unless changed by reapportionment, the office shall automatically become vacant, which vacancy shall be filled as set out hereinafter.

Section 2-02. Redistricting.[2]

Following official publication of the federal census by the United States Bureau of the Census, the City Council and Parish Council by ordinance shall, if necessary, alter, change or rearrange Council district boundaries so as to provide for population equality among the districts as near as reasonably practicable. To the extent possible Council districts shall be compact and be composed of contiguous territory. The redistricting shall

[2] Section 2-02: Redistricting process approved by parish wide election on November 02, 2010.

be accomplished in the manner, and within the time period, specified or prescribed by applicable law. If, at any time, the next succeeding election for members of a governing authority following the official publication of the federal census by the United States Bureau of the Census shall pertain to the election of members of the City Council of the City of Lafayette and/or of the Parish Council of the Parish of Lafayette, the procedure described above shall pertain and apply to the district boundaries for the City Council of the City of Lafayette and/or the Parish Council for the Parish of Lafayette, respectively.

Section 2-03. Forfeiture of Office.

A City Council member or Parish Council member shall forfeit the office if such member during the term of office: (1) lacks any qualification for the office prescribed by this charter, or (2) is convicted of a state or federal felony.

Section 2-04. Vacancy in Council Office.

A. The office of a City Council member or Parish Council member shall become vacant upon death, resignation, removal from office in any manner authorized by law, forfeiture of office, failure to take office, or as otherwise provided in this charter.

B. A vacancy on the City Council or Parish Council shall be filled by appointment within fifteen (15) days after the vacancy occurs of a person meeting the qualifications for that office by the favorable vote of a majority of the remaining members of the Council within which the vacancy has occurred.

C. If one (1) year or less of the unexpired term remains when the vacancy occurs, the appointee shall serve out the remainder of the term. The person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be eligible to be a candidate for the next full term for the Council to which the appointee was appointed.

D. If the vacancy occurs more than one (1) year before the expiration of the term, the appointee shall serve until the office is filled by the vote of the qualified electors voting in an election called for that purpose by the Council within which the vacancy has occurred and the person elected assumes the office. The person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be eligible to be a candidate for the election to fill the remainder of the unexpired term. The Council within which the vacancy has occurred, within fifteen (15) days after the vacancy occurs, shall call an election to fill the

vacancy. The election shall be held according to the timetable and procedures established by state law for the filling of vacancies in elected local offices.

E. If the Council within which the vacancy has occurred does not make an appointment as required by this section within fifteen (15) days of the occurrence of the vacancy, the appointment shall be made by the governor of the State of Louisiana. If an election is required and the Council within which the vacancy has occurred fails to call the election within fifteen (15) days after the vacancy occurs, the governor of the State of Louisiana shall call the election.

Section 2-05. Compensation. [3]

A. The salary of each City Council member and Parish Council member shall be $30,356.44 per year, and City Council members and Parish Council members shall be eligible for health and hospital insurance benefits which are available to employees of the City-Parish Government. City Council members and Parish Council members participating in the health and hospital insurance program shall be liable for the full premium rate.

B. The City Council or the Parish Council may, by ordinance, increase the salaries of its respective members during the term for which elected. The total of all salary increases of either Council during a term shall not exceed ten (10) percent of the salary at the beginning of the term.

C. City Council members and Parish Council members may be reimbursed for properly authorized vouchered expenses incurred in conducting official business of the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, or the City-Parish Government.

Section 2-06. Prohibitions.

---

[3] Section 2-05(a): Salary increases for Council members:
O-387-97 (11-16-97) 2% or $18,360 annually
O-225-98 (09-30-98) 5% or $19,278 annually
O-232-99 (09-30-99) 2% or $19,664 annually
O-186-2002 (09-26-02) 3% or $20,253 annually
O-184-2003 (09-25-03) 4% or $21,063.60 annually
O-178-2004 (09-30-04) 2% or $21,484.93 annually
O-214-2005 (09-29-05) 2% or $21,914.64 annually
O-151-2006 (09-28-06) 4% or $22,791.00 annually
O-170-2007 (09-27-07) 1.66% or $23,170.00 annually
O-143-2008 (09-30-08) 10% or $25,486.88 annually
O-153-2013 (09-12-13) 10% or $28,028.00 annually
O-170-2015 (09-03-15) 10% or $30,356.44 annually

A. A City or Parish Council member shall hold no other elected public office, nor be a compensated official or employee of the City-Parish Government during the term for which elected to the City or Parish Council and no former City Council member or Parish Council member shall hold any compensated appointive City of Lafayette, Parish of Lafayette and/or City-Parish Government office or employment until one (1) year after the expiration of the term for which elected to the City or Parish Council. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a City Council member or Parish Council member from serving as a member of a charter commission, constitutional convention or political party committee.

B. Except as specifically provided in this charter, neither the City Council nor the Parish Council, nor any of their members, shall remove, direct or supervise any administrative officers or employees whom the Mayor-President[1] or any subordinates of the Mayor-President[1] are empowered to appoint.

C. No City Council member or Parish Council member shall serve on a board or commission of the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, or the City-Parish Government having administrative or policy making authority unless the ordinance or state law creating such board or commission specifies that one or more members of the Council upon which the member serves shall serve on such board or commission.

Section 2-07. Council Meetings and Rules.

A. The City Council and Parish Council shall meet separately, except for such joint meetings as they may concurrently call. Each Council shall meet regularly at least twice a month at intervals of at least two (2) weeks at such times and places as each Council may separately prescribe. Special meetings of the City Council or the Parish Council may be held on the call of the presiding officer of the Council seeking to hold the special meeting, or a majority of the authorized membership of that Council with such notice as may be required by state law. To meet a public emergency affecting life, health, property or public safety, either Council, or both, may meet upon call of the Mayor-President[1], the presiding officer(s) of the Council(s) seeking to hold the meeting, or a majority of the authorized membership(s) of that/those Council(s) at whatever notice it shall be convenient to give. The call convening a special or emergency meeting of the City Council and/or the Parish Council shall state the objects of the meeting. The power of the City Council and/or the Parish Council to act at a

special or emergency meeting shall be limited, under penalty of nullity, to the objects specifically enumerated in the call.

B. All meetings of the City Council and/or the Parish Council and its committees shall be open to the public in accordance with the provisions of general state law.

C. The City Council and the Parish Council shall each determine by resolution its own rules and order of business and shall provide for keeping a record of its minutes and proceedings. All official actions of the City Council and Parish Council each shall be published in the official journal within thirty (30) days of the action taken.

D. At all regular meetings of the City Council and Parish Council, each Council shall operate from an agenda which shall have been published at least two (2) days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, prior to the meeting. The agenda for special or emergency meetings shall be made available to the public as soon as practical prior to the meeting.

E. The City Council and Parish Council each shall provide by resolution a procedure whereby interested persons shall be given an opportunity to be heard at Council meetings on any matter relating to City-Parish Government.

F. At the first regular meeting of a newly elected City Council and Parish Council and annually thereafter, a chair and vice chair shall be elected by each Council from among its members. The chair of each Council shall preside at meetings of that Council, jointly supervise or delegate supervision of Council employees, and carry out such other duties as their respective Council may authorize.

G. In the absence or disqualification of the chair of the City Council or the Parish Council, the vice chair of the affected Council shall preside. In the absence or disqualification of both the chair and vice chair of the City Council or Parish Council, the affected Council shall designate one of its other members as temporary presiding officer. The chair, vice chair and temporary presiding officer of each Council shall be voting members of their respective Council.

H. All voting on matters coming before either the City Council or the Parish Council shall be by electronic vote or roll call, and the ayes and nays shall be recorded in the minutes of each respective Council by the individual vote of each Council member. Not less than a majority of the authorized membership of a Council shall constitute a quorum to transact business, but if a quorum is lost during a meeting, a smaller number may recess from time to time and compel the attendance of absent members in the manner and subject to the penalties prescribed by Council rules.

Section 2-08. Investigations.

The City Council and the Parish Council, acting jointly, may make investigations into the affairs of the City-Parish Government and the related conduct of any City-Parish official, officer, employee, department, office, or agency. Only the City Council, acting independently, may make investigations into the affairs of the City of Lafayette and the related conduct of any City of Lafayette official, officer, employee, department, office, or agency. Only the Parish Council, acting independently, may make investigations into the affairs of the Parish of Lafayette and the related conduct of any Parish of Lafayette official, officer, employee, department, office, or agency. For this purpose, the Council(s) conducting the investigation may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony and require the production of evidence. Investigations shall be for a specified purpose and may be undertaken only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the authorized membership of the Council(s) proposing the investigation. Any person who fails or refuses to obey any lawful order of the Council(s) conducting the investigation may be cited for contempt. A Council member, whose Council is conducting an investigation pursuant to this Section, shall not vote on any matter under such investigation in which that Council member has a conflict of interest.

Section 2-09. Independent Audit.

The City Council and Parish Council, by majority vote of each Council, shall jointly provide for an annual independent post fiscal year audit of the City-Parish Government, including those of all City-Parish Government departments, offices or agencies, and shall jointly designate a private auditor to make such audit. Either the City Council or the Parish Council may provide for such additional audits as either Council deems necessary, of the accounts and other evidence of financial transactions of the City-Parish Government, including those of all City-Parish Government departments, offices or agencies. A private auditor shall be designated to make such supplemental audits. Any private auditor designated pursuant to this Section shall be without personal interest in the affairs subject to audit, shall not participate in budget preparation and adoption, and shall be a certified public accountant or firm of such accountants. The joint annual audit required by this Section shall be submitted to a joint meeting of the City Council and Parish Council. Any supplemental audit prepared pursuant

to this Section shall be submitted to the Council requesting the audit at one of its regularly scheduled meetings. All audits prepared pursuant to this Section shall be a public record, and a summary thereof shall be published at least once in the official journal.

Section 2-10. Council Employees.

A. The City Council and Parish Council shall jointly appoint a Clerk of the Council who shall serve at the pleasure of both Councils. The clerk shall give notice of City Council and Parish Council meetings to its members and the public, keep the journal of its proceedings, be official secretary of both Councils and perform such other duties as are assigned to the position by this charter or by either Council.

B. The City Council and Parish Council may, by ordinance, jointly authorize the hiring of such other employees as may be necessary to assist the City Council and Parish Council in carrying out their duties and responsibilities. Such employees shall serve at the pleasure of the City Council and Parish Council.

C. The City Council and Parish Council shall, by ordinance, jointly fix the salaries of their employees.

Section 2-11. Action Requiring an Ordinance.

A. An act of either Council having the force of law shall be by ordinance. An act requiring an ordinance shall include but not be limited to those which:

(1) Adopt or amend an administrative code.
(2) Provide a fine or other penalty or establish a rule or regulation for violation of which a fine or other penalty may be imposed.
(3) Levy taxes, assessments and charges.
(4) Adopt the operating budget and capital improvement budget and appropriate funds.
(5) Grant, renew or extend a franchise.
(6) Provide for raising revenue.
(7) Regulate the rate or other charges for service by the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, or the City-Parish government.
(8) Authorize the borrowing of money, in any manner authorized by law.
(9) Incur debt in any manner authorized by law.
(10) Dispose of any real property.

(11) Convey or lease or authorize the conveyance or lease of any lands or property.
(12) Acquire real property.
(13) Adopt or modify the official map of the City or Parish.
(14) Adopt or modify regulations for review and approval of plats.
(15) Adopt or modify subdivision controls or regulations.
(16) Adopt or modify the zoning plan, maps and regulations.
(17) Amend or repeal any ordinance previously adopted.
(18) Propose amendments to this charter.

B. All ordinances shall be codified in accordance with Article VI, Section 10 of the constitution.

C. An act of the City or Parish Council which is not to have the force of law may be enacted by resolution. A resolution may be used by either Council for purposes such as a formal expression or will of the Council; to authorize a person or persons to sign legal and financial documents for a project or purpose previously approved by ordinance; and as may be authorized by this charter. The Mayor-President's veto authority shall not apply to resolutions.

D. All ordinances and resolutions shall be passed by the favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of the City or Parish Council except as otherwise provided in this charter.

E. An ordinance or resolution with subject matter that is within the legislative power of both the City Council and Parish Council shall be passed by a favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of each of the City Council and the Parish Council. The City Council and Parish Council may act jointly by a single joint ordinance or resolution, or they may act jointly by passage of separate resolutions or ordinances. In all cases, in order for the City Council and Parish Council to act jointly by separate ordinances or resolutions, such separate ordinances or resolutions must be identical in all material terms and shall not be severable. Illustrative subject matters that are within the legislative power of both the City Council and the Parish Council shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Items within the operating budget and capital improvement budget and appropriation of funds related thereto, arising out of or related to shared, joint, or common operations, employees, employee benefits, equipment, facilities, property, funding, or services, between the City and Parish.
(2) Items arising out of or related to shared, joint, or common operations, employees, employee benefits, equipment, facilities, property, funding, or services, between the City and Parish.

(3) Joinder and orderly transition of other municipalities into the City-Parish Government.
(4) Proposed amendments to this Charter.

Section 2-12. Ordinances in General.

A. All proposed ordinances shall be introduced in writing at a meeting of the City Council or Parish Council in the form required for adoption and, except for codifications, the operating budget and capital improvement budget, shall be confined to one subject expressed clearly in the title.

B. All proposed ordinances shall be read by title when introduced and published in the official journal by title within fifteen (15) days of introduction, except that ordinances proposing amendments to the charter shall be published in full. Except as otherwise provided in the section on "Emergency Ordinances," no ordinance shall be considered for final passage until at least two (2) weeks from date of introduction and after a public hearing has been held on the ordinance.

C. With the final approval of ordinances by the Mayor-President[1], or the City Council or Parish Council in case of a veto by the Mayor-President[1], such enacted ordinances shall be published in full or in summary at the discretion of the council that passed the ordinance in the official journal by the Clerk of the Council within seven (7) days after adoption. Every enacted ordinance, unless it shall specify another date, shall become effective at the expiration of ten (10) days after final adoption.

Section 2-13. Submission of Ordinances to the Mayor-President [1].

A. Every ordinance adopted by the City Council or Parish Council shall be signed by the presiding officer or the Clerk of the Council. The Clerk of the Council shall certify to its passage, and it shall be presented to the Mayor-President[1] within three (3) days after adoption, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. The Clerk of the Council shall record upon the ordinance the date and hour of its delivery to the Mayor-President[1].

B. Within ten (10) days after the Mayor-President's[1] receipt of an ordinance, it shall be returned to the Clerk of the Council with the Mayor-President's[1] approval or with the Mayor-President's[1] veto. The clerk shall record upon the ordinance the date and hour of its receipt from the Mayor-President[1]. If the proposed ordinance is not signed or vetoed by the Mayor-President[1] within ten (10) days after receipt, it shall be considered adopted. If the ordinance has been adopted, it shall be considered finally enacted and

become effective as provided in the section on "Ordinances in General." If the ordinance is vetoed, the Mayor-President[1] shall submit to the Council that initially passed the ordinance through the clerk a written statement of the reasons for the veto. The veto statement shall be published in full in the official journal by the clerk, as soon as practical thereafter. All ordinances vetoed by the Mayor-President[1] shall be vetoed in full, except that the Mayor-President[1] shall have authority to veto individual appropriation items in the ordinances adopting the operating and capital improvement budgets and amendments thereto.

C. Ordinances vetoed by the Mayor-President[1] shall be submitted to the Council that initially passed the ordinance by the Clerk of the Council no later than the next regular meeting held after publication of the veto statement. Should the Council that initially passed the ordinance vote, not later than the second regular meeting held after receipt of the vetoed ordinance, to override the Mayor-President's[1] veto of the ordinance by the favorable vote of at least two thirds of its authorized membership, said ordinance shall be considered finally enacted in accordance with the section on "Ordinances in General" and become law irrespective of the veto by the Mayor-President[1]. The procedure for overriding vetoed ordinances shall apply to individual appropriation items in the operating and capital improvement budgets vetoed by the Mayor-President[1].

D. The right of the Mayor-President[1] to veto as provided in this section shall apply to all ordinances adopted by the City Council and/or Parish Council, separately and/or jointly, except ordinances for: plans for reapportionments; amendments to this charter; establishing, altering or modifying Council procedure; appropriating funds for auditing or investigating any part of the executive branch; or as may be otherwise provided by this charter.

Section 2-14. Emergency Ordinances.

A. To meet a public emergency affecting life, health, property or public safety, the City Council and/or Parish Council may adopt an emergency ordinance at the meeting at which it is introduced, provided that no such ordinance may be used to levy taxes or special assessments; grant or extend a franchise; incur debt, except as provided in the section on "Emergency Appropriations"; adopt or amend an official map, platting or subdivision controls or zoning regulations; or change rates, fees or charges. Each emergency ordinance shall contain a specific statement describing the emergency. After adoption, the ordinance shall be printed and published as prescribed for other approved ordinances.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of the section on "Submission of Ordinances to the Mayor-President'," any emergency ordinance adopted by the City Council and/or Parish Council shall be presented to the Mayor-President' within six (6) hours after adoption. Within twelve (12) hours after the Mayor-President's' receipt of an emergency ordinance, it shall be returned to the Council(s) that passed the ordinance with the Mayor-President's' approval, or with the Mayor-President's' veto. If the proposed ordinance is not signed or vetoed by the Mayor-President' within twelve (12) hours after receipt, it shall be considered adopted. If the emergency ordinance has been adopted, it shall become effective immediately. If the emergency ordinance is vetoed, the Mayor-President' shall submit to the Council(s) that passed the ordinance a written statement of the reasons for the veto. The clerk shall record upon the emergency ordinance the dates and hours of its delivery to and receipt from the Mayor-President'. Should the Council(s) that passed the ordinance vote, not later than twelve (12) hours after receipt of the vetoed emergency ordinance from the Mayor-President', to readopt the emergency ordinance by the favorable vote of at least two thirds of its authorized membership, said emergency ordinance shall be considered finally adopted and become law immediately upon readoption, irrespective of the veto by the Mayor-President'. Upon final approval by the Mayor-President', or the City Council and/or Parish Council in case of a veto by the Mayor-President', such adopted emergency ordinance shall be published by title in the official journal as soon as practical thereafter.

C. Emergency ordinances shall be effective for no longer than thirty (30) consecutive days after final adoption, except that the Council(s) that passed the ordinance, by the favorable vote of two-thirds vote of its authorized membership, may extend the life of the emergency ordinance for a period not to exceed an additional thirty (30) consecutive days.

Section 2-15. Codes of Technical Regulations.

The City Council or Parish Council, by ordinance, may adopt any standard code of technical regulations by reference. The procedure and requirements governing the adopting of such codes shall be as prescribed for ordinances generally, except that a period of sixty (60) days shall be allowed between the time of introduction and adoption of the ordinance. During this interim, copies of any proposed code shall be available for public review. A copy of each adopted code of technical regulations as well as the adopting ordinance shall be authenticated and recorded by the Clerk of the Council in the official records of the City-Parish Government. Such adopted codes of

technical regulations shall be published by title or by reference in the official journal by the clerk as soon as practical following such final adoption.

Section 2-16. Authentication and Recording of Ordinances and Resolutions; Printing and Distribution.

A. All finally enacted ordinances and resolutions shall be authenticated, numbered and recorded by the Clerk of the Council. All ordinances shall be indexed and codified in a book or books kept for this purpose. All resolutions shall be indexed and recorded in the minutes of the City Council or Parish Council meeting at which the resolution was approved.

B. The City Council and Parish Council shall cause each ordinance and each amendment to this charter to be printed or otherwise reproduced promptly following enactment. Such printed or reproduced amendments and ordinances, including codes of technical regulations adopted by reference pursuant to the section on "Codes of Technical Regulations," shall be available in the office of the Clerk of the Council for review by any citizen. Other copies may be distributed to the public at no cost or sold to the public at cost.

Section 2-17. Power to Levy Taxes.

A. The power to perform any service or provide any facility granted to the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, and/or the City-Parish Government by this charter or by the constitution and general laws of the state shall in all cases carry with it the power to levy taxes and to borrow money within the limits and in accordance with procedures prescribed by the constitution and general laws of the state. The City Council and Parish Council, as the case may be, shall have and are hereby granted all of the authority to levy and collect taxes, to incur debt, and to issue bonds and other evidences of indebtedness, as is now or hereafter conferred on governing authorities of local governments by the constitution and general laws of the state, or as may be hereafter specially conferred by the electors of the parish.

B. Any tax being levied by Lafayette Parish or the City of Lafayette on the effective date of this home rule charter is ratified.

C. All proposals to levy property taxes in excess of that which the constitution authorizes to be levied without a vote of the people shall be submitted to the voters for approval in accordance with the election laws of the state.

D. All proposals to renew, levy a new or increase an existing sales and use tax shall be submitted to the voters for approval in accordance with the election laws of the state.

Section 2-18. Powers of Enforcement.

For the purpose of carrying out the powers generally or specially conferred on the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, and/or the City-Parish Government, the City Council and/or Parish Council, as the case may be, shall have the power to grant franchises, to require licenses and permits and fix the fees to be paid therefor, to charge compensation for any privilege or franchise granted or service rendered, and to provide penalties for the violation of any ordinance or regulation, as provided by law.

ARTICLE III. EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 3-01. Executive Authority.

The Mayor-President[1] shall be the chief executive officer of the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, and the City-Parish Government and shall exercise general executive and administrative authority over all departments, offices and agencies, except as otherwise provided by this charter.

Section 3-02. Election.

The Mayor-President[1] shall be elected at large by the qualified voters of the parish according to the election laws of the state for a four (4) year term. A person who has served as Mayor-President[1] for more than two and one-half terms in three (3) consecutive terms shall not be eligible to qualify as a candidate for Mayor-President[1] for the succeeding term.

Section 3-03. Qualifications.

A. The Mayor-President[1] shall be at least eighteen (18) years of age and a qualified elector of the parish at the time of qualification and shall have been legally domiciled and shall have actually resided within the parish for at least the one (1) year immediately preceding the time established by law for qualifying for office.

B. The Mayor-President[1] shall continue to be legally domiciled and to actually reside within the parish during the term of office. Should the

legal domicile and/or actual residence of the Mayor-President[1] change from the parish, the office shall automatically become vacant, which vacancy shall be filled as set out hereinafter.

Section 3-04. Forfeiture of Office.

The office of Mayor-President[1] shall be forfeited if during the term of office the officeholder: (1) lacks at any time any qualification for the office prescribed by this charter, or (2) is convicted of a felony under state or federal law.

Section 3-05. Vacancy in Office of President.

A. The office of Mayor-President[1] shall become vacant upon death, resignation, removal from office in any manner authorized by law, forfeiture of office, failure to take office, or as otherwise provided in this charter.

B. A vacancy in the office of Mayor-President[1] shall be filled in the following manner: the City Council and the Parish Council shall convene a joint meeting, and by resolution adopted by a favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of each of the City Council and the Parish Council, shall appoint an acting Mayor-President from among the membership of the City Council or the Parish Council. While serving as acting Mayor-President[1], the appointed member shall not have a vote on his/her respective Council or participate in his/her Council activities.

C. If one (1) year or less of the unexpired term remains when the vacancy occurs, the acting Mayor-President[1] shall serve for the remainder of the term.

D. If the vacancy occurs more than one (1) year before the expiration of the term, the acting Mayor-President[1] shall serve until such time as the office is filled by the vote of the qualified electors voting in an election, which shall be called in the following manner: the City Council and the Parish Council shall convene a joint meeting, and by a favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of each of the City Council and the Parish Council, shall call an election for that purpose within fifteen (15) days after the vacancy occurs. The election shall be held according to the timetable and procedures established by state law for the filling of vacancies in elected local offices.

E. If an election is required and the City Council and Parish Council fail to call the election required by Subsection D of this Section

within fifteen (15) days after the vacancy occurs, the governor of the State of Louisiana shall call the election.

F. If the remainder of the unexpired term exceeds 90 days or if the election to fill the vacancy is scheduled more than ninety (90) days after the vacancy occurs, the seat of the Council member serving as acting Mayor-President[1] shall become vacant and shall be filled as provided in the section, "Vacancy in Council." The person appointed to fill the Council seat of the acting Mayor-President[1] shall serve in that position only until such time as the Mayor-President[1] is elected and assumes office. At that time the acting Mayor-President[1] shall return to his/her Council.

G. The acting Mayor-President[1] shall be eligible to be a candidate for the office of Mayor-President[1] at the next election.

H. The acting Mayor-President[1] shall receive the same compensation as the Mayor-President[1] while serving in that capacity.

Section 3-06. Mayor-President's[1] Temporary Absence.

A. When the Mayor-President[1] is absent from and unavailable to Lafayette Parish for more than 48 hours, the powers and duties of the office of Mayor-President[1] shall be exercised by a member of the City Council or Parish Council jointly appointed by the chair of each Council. In the event that the chair of the City Council and the chair of the Parish Council declare that they are unable to agree upon a joint appointment, the powers and duties of the office of Mayor-President shall be exercised by a member of the City Council or Parish Council appointed in the following manner: the City Council and the Parish Council shall convene a joint meeting, and by resolution adopted by a favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of each of the City Council and the Parish Council, shall appoint an acting Mayor-President from among the membership of the City Council or the Parish Council. When serving as acting Mayor-President[1], the Council member shall not have a vote on his/her Council or participate in his/her Council activities.

B. If a temporary absence of the Mayor-President[1] extends to more than thirty (30) consecutive days, the office shall become vacant and shall be filled in accordance with the section on "Vacancy in Office of Mayor-President[1]," except that the City Council and Parish Council, by the favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of each Council, may authorize a longer absence.

Section 3-07. Mayor-President's[1] Disability.

A. Disability of the Mayor-President[1] may be determined either by action of the Mayor-President[1] or by action of the City Council and Parish Council, as follows:

(1) Whenever the Mayor-President[1] transmits to the Clerk of the Council a written declaration stating inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office, and until the Mayor-President[1] transmits to the Clerk of the Council a written declaration to the contrary, the office of Mayor-President[1] shall be filled in the same manner as in the section on the "Mayor-President's[1] Temporary Absence."

(2) Whenever a majority of a panel of three (3) qualified medical experts, designated by resolution adopted by the favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of the City Council and Parish Council, transmits to the Clerk of the Council its written declaration that the Mayor-President[1] is unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the office of Mayor-President[1] shall be filled in the same manner as in the section on "Mayor-President's[1] Temporary Absence." The person filling the office shall serve until a panel of three (3) qualified medical experts, designated by resolution adopted by the favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of the City Council and Parish Council, transmits to the Clerk of the Council its unanimous written declaration that the Mayor-President's[1] disability has ended. The medical experts shall review the Mayor-President's[1] disability at least once every three (3) months until such time as it has been determined that the disability has ended by a unanimous vote of the three (3) medical experts.

B. Should the Mayor-President[1], due to disability, be unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office for a period exceeding six (6) consecutive months, the City Council and Parish shall have the authority upon the favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of the City Council and the Parish Council to declare the office of Mayor-President[1] vacant due to disability or to extend the disability for a period not to exceed an additional six (6) consecutive months. Provided, however, that the City Council and Parish Council shall jointly hold a public hearing on the issue before any such actions.

C. The acting Mayor-President[1] shall receive the same compensation as the Mayor-President[1] while serving during the disability period.

D. The acting Mayor-President[1] shall not have a vote on his/her Council or participate in his/her Council activities. During the absence of the acting Mayor-President[1] from the City Council or Parish Council, the remaining members of that Council shall, by majority vote, appoint a person meeting the qualifications for that office to serve until such time as the acting Mayor-President[1] returns to his/her Council.

E. If an election for Council Members occurs during the time one of its members is serving as acting Mayor-President[1], the Council member serving as acting Mayor-President[1] shall be eligible to seek election to either Council from any district for which the member is qualified. The person appointed to serve on the Council in the absence of the Council member serving as acting Mayor-President[1] shall be eligible to be a candidate for the acting Mayor-President's Council seat at that election.

Section 3-08. Compensation. [4]

A. The salary of the Mayor-President[1] shall be seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) per year. By favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of the City Council and the Parish Council, the City Council and Parish Council, may, by ordinance of each, increase the salary of the Mayor-President[1] during the term for which elected. The total of all salary increases during a term shall not exceed ten (10) percent of the salary at the beginning of the term.

B. The Mayor-President[1] shall be eligible for health and hospital insurance and retirement benefits which are available to employees of the City-Parish Government.

C. The Mayor-President[1] shall, upon presentation of properly documented receipts, be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in carrying out the official duties of the office.

---

[4] Section 3-08 (a): Salary Increases for Mayor-President[1]:
O-387-97 (11-16-97) 2% or $76,500 annually
O-225-98 (09-30-98) 5% or $80,325 annually
O-232-99 (09-30-99) 2% or $81,932.56 annually
O-186-02 (09-26-02) 3% or $84,389.52 annually
O-184-03 (09-25-03) 4% or $87,765.12 annually
O-178-04 (09-30-04) 2% or $89,520.42 annually
O-214-05 (09-29-05) 2% or $91,310.76 annually
O-151-06 (09-28-06) 4% or $94,963 annually
O-170-07 (09-27-07) 1.66% or $96,542 annually
O-143-2008 (09-30-08) authorized to 10% ($9,653.20) for term of office
O-153-2013 (09-13-13) 3.5% or $109,900.34 annually
O-140-2014 (09-11-14) 6.5% or $117,043.89 annually
O-170-2015 (09-03-15) 8.33% or $126,768.00 annually

Section 3-09. Powers and Duties of the Mayor-President[1].

A. The Mayor-President[1] as chief executive officer of the City of Lafayette, Parish of Lafayette, and City-Parish Government shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) See that all laws, provisions of this charter and acts of the City Council and/or Parish Council, subject to the Mayor-President's[1] direction and supervision, are faithfully executed.

(2) Appoint and suspend or remove for just cause all City of Lafayette, Parish of Lafayette and/or City-Parish Government employees and appointive administrative officers provided for by or under this charter, except as otherwise provided by this charter or other personnel rules adopted pursuant to this charter. The Mayor-President[1] may authorize any administrative officer who is subject to the Mayor-President's[1] direction and supervision to exercise these powers with respect to subordinates in the officer's department, office or agency.

(3) Direct and supervise the administration of all departments, offices and agencies, except as otherwise provided by this charter.

(4) Prepare and submit the annual operating budget and five (5) year capital improvement budget to the City Council and Parish Council.

(5) Sign contracts for projects, equipment, non-professional services and materials and supplies specifically identified in the approved operating and capital improvement budgets or as specifically identified by ordinance. In accordance with pertinent provisions of this charter, including, but not limited to, Sections 1-06, 2-01, and 2-11, contracts for projects, equipment, nonprofessional services or materials and supplies not so identified shall be submitted to the City Council, the Parish Council, or both, as appropriate, for approval.

(6) Sign contracts for professional services only after receiving recommendations from a professional services review committee created jointly by ordinance(s) by favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of the City Council and the Parish Council. The professional services review committee shall consist of five (5) members, one (1) to be appointed by the Mayor-President[1], one (1) to be appointed by the City Council, one (1) to be appointed by the Parish Council, one (1) to be the Director of the Public Works Department, and one (1) to be the Director of the Utilities Department.

(7) Submit to the City Council and Parish Council and make available to the public, within one hundred twenty (120) days after the end of the fiscal year, a complete report on the finances and administrative activities of the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, and the City-Parish Government as of the end of each fiscal year.

(8) Make such other reports as the City Council or Parish Council may reasonably request to enable either Council to conduct its functions.

(9) The Mayor-President[1] or designee shall attend all meetings of the City Council and Parish Council and keep each Council fully advised as to the financial condition and future needs of the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, and the City-Parish Government and make such recommendations to each Council concerning their affairs as deemed desirable.

(10) Perform such other duties as are specified in this charter or may be required by the City Council or Parish Council, not inconsistent with this charter.

Section 3-10. Prohibitions.

A. The Mayor-President[1] shall be a full-time official and shall hold no other elected public nor any compensated appointive City-Parish Government office or employment during the term of office for which elected and shall hold no compensated appointive City-Parish Government office or employment until one (1) year after expiration of the term for which elected. The Mayor-President[1] shall not engage in any activity unrelated to City of Lafayette, Parish of Lafayette, and/or City-Parish Government business that would interfere with or detract from the performance of duties as Mayor-President[1].

B. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the Mayor-President[1] from serving as an elected member of a political party committee, charter commission or constitutional convention.

C. These provisions shall not apply to a Council member serving as acting Mayor-President[1].

ARTICLE IV. ADMINISTRATION

Section 4-01. General Provisions.

A. Except as otherwise provided by this charter, all departments, offices and agencies shall be under the direction and supervision of the Mayor-President[1]. The directors of all departments created by or under this charter shall be appointed by the Mayor-President[1] and shall serve at the pleasure of the Mayor-President[1], except as otherwise provided by this charter.

B. The salaries of the directors of the departments appointed by the Mayor-President[1] shall be set by the Mayor-President[1].

Section 4-02. Chief Administrative Officer.

A. The chief administrative officer shall, subject to the direction of the Mayor-President[1], supervise all departments, offices and agencies under the direction and supervision of the Mayor-President[1] except the legal department, and perform such other functions as may be directed by the Mayor-President[1].

Section 4-03. Legal Department.

A. The director of the legal department shall be the City-Parish attorney who shall be appointed by the Mayor-President[1]. Such appointment shall be subject to approval by a favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of each of the City Council and the Parish Council.

B. The City-Parish attorney shall be an attorney licensed to practice in the courts of Louisiana, shall have at least five (5) years' continuous practice of law and shall be a resident of the parish for at least two (2) years prior to the date of appointment.

C. The City-Parish attorney shall serve as chief legal adviser to the Mayor-President[1], City Council, Parish Council, and all departments, offices and agencies; represent the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, and

the City-Parish Government in all legal proceedings; and perform other duties prescribed by this charter or by ordinance.

D. The City-Parish Attorney may engage Assistant City-Parish Attorneys to assist in carrying out the duties of his/her office. The Assistant City-Parish Attorneys shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the City-Parish Attorney.

E. No special legal counsel shall be retained by the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, and/or the City-Parish Government except by written contract for a specific purpose approved by the favorable vote of a majority of the authorized membership of the City Council, the Parish Council, or both, depending upon the subject matter of the engagement and in accordance with pertinent provisions of this charter, including, but not limited to, Sections 1-06, 2-01, and 2-11. Such authorization shall specify the compensation, if any, to be paid for such services.

Section 4-04. Finance Department. [5]

A. The director of the finance department shall direct and be responsible for:

(1) Collection (except where specifically otherwise provided for by law) and custody of all monies of the City-Parish Government from whatever source.

(2) Assistance to the Mayor-President[1] in the preparation of the annual operating budget and the capital improvement budget.

(3) Maintenance of a record of indebtedness and the payment of the principal and interest on such indebtedness.

(4) Ascertaining that funds are available for payment of all contracts, purchase orders and any other documents which incur a financial obligation for the City-Parish Government, and that such documents are in accordance with established procedures.

(5) Disbursement of City-Parish funds.

(6) Administration of a uniform central accounting system for all City-Parish departments, offices and agencies, using nationally accepted standards where applicable.

(7) Preparation of a monthly statement of revenues and expenditures which shall be completed and made available for

---

[5] Section 4-04: Finance Department abolished and Associate CAO-Finance & Management placed under CAO's office. (O-144-98; 05-26-98)
Finance Department re-established with an unclassified Director entitled Chief Financial Officer. (O-020-2011; 02-01-11)

public inspection not later than thirty-one (31) days after the end of each month.

(8) Procurement of all personal property, materials, supplies and services required by the City-Parish Government under a central purchasing system for all departments, offices and agencies in accordance with applicable state law, City Council and/or Parish Council policy and administrative requirements.

(9) Investment of idle funds, as permitted by law, so as to receive the maximum rate of return.

(10) Utility billing and collection.[6]

(11) Other such activities as may be directed by the Mayor-President[1].

Section 4-05. Administrative Services Department. [7]

A. The director of the administrative services department shall direct and be responsible for:

(1) Personnel matters for employees other than those under the jurisdiction of the civil service director and civil service board. Responsibilities shall include but not be limited to personnel policies, employee relations, employee counseling and unemployment and worker's compensation reports and hearings.

(2) Data processing, records management, microfilming, printing, copier services and related administrative services. [8]

(3) Developing and implementing a communications system.

(4) Risk management, insurance and safety programs.

(5) Maintenance of an inventory of all property, real and personal. [9]

(6) Other such activities as may be directed by the Mayor-President[1].

Section 4-06. Public Works Department.

A. The director of the public works department shall direct and be responsible for:

---

[6] Section 4-04(10): Duties of Utility billing & collection transferred to Department of Utilities. (O-144-98; 05-26-98)

[7] Section 4-05: Administrative Services Department abolished and the divisions were transferred to LCG CAO's Office, Finance & Management, and IS&T. (O-159-2012; 09-13-12)

[8] Section 4-05 A(2): Created Department of Information Services Technology. (O-253-2004; 11-02-04)

[9] Section 4-05 A(5): Maintenance of inventory property transferred to Finance Department. (O-011-96; 06-03-96)

(1) Engineering services for all departments and agencies, except as may be otherwise provided by the utilities department.
(2) Supervision of all contract construction work except as may be provided by the utilities department.
(3) Maintenance of City of Lafayette, Parish of Lafayette, and/or City-Parish Government property.
(4) Mapping and surveying.
(5) Construction and maintenance performed by the City-Parish Government on roads, sidewalks, bridges and drainage facilities.
(6) Traffic engineering. [10]
(7) Garbage and trash collection and disposal, and other environmental services.
(8) Operation of a central facility for the repair and maintenance of City of Lafayette, Parish of Lafayette, and/or City-Parish Government vehicles and equipment.
(9) Animal control. [11]
(10) Operation of the transit system. [12]
(11) Other such activities as may be directed by the Mayor-President[1].

Section 4-07. Utilities Department.

A. The governing authority of the utilities department, the Lafayette Public Power Authority, and the Division of Communications Services and its successors shall be the City Council. In the event of a reorganization of any division or function of the utilities department, whereby said division(s) or function(s) is/are relocated and/or restructured within another department or as its own department, the governing authority of the reorganized division, function, and/or department shall remain the City Council.

B. The director of the utilities department shall be appointed by the Mayor-President[1], subject to approval by the City Council, in accordance with provisions included in current or future bond resolutions and covenants.

---

[10] Section 4-06 A(6): Traffic Engineering duties from Public Works to separate department. (O-144-98; 05-26-98)

[11] Section 4-06 A(9): Duties of animal control transferred to Police Department. (O-011-96; 06-03-96)
Duties of animal control transferred to Office of Emergency Operations & Security. (O-170-2007; 09-27-07)

[12] Section 4-06 A(10): Operation of Transit System from Public Works to Traffic & Transportation. (O-144-98; 05-26-98)
Operation of Transit System returned to Public Works. (O-153-2013; 09-12-13)

C. The director of utilities shall direct and be responsible for:

(1) Production and distribution of electricity.

(2) Water production, treatment and distribution.

(3) Sewerage collection, treatment and disposal.

(4) Utility engineering services.

(5) Supervising contract construction work for the utility system.

(6) Maintaining utility equipment in cooperation with the central garage.

(7) Reading of utility meters.

(8) Other such activities as may be directed by the Mayor-President[1] and the City Council which are necessary or incidental to the operation of the utility system. [13]

D. Nothing in this charter shall in any manner affect franchises and contracts in existence at the time this charter becomes effective for the remaining life of the aforementioned franchises and contracts.

E. The City Council, by ordinance, may expand the area of end user electric service only into areas authorized by R.S. 45:123 or other controlling state law, or into areas annexed into the City of Lafayette.

F. The utility department shall function in accordance with conditions included in current or future bond resolutions and covenants except that the reference to "city" and/or "Lafayette Public Utilities Authority" ("LPUA") therein shall refer to the City Council.

G. Funds paid by the utility to the City-Parish in lieu of taxes shall be used only for programs and services within the City of Lafayette.

H. The City Council, in its capacity as the governing authority of the utilities department, shall be the sole legislative body to fix rates, incur indebtedness, approve the utility budget, and approve proposals for the improvement and extension of the utilities.

I. A person residing in an area served by the utility department may appeal to the City Council any proposed rate increases or issuance of bonds. The decision of the City Council shall be final subject to appeal to the appropriate courts.

Section 4-08. Utility System, Sale or Lease.

A. The City of Lafayette shall not sell, lease or in any manner dispose of the utility system or any substantial part thereof, including any contract whereby an entity would purport to manage any substantial part of the utility system, without approval by a majority vote of the qualified

[13] Section 4-07 C(8): Division of Communication Services is hereby created within Utilities (O-263-2004; (11-16-04)

electors residing within the boundaries of the City of Lafayette voting in an election called for that purpose. Such an election shall only be called by a two-thirds vote of the authorized membership of the City Council, acting in its capacity as the governing authority of the utilities department. This shall not be construed to prevent the disposal, with the approval of the consulting engineers, of property which has become obsolete, unserviceable and not necessary for the efficient operation of the utility system. The proceeds of the sale of such property shall be used to purchase or construct other capital improvements for the utility system.

B. Any measure presented to the voters in the manner described in Section 4-08(A) shall require that the proceeds derived from the sale, lease, disposal of all or any substantial part of the utility system, or any contract to manage any substantial part thereof, shall be used for capital improvements in the City of Lafayette.

Section 4-09. Planning, Zoning and Codes Department.[14]

A. The director of the planning, zoning and codes department shall be appointed by the Mayor-President[1] from one or more qualified nominees submitted by the City Planning and Zoning Commission and the Parish Planning and Zoning Commission. The director shall direct and be responsible for the following activities:

(1) Function as staff of the City Planning and Zoning Commission and the Parish Planning and Zoning Commission.

(2) Maintenance of zoning maps and other maps related to the functions of the department.

(3) Coordination of planning activities.

(4) Issuance and enforcement of building permits and the conduct and approval of building inspections.[15]

(5) Other such activities as may be directed by the Mayor-President[1].

Section 4-10. Planning and Zoning Commissions.[16]

A. There shall be a City Planning and Zoning Commission (the "City Commission"), which shall consist of five (5) members appointed by

---

[14] Section 4-09: Planning, Zoning & Codes Department renamed Planning, Zoning & Development Department. (O-153-2013; 09-12-13)

[15] Section 4-09: Transfer duties of Housing Inspection and Codes Compliance to the Planning, Zoning, and Codes Department[14]. (O-175-2009; 09-15-09)

[16] Section 4-10: Planning & Zoning Commission membership increased from five (5) to seven (7) approved by parish wide election on 11-21-2015.

the City Council for five (5) year staggered terms as determined by the City Council. Members of the City Commission shall be qualified electors residing within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette. Vacancies shall be filled by the City Council.

B. There shall be a Parish Planning and Zoning Commission (the "Parish Commission"), which shall consist of five (5) members appointed by the Parish Council for five (5) year staggered terms as determined by the Parish Council. Members of the Parish Commission shall be qualified electors residing within the Parish of Lafayette. Vacancies shall be filled by the Parish Council.

C. The staff of the planning, zoning and codes department[14] shall serve as staff for the City Commission and the Parish Commission.

D. The City Commission shall constitute a city planning and zoning commission in the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette. Except as otherwise provided by this charter, the City Commission shall have all the powers and duties conferred or imposed on city planning and zoning commissions by the general laws of the state.

E. The Parish Commission shall constitute a parish planning and zoning commission in that portion of Lafayette Parish outside the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette. Except as otherwise provided by this charter, the Parish Commission shall have all the powers and duties conferred or imposed on parish planning and zoning commissions by the general laws of the state.

F. Whenever the City Commission recommends to the City Council a zoning plan for the City of Lafayette, including the text of a zoning ordinance and the accompanying map or maps, the City Council may, by ordinance, divide the City of Lafayette into districts or zones of such number, shape and area as it may determine, and for such purposes may regulate the erection, construction, conversion, alteration, and uses of buildings and structures and the uses of land.

G. Whenever the Parish Commission recommends to the Parish Council a zoning plan for the Parish of Lafayette, including the text of a zoning ordinance and the accompanying map or maps, the Parish Council may, by ordinance, divide the Parish of Lafayette into districts or zones of such number, shape and area as it may determine, and for such purposes may regulate the erection, construction, conversion, alteration, and uses of buildings and structures and the uses of land.

H. Appeals from decisions of the City Commission shall be to the City Council. Appeals from decisions of the Parish Commission shall be to the Parish Council. The decision of the City Council or Parish Council shall be final, subject to appeal to the appropriate court.

I. The City Commission and the Parish Commission shall review the capital improvement budget prepared by the Mayor-President[1] and, prior to submission of the budget to the City Council and Parish Council, shall advise the Mayor-President[1] as to the conformance or nonconformance of the budget to the master plan for the consolidated government.

J. This section shall not apply to municipalities in the parish which are not a part of the City-Parish Government, except that a municipality, by contract, may participate in the master plan.

Section 4-11. Parks and Recreation Department.

A. The director of the parks and recreation department shall direct and be responsible for:

(1) Parks and playgrounds.
(2) Recreational activities.
(3) Other leisure time activities.
(4) Other such activities as may be directed by the Mayor-President[1].

Section 4-12. Community Development Department.

A. The director of the community development department shall direct and be responsible for:

(1) Developing a program of economic development in the parish.
(2) Promoting trade with foreign countries and businesses in the parish.[17]
(3) Cooperating with the state and other governments in the development and implementation of economic development, housing and human services programs.
(4) Cultural activities and facilities.
(5) Preparation of all intergovernmental grant applications on behalf of the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, and/or the City-Parish Government and informing departments, offices and agencies of all relevant local, state and federal programs.[18]

---

[17] Section 4-12 A(2): Promoting trade with foreign countries and businesses in the parish transferred under CAO's office. (O-068-96; 09-24-96)

[18] Section 4-12 A(5): Transfer various duties of the Criminal Justice Support Services to the Community Development Department. (O-175-2009; 09-15-09)

(6) Other such activities as may be directed by the Mayor-President[1].

Section 4-13. Police Department.[19]

A. The governing authority of the Police Department shall be the City Council. The director of the police department shall be the chief of police who shall be appointed by the Mayor-President[1] in accordance with applicable state police civil service law.

B. The chief of police shall direct and be responsible for the preservation of public peace and order, prevention of crime, apprehension of criminals, assistance to the courts and other law enforcement officials, and the enforcement of all laws applicable in the police protection urban services district consisting of the geographic limits of the City of Lafayette, as provided in the section on "Urban Services Districts." C. Law enforcement personnel of the police protection urban services district shall be a part of the police civil service system as provided by state law.

Section 4-14. Fire Department.

A. The governing authority of the Fire Department shall be the City Council. The director of the fire department shall be the fire chief who shall be appointed by the Mayor-President[1] in accordance with applicable state fire civil service law.

B. The fire chief shall direct and be responsible for fire prevention, fire extinguishment and salvage operations, inspection and recommendations concerning the fire code, investigations of fires and their causes, and the conduct of the fire safety and prevention program in the fire protection urban services district consisting of the geographic limits of the City of Lafayette, as provided in the section on "Urban Services Districts."

C. The fire chief shall cooperate with the volunteer and private fire departments in the parish.

D. Fire personnel of the fire protection urban services district shall be members of the firemen's civil service system as provided by state law.

Section 4-15. Civil Service System.

---

[19] Section 4-13: Reorganize Police Department – Comstat reorganization – divided city into districts to create precincts. (O-214-2005; 09-29-05)

Transfer duties of Alcohol Traffic Action Campaign and noise control to the Police Department. (O-175-2009: 09-15-09)

A. It shall be the policy of the City-Parish Government to employ those persons best qualified to perform the functions of the City-Parish Government and to foster effective career service in City-Parish Government. All appointments and promotions in the service of the City-Parish Government and of each of its departments, offices and agencies shall be made on the basis of merit and fitness, which shall be determined, insofar as practicable, by competitive test, except that the following shall not be subject to the provisions of this section.

(1) All elected officials.

(2) All department heads except the civil service director.

(3) Members of advisory boards, administrative boards and other unpaid bodies who are not City-Parish Government employees.

(4) Organizations and their employees and other persons who are employed by the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, and/or the City-Parish Government on a contractual basis.

(5) City-Parish attorney and legal assistants.

(6) Executive secretary to the Mayor-President[1] and any administrative assistants to the Mayor-President[1].

(7) Chief administrative officer and executive secretary to the chief administrative officer.

(8) Part-time or temporary employees.

(9) Employees appointed directly by the City Council or Parish Council.

B. The appointment and dismissal of City-Parish Government employees subject to this section shall be by the Mayor- President[1], or designee, in accordance with the provisions of this section.

C. There shall be a civil service department, which shall receive annual funding for salaries, administrative expenses, office space, furnishings and equipment in order to carry out the department's function as provided by this charter. It shall consist of a classified civil service director, who shall be the executive head of the department, staff personnel and a civil service board, which shall be policymaking and quasi-judicial in nature.

(1) The civil service director shall be appointed by the civil service board. The civil service director shall be qualified and experienced in personnel administration and shall be responsible to the board for the administration of the classified civil service system for the City-Parish Government, including all City-Parish departments, offices, and agencies in accordance with civil service rules adopted pursuant to this section.

(2) The civil service board shall consist of five (5) electors of Lafayette Parish who hold no other public office or position in the City-Parish Government and who have resided within the parish for at least two (2) years. Members of the board shall serve without compensation.

(3) Except pursuant to Subsection (C)(7) of this Section, no employee of the City-Parish Government shall be eligible for appointment to the civil service board.

(4) The first members shall be appointed for terms of one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5) years as determined by the City-Parish Council. Thereafter appointments shall be for four (4) year terms.

(5) The City Council shall appoint two (2) members of the board as follows:

a. One (1) from a list of three (3) nominees, different from the list of nominees submitted pursuant to Subsection (C)(6)(a) of this Section, by the President of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette.

b. One (1) from a list of three (3) nominees by the President of the Southern University System.

(6) The Parish Council shall appoint two (2) members of the board as follows:

a. One (1) from a list of three (3) nominees, different from the list of nominees submitted pursuant to Subsection (C)(5)(a) of this Section, by the President of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette.

b. One (1) from a list of three (3) nominees by the President of the Louisiana State University System.

(7) The employees of the City-Parish Government shall appoint one (1) board member, chosen as follows:

a. Any employee of the City-Parish Government may submit his/her name for consideration in an election to be held for the purpose of determining the employees' appointment to the board. There shall be no limit on the number of candidates in the employee election.

b. The employees of the City-Parish Government shall vote in an election called for the purpose of determining the board appointee. The nominee receiving the most votes will become a Board member and serve a four (4) year term.

(8) Within sixty (60) days after a vacancy of a board position appointed by either the City Council or the Parish Council, the nominating authority concerned shall submit the required nominations. Within sixty (60) days thereafter the Council with appointing authority for that vacant position shall make the appointment. If that Council fails to appoint within sixty (60) days, the nominee whose name is first on the list of nominees shall become a member of the board. If one of the nominating authorities fails to submit nominees in the time required, the President of the Acadiana Personnel Managers Association shall select the three (3) nominees. If one of the named nominators ceases to exist, the Council with appointing authority for that vacant position shall choose the President of an accredited college or university within Louisiana to replace the nominator. The outgoing board member shall serve on the board until replaced by the newly appointed member. Within sixty (60) days after a vacancy of the board position appointed by the employees of the City-Parish Government, the employees shall appoint a new board member in accordance with Subsection (C)(7) of this Section.

(9) Whenever the term of a board member expires or there is a vacancy in an unexpired term, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment in accordance with the procedures of the original appointment, and from the same source.

(10) A member of the civil service board may be removed by the Council with appointing authority for that position for cause after being served with written specifications of the charges and being afforded an opportunity for a public hearing thereon by that Council.

D. The duties of the civil service director shall include, but shall not be limited to the following:

(1) To develop and, upon adoption, to administer a position classification plan which shall provide for the classification of all positions on the basis of duties and responsibilities of each position. The classification plan shall be submitted to the civil service board, and it shall become effective upon approval by the civil service board after public hearing.

(2) To develop and, upon adoption, to administer a salary plan for all positions in City-Parish Government. Such salary plan shall be submitted to the civil service board, which, after public

hearing, shall submit it, together with such amendments as it deems necessary, to the City Council and the Parish Council for joint adoption or rejection, except that the salary plans for a component unit of the City-Parish Government that is funded solely by the City of Lafayette shall be submitted solely to the City Council for adoption or rejection, and the salary plans for a component unit of the City-Parish Government that is funded solely by the Parish of Lafayette shall be submitted solely to the Parish Council for adoption or rejection.

(3) To prepare civil service rules to carry out the provisions of this section. These rules shall be submitted to the civil service board, which, after public hearing, shall make amendments as it deems necessary. These rules shall become effective upon approval by the civil service board and shall have the full force of law. Such rules shall apply to all City-Parish departments, offices, agencies and special districts covered by this section and shall provide for:

a. Policies and procedures for the administration of the classification plan.

b. Policies and procedures for furnishing forms and records to civil service from the appointing authority.

c. Policies and procedures for the administration of the salary plan.

d. Policies and methods for holding civil service tests to determine the merit and fitness of candidates for all regular position appointments.

e. The establishment and maintenance of lists of persons eligible for appointment by reason of successful participation in competitive tests and procedures for the certification of persons from eligible lists for filling vacancies.

f. The procedure for layoffs, suspension, demotion, and dismissal of employees. Public hearings before the civil service board shall be held in cases of demotion or dismissal of permanent employees.

g. Hours of work, attendance regulations, leaves of absence with or without pay, working test periods and temporary appointments.

h. Prohibition against political activity of employees and assessment for political purposes.

i. Other policies, practices, and procedures necessary for the administration of the City-Parish Government classified civil service system.

E. The civil service board shall review and adopt the classification plan, the pay plan proposal, and the personnel rules and in addition thereto shall:

(1) Conduct investigations and take action on complaints by or against any employee in the classified service. Although it is incumbent upon the appointing authority to initiate corrective or disciplinary action, if warranted, in the absence of such action by the appointing authority the board may take such action as it deems necessary.

(2) Hold hearings on dismissals, demotions, and other disciplinary matters as may be provided in the rules. The right to appeal from any decision of the board, or from any action taken by the board under these provisions, shall lie direct to the court of original and unlimited jurisdiction in civil suits for Lafayette Parish.

(3) Exercise witness and record subpoena powers.

(4) Make any investigations it deems desirable concerning civil service management in the City-Parish Government and report its findings to the City Council and the Parish Council.

(5) Perform such other policymaking or quasi-judicial duties as may be required under the rules developed pursuant to this section.

(6) Make, alter, amend and promulgate rules necessary to carry out effectively the classified civil service system.

F. No member of the civil service board, or employee covered under this section, shall participate or engage in political activity; be a candidate for nomination or election to public office or be a member of any national, state, or local committee of a political party or faction; make or solicit contributions for any political party, faction, or candidate; or take active part in the management of the affairs of a political party, faction, candidate, or any political campaign, except to exercise rights as a citizen to express opinions privately, to serve as a commissioner or official watcher at the polls, and to cast a vote as desired.

(1) No person shall solicit contributions for political purposes from any classified employee or use or attempt to use a position in City-Parish Government to punish or coerce the political action of a classified employee.

(2) As used in this Part, [the term] "political activity" means an effort to support or oppose the election of a candidate for political office or to support a particular political party in an election.

G. Rules and regulations, classification plans, and pay plans presently in effect for the employees of the City of Lafayette and Lafayette Parish shall remain in effect until rules and regulations under this section have been approved by the civil service board.

H. Any person holding a full-time position subject to this section on its effective date who has served as an employee of the City of Lafayette or Lafayette Parish for at least one year prior thereto shall continue in that position without competitive test but shall be subject in all other respects to this section.

I. The provisions of this section shall prevail if conflicts are found between this section and other laws of the City-Parish Government.

Section 4-16. Other Departments.[20]

---

[20] Section 4-16: Creation of Traffic & Transportation Department (O-144-98; 5-26-98)
Creation of Juvenile Detention Department (O-165-98; 06-16-98)
Creation of Department of Information Services Technology within Administrative Services Division (O-178-2004; 9-30-04)
Creation of Division of Communication Services within Utilities Department (O-263-2004; 9-30-04)
Reorganization within the Lafayette Juvenile Detention Home (O-019-2008; 01-22-08)
Traffic & Transportation Department reorganized as a division of the Public Works Department (O-153-2013; 09-12-13)

[21] Section 4-17: The Lafayette Juvenile Detention Home (JDH) is recognized as a division of LCG Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (O-055-2006; 03-21-06)
Reorganization of Traffic and Transportation Department to add a new Electronic Enforcement Division (O-041-2008; 02-20-08)
Criminal Justice Support Services (CJSS) Administrator - no longer needed (O-175-2009; 09-15-09)
Information Services & Technology – moved Information Services Technology Supervisor under Chief Information Officer (O-293-2011; 12-06-11)
Chief Development Officer (CDO) Section created (O-153-2013; 09-12-13)
Finance – eliminate a management position & creating two (2) supervisors – Group Insurance Supervisor and Risk Management Supervisor (O-253-2013; 12-03-13)
Chief Development Officer (CDO) Section abolished (O-015-2016; 02-02-16)
Information Services & Technology – absorbed two (2) divisions from the former Administrative Services Department – Records Management and Printing and Communications (O-159-2012; 09-13-12)

Except as otherwise provided by this charter, all City of Lafayette and Lafayette Parish Government departments, offices, agencies and functions in existence on the effective date of this charter shall continue in existence as organized on that date until reorganized in accordance with the section on "Administrative Reorganization."

Section 4-17. Administrative Reorganization.[21]

A. The Mayor-President[1] may propose the creation, change, alteration, consolidation or abolition of City-Parish departments, offices and agencies and/or the reallocation of the functions, powers, duties and responsibilities of such departments, offices or agencies, including those provided for in this charter. Any proposed plan of reorganization for a component unit of the City-Parish Government that falls within any part of the criteria (except for employee benefits, unless employee benefits are directly changed by the proposed reorganization) of Section 2-11(E)(1) and/or (2) of this charter, or for a proposed component unit of the City-Parish Government that would fall within any part of such criteria if adopted, shall be submitted to both the City Council and the Parish Council for adoption or rejection by a majority of the authorized membership of each Council. Otherwise, the proposed plan of reorganization shall be submitted only to the council that has legislative power over the component unit(s) of the City-Parish Government sought to be reorganized by the plan.

B. Upon receipt of the Mayor-President's[1] proposed plan of reorganization submitted in accordance with Subsection A of this Section, the chair of the City Council and/or the Parish Council, or both, as the case may be shall cause to be introduced an ordinance to implement the proposed reorganization plan. The ordinance shall follow the same procedure as provided in the section on "Ordinances in General" of this charter.

C. The reorganization plan submitted by the Mayor-President[1] in accordance with Subsection A of this Section shall become effective if the Council(s) fail(s) to act on the proposed reorganization within sixty (60) days of its submission to the Council(s).

D. This section shall not apply to the department of civil service. Changes in the structure, functions, powers, duties and responsibilities of the department of civil service shall be by amendment to this charter.

ARTICLE V. FINANCIAL PROCEDURES

Section 5-01. Fiscal Year. [22]

The fiscal year of the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, and the City-Parish Government shall be November 1 through October 31, subject to change by ordinance by a favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of each of the City Council and the Parish Council.

Section 5-02. Operating Budget Preparation and Adoption.

A. At least ninety (90) days prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, the Mayor-President shall submit to the City Council and the Parish Council a proposed operating budget in the form required by this charter. Once submitted to the City Council and the Parish Council, the Clerk of the Council shall cause to be issued a notice of a joint public hearing of the City Council and the Parish Council and shall cause to be published in the official journal, at least ten (10) days prior to the date of such hearing, the time and place thereof, a general summary of the proposed budget and the times and places where copies of the proposed budget are available for public inspection. At the time and place so advertised, the City Council and the Parish Council shall hold a joint public hearing on the budget as submitted. Changes in the proposed operating budget shall be by the favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of each of the City Council and the Parish Council. The budget shall be finally adopted in a joint meeting of the City Council and the Parish Council, by the favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of each of the City Council and the Parish Council, not later than thirty (30) days prior to the commencement of the new fiscal year. Upon final adoption, the budget shall be in effect for the budget year and copies shall be filed with the Clerk of the Council. The budget as finally adopted shall be reproduced and sufficient copies shall be made available for use by all offices, departments and agencies of the City-Parish Government. Copies shall be available for public use in the main branch of the public library and in the office of the Clerk of the Council. Additional copies may be purchased at cost.

---

[22] Section 5-01: Fiscal year change from "January 1 through December 31" to "November 1 through October 31" (O-009-96; 06-03-96)

B. Upon failure of the City Council and Parish Council to jointly adopt a budget before the end of the current fiscal year, the budget for the current fiscal year shall continue in effect for no more than six (6) months into the next fiscal year and expenditures shall be limited to no more than fifty (50) percent of the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Section 5-03. The Operating Budget Document.

The operating budget for the City-Parish Government shall present a complete financial plan for the ensuing fiscal year and shall consist of at least three (3) parts as follows:

Part I shall contain: (1) a budget message, prepared by the Mayor-President[1], which shall outline the proposed fiscal plan for the City-Parish Government and describe significant features of the budget for the forthcoming fiscal period; and (2) a general budget summary which, with supporting schedules, shall show the relationship between total proposed expenditures and total anticipated available funds for the forthcoming fiscal period and which shall compare these figures with corresponding actual figures for the last completed fiscal year and estimated figures for the year in progress.

Part II shall contain: (1) detailed estimates of all proposed expenditures, showing the corresponding estimated expenditures for each item for the current fiscal year and actual figures for the last preceding fiscal year with explanations of increases or decreases recommended related to performance standards or workload measurements, to the extent of availability of such information; (2) manning or organizational tables for each of the departments, agencies or programs; (3) detailed estimates of all anticipated revenues and other income, showing the corresponding estimated revenue or income for each item for the current fiscal year and actual figures of the last preceding fiscal year with explanations of increases or decreases; (4) delinquent taxes for current and preceding years, with the estimated percentage collectible:[;] (5) statement of the indebtedness of the City-Parish Government, showing debt redemption and interest requirements, debt authorized and unissued, and conditions of the sinking funds; and (6) such other information as may be requested by either the City Council or the Parish Council. The total of proposed expenditures shall not exceed the total of estimated revenues and other funds legally available for expenditure.

Part III shall contain a proposed complete draft of the appropriation ordinance. All appropriations shall be by department and/or programs.

Section 5-04. Amendments to Operating Budget.

A. Amendments to the operating budget, such as supplemental appropriations, emergency appropriations, reduction of appropriations, and transfer of appropriations, shall be adopted by the favorable vote of a majority of the authorized membership of each of the City Council and the Parish Council, except that an amendment to the operating budget for a line item of the operating budget or component unit of the City-Parish Government that is funded solely by the City of Lafayette shall be submitted solely to the City Council for adoption, and an amendment to the operating budget for a line item of the operating budget or component unit of the City-Parish Government that is funded solely by the Parish of Lafayette shall be submitted solely to the Parish Council for adoption.

B. Supplemental Appropriations: If during the fiscal year the Mayor-President[1] certifies that there are available for appropriation funds in excess of those estimated in the operating budget, the Mayor-President[1] may present a supplement to the budget for the disposition of such funds, and the appropriate Council(s), in accordance with Subsection A of this Section, by ordinance(s) may make supplemental appropriations for the year up to the amount of such excess in the same manner required for adoption of the budget.

C. Emergency Appropriations: To meet a public emergency affecting life, health, property or the public peace, the appropriate Council(s), in accordance with Subsection A of this Section, may make emergency appropriations. Such appropriations shall be made by emergency ordinance(s) in accordance with the provisions of this charter. To the extent that there are no available unappropriated funds to meet such appropriations, the appropriate Council(s), in accordance with Subsection A of this Section, may by such emergency ordinance borrow money in sums necessary to meet the emergency. The repayment of such sums shall be a fixed charge upon the revenues of the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which the sums are borrowed.

D. Reduction of Appropriations: If at any time during the fiscal year it appears to the Mayor-President[1] that the funds available will be insufficient to meet the amount appropriated, the Mayor-President[1] shall report to the appropriate Council(s), in accordance with Subsection A of this Section, without delay, indicating the estimated amount of the deficit, any remedial action taken and recommendations as to any other steps to be taken. The appropriate Council(s), in accordance with Subsection A of this

Section, shall then take such further action as it deems necessary to prevent a deficit.

E. Subject to the limitations in Subsection G of this section, the appropriate Council(s), in accordance with Subsection A of this Section, may, by ordinance(s), reduce any appropriation at any time.

F. Transfer of Appropriations: At any time during the fiscal year the Mayor-President[1] may transfer part or all of any unencumbered appropriation within programs, except that no transfer shall be made to or from the salary account unless approved by the appropriate Council(s) by ordinance(s), in accordance with Subsection A of this Section. An unencumbered appropriation balance may be transferred from one department, office or agency to another or from one program to another only upon action of the appropriate Council(s) by ordinance(s) in accordance with Subsection A of this Section.

G. Limitations: No appropriation for debt service may be reduced or transferred and no appropriation may be reduced below any amount required by law to be appropriated.

Section 5-05. Capital Improvement Budget.

A. Each year, no later than the time of submission of the operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year, the Mayor-President[1] shall prepare and submit to the City Council and the Parish Council a capital improvement budget covering a period of at least five (5) years. The amount indicated to be spent during the first year of the capital improvement budget shall be the capital improvement budget for that year.

B. The capital budget shall include:

(1) A clear general summary of its contents.

(2) A list of all capital improvements and acquisitions which are proposed to be undertaken for at least the five (5) fiscal years next ensuing with appropriate supporting information as to the necessity for such improvements and acquisitions.

(3) Cost estimates, method of financing and recommended time schedules for each such improvement or acquisition.

(4) The estimated annual cost of operating and maintaining the capital improvement to be constructed or acquired.

C. Once submitted to the City Council and the Parish Council, the Clerk of the Council shall cause to be issued a notice of a joint public hearing of the City Council and Parish Council on such capital improvement budget and shall cause to be published in the official journal, at least ten (10)

days prior to the date of such hearing, the time and place thereof, a general summary of the proposed capital improvement budget and the times and places where copies of the proposed capital improvement budget are available for public inspection. At the time and place so advertised, the City Council and the Parish Council shall hold a joint public hearing on the capital improvement budget as submitted. Changes in the proposed capital improvement budget shall be by the favorable vote of at least a majority of the authorized membership of each of the City Council and the Parish Council. The capital improvement budget shall be finally adopted in a joint meeting of the City Council and the Parish Council, by the favorable vote of at least a majority of each of the authorized membership of both the City Council and the Parish Council, not later than thirty (30) days prior to commencement of the new fiscal year. The capital improvement budget as finally adopted shall be reproduced and sufficient copies shall be made available for use by all offices, departments and agencies of the City-Parish Government. Copies shall be available for public use in the main branch of the public library and in the office of the Clerk of the Council. Additional copies may be purchased at cost.

D. Amendments to the finally adopted capital improvement budget shall be by ordinance. Amendments to the capital budget shall be adopted by the favorable vote of a majority of the authorized membership of each of the City Council and the Parish Council, except that an amendment to the capital budget for a line item of the capital budget or component unit of the City-Parish Government that is funded solely by the City of Lafayette shall be submitted solely to the City Council for adoption, and an amendment to the capital budget for a line item of the capital budget or component unit of the City-Parish Government that is funded solely by the Parish of Lafayette shall be submitted solely to the Parish Council for adoption. The information shall be revised and extended each year with regard to capital improvements still pending or in process of construction or acquisition.

Section 5-06. Administration of Operating and Capital Improvement Budgets.

A. No payment shall be made or obligation incurred against any allotment or appropriation except in accordance with the approved operating budget and capital improvement budget and appropriations duly made and unless the Mayor-President[1] or the Mayor-President's[1] designee first certifies that there is a sufficient unencumbered balance in such allotment or appropriation and that sufficient funds therefrom are or will be available to

cover the claim or meet the obligation when it becomes due and payable. However, this provision shall not limit the authority to borrow funds in anticipation of revenues as provided in the general laws of the state. Any authorization of payment or incurring of obligation in violation of the provisions of this charter shall be void and any payment so made illegal; such action shall be cause for removal of any official, officer or employee who knowingly authorized or made such payment or incurred such obligation or who caused such payment to be authorized or made or obligation to be incurred. Such persons shall also be liable to the City-Parish Government for any amount so paid.

B. Nothing in this charter shall be construed to prevent passage of any ordinance making or authorizing of payments or making of contracts for capital improvements to be financed wholly or partly by the issuance of bonds or to prevent the making of any contract or lease providing for payments beyond the end of the fiscal year. Contracts for services not covered by the public bid law shall be for a period not to exceed the term for which the Council Members and the Mayor-President[1] are elected.

C. Deficit spending is prohibited except for emergencies as provided in the section on "Amendments to Operating Budget."

Section 5-07. Lapse of Appropriations.

Every appropriation, except an appropriation for a capital expenditure, shall lapse at the close of the fiscal year to the extent that it has not been expended or encumbered. An appropriation for a capital expenditure shall continue in force until the purpose for which it was made has been accomplished or abandoned; the purpose of any such appropriations shall be deemed abandoned if three (3) years pass without any disbursement from or encumbrance of the appropriation.

Section 5-08. Bonded Debt.

The City of Lafayette, Parish of Lafayette, and/or the City-Parish Government is empowered to incur bonded debt in accordance with this charter and the constitution and general laws of the state. When voter approval is required, no resolution shall be passed calling for a referendum to incur a bonded debt until an engineering and economic feasibility report shall have been made to the appropriate Council(s) and a summary thereof published in the official journal at least sixty (60) days prior to the proposed date of the election, unless the Council(s) seeking to incur such bonded debt

is/are required to call such an election pursuant to a petition as provided for under the general laws of this state.

Section 5-09. Facsimile Signatures.

Facsimile signatures are authorized for negotiable instruments and multiple certificates of indebtedness in those cases where an official is required by law to sign.

ARTICLE VI. INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM, RECALL AND REMOVAL BY SUIT

Section 6-01. Initiative and Referendum.

A. The electors of the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government shall have the power, except as herein restricted, to propose passage, amendment or repeal of ordinances and to vote on the question if the appropriate Council(s) refuse(s) action. This power shall not extend to the proposing or repealing of ordinances making or reducing the appropriation of money or to changing the salaries of the government's officers or employees. This power may be exercised to authorize the repeal or reduction of the levy of any taxes, except that such a repeal or reduction or change must be approved by the voters at least ninety (90) days prior to the end of a fiscal year and shall not become effective until the next fiscal year. This power may not be exercised to repeal or reduce any taxes levied for retirement of bonds or any other outstanding indebtedness. If the subject matter of the electors' proposal is solely within the legislative power of the City Council, the procedure for exercise of this initiative and referendum power shall be governed by Subsection B of this Section. If the subject matter of the electors' proposal is solely within the legislative power of the Parish Council, the procedure for exercise of this initiative and referendum power shall be governed by Subsection C of this Section. If the subject matter of the electors' proposal is within the legislative power of both the City Council and the Parish Council, the procedure for exercise of this initiative and referendum power shall be governed by Subsection D of this Section.

B. For subject matter that is solely within the legislative power of the City Council, the initiative and referendum power shall be exercised in the following manner:

(1) The person or persons proposing the exercise of this power shall submit the proposal to the City Council which shall specify within thirty (30) days a form of petition for circulation in one or multiple copies as the proposer may desire. The petition shall contain the full text of the proposed ordinance.

(2) Within sixty (60) days after the form of the petition shall have been specified, the person or persons circulating the petition shall obtain the signatures of at least fifteen (15) percent of the total registered voters of the City of Lafayette. There shall be noted after each signature on the petition the date signed and the address of the signer. Each person circulating a copy of the petition shall attach a sworn affidavit to it stating the number of signers and the fact that each signature was made in the presence of the circulator of the petition.

(3) The signed petition(s) shall be filed with the City Council within sixty (60) days of the specification of the form of the petition and, upon filing, the City Council shall order a canvass of the signatures through the office of the parish registrar of voters to determine their sufficiency and authenticity. The City Council's canvass shall be completed within thirty (30) days. If the number of signatures is insufficient or the petition is deficient as to form or compliance with this section, the City Council shall notify the person or persons filing the petition of such insufficiency or deficiency and allow thirty (30) days for filing of additional papers, at the end of which time the sufficiency and correctness of the petition(s) shall be determined finally.

(4) Within thirty (30) days after a petition shall have been certified as sufficient and correct by the City Council, the City Council shall cause the proposed ordinance and a summary thereof to be published in the official journal of the City-Parish Government at least once together with a notice of the date, time and place when and where it will be given a public hearing and be considered for passage, which notice shall appear at least seven (7) days prior to the time advertised for the hearing. At the time and place so advertised the City Council shall hold a public hearing. Subsequent to such hearing the City Council shall either:

a. Adopt the proposed ordinance submitted in an initiative petition without substantive amendments or effect the repeal referred to by such petition; or

b. Determine to submit the proposal to the electors of the City of Lafayette. Proposals to repeal or reduce any taxes must by [be] submitted to the electors of the City of Lafayette for approval and cannot be adopted by the City Council by its own actions.

(5) If the City Council adopts an ordinance following the submission of an initiatory petition as provided above, it shall not amend or repeal the ordinance by its own action within one (1) year following the date of submission of the petition proposing the ordinance, but it may submit proposals amending or repealing such ordinances to a vote of the electors of the City of Lafayette. After the expiration of one (1) year, the ordinance may be amended or repealed as any other ordinance.

(6) If an initiative ordinance is submitted to a vote of the electors of the City of Lafayette as provided above, the election shall take place within ninety (90) days after the date of the public hearing in an election already scheduled for other purposes or at a special election set by the City Council. The results shall be determined by a majority vote of the electors of the City of Lafayette voting on the proposal.

(7) If a majority of the qualified electors of the City of Lafayette voting on a proposed initiative ordinance vote in its favor, it shall be considered adopted upon certification of the election results. If conflicting ordinances are approved at the same election, the one receiving the greatest number of affirmative votes shall prevail to the extent of such conflict.

(8) An ordinance adopted by the electors of the City of Lafayette through the initiative and referendum process shall not be amended or repealed by City Council action for a period of one (1) year after the election at which it was adopted, but it may be amended or repealed any time by a vote of the electors of the City of Lafayette. After one (1) year, such ordinance may be amended or repealed in the same manner as any other ordinance.

(9) Ordinances adopted through the initiative and referendum process shall not be subject to veto by the Mayor-President[1].

C. For subject matter that is solely within the legislative power of the Parish Council, the initiative and referendum power shall be exercised in the following manner:

(1) The person or persons proposing the exercise of this power shall submit the proposal to the Parish Council which shall specify within thirty (30) days a form of petition for circulation in one or multiple copies as the proposer may desire. The petition shall contain the full text of the proposed ordinance.

(2) Within sixty (60) days after the form of the petition shall have been specified, the person or persons circulating the petition shall obtain the signatures of at least fifteen (15) percent of the total registered voters of the Parish of Lafayette. There shall be noted after each signature on the petition the date signed and the address of the signer. Each person circulating a copy of the petition shall attach a sworn affidavit to it stating the number of signers and the fact that each signature was made in the presence of the circulator of the petition.

(3) The signed petition(s) shall be filed with the Parish Council within sixty (60) days of the specification of the form of the petition and, upon filing, the Parish Council shall order a canvass of the signatures through the office of the parish registrar of voters to determine their sufficiency and authenticity. The Parish Council's canvass shall be completed within thirty (30) days. If the number of signatures is insufficient or the petition is deficient as to form or compliance with this section, the Parish Council shall notify the person or persons filing the petition of such insufficiency or deficiency and allow thirty (30) days for filing of additional papers, at the end of which time the sufficiency and correctness of the petition(s) shall be determined finally.

(4) Within thirty (30) days after a petition shall have been certified as sufficient and correct by the Parish Council, the Parish Council shall cause the proposed ordinance and a summary thereof to be published in the official journal of the City-Parish Government at least once together with a notice of the date, time and place when and where it will be given a public hearing and be considered for passage, which notice shall appear at least seven (7) days prior to the time advertised for the hearing. At the time and place so advertised the Parish Council shall

hold a public hearing. Subsequent to such hearing the Parish Council shall either:

a. Adopt the proposed ordinance submitted in an initiative petition without substantive amendments or effect the repeal referred to by such petition; or

b. Determine to submit the proposal to the electors of the Parish of Lafayette. Proposals to repeal or reduce any taxes must by [be] submitted to the electors of the Parish of Lafayette for approval and cannot be adopted by the Parish Council by its own actions.

(5) If the Parish Council adopts an ordinance following the submission of an initiatory petition as provided above, it shall not amend or repeal the ordinance by its own action within one (1) year following the date of submission of the petition proposing the ordinance, but it may submit proposals amending or repealing such ordinances to a vote of the electors of the Parish of Lafayette. After the expiration of one (1) year, the ordinance may be amended or repealed as any other ordinance.

(6) If an initiative ordinance is submitted to a vote of the electors of the Parish of Lafayette as provided above, the election shall take place within ninety (90) days after the date of the public hearing in an election already scheduled for other purposes or at a special election set by the Parish Council. The results shall be determined by a majority vote of the electors of the Parish of Lafayette voting on the proposal.

(7) If a majority of the qualified electors of the Parish of Lafayette voting on a proposed initiative ordinance vote in its favor, it shall be considered adopted upon certification of the election results. If conflicting ordinances are approved at the same election, the one receiving the greatest number of affirmative votes shall prevail to the extent of such conflict.

(8) An ordinance adopted by the electors of the Parish of Lafayette through the initiative and referendum process shall not be amended or repealed by Parish Council action for a period of one (1) year after the election at which it was adopted, but it may be amended or repealed any time by a vote of the electors of the Parish of Lafayette. After one (1) year, such ordinance may be amended or repealed in the same manner as any other ordinance.

(9) Ordinances adopted through the initiative and referendum process shall not be subject to veto by the Mayor-President[1].

D. For subject matter that is within the legislative power of both the City Council and the Parish Council, the initiative and referendum power shall be exercised in the following manner:

(1) The person or persons proposing the exercise of this power shall submit an identical proposal to both the City Council and the Parish Council, which shall each specify within thirty (30) days an identical form of petition for circulation in one or multiple copies as the proposer may desire. The petitions shall contain the full text of the proposed ordinance.

(2) Within sixty (60) days after the form of the identical petition shall have been specified by the City Council and the Parish Council, the person or persons circulating the petition shall obtain the signatures of at least fifteen (15) percent of the total registered voters of the City of Lafayette and at least fifteen (15) percent of the total registered voters of the Parish of Lafayette. There shall be noted after each signature on the petition the date signed and the address of the signer. Each person circulating a copy of the petition shall attach a sworn affidavit to it stating the number of signers and the fact that each signature was made in the presence of the circulator of the petition.

(3) The signed petition(s) shall be filed with the City Council and the Parish Council within sixty (60) days of the specification of the form of the identical petition by the City Council and the Parish Council and, upon filing, the City Council and the Parish Council shall jointly order a canvass of the signatures through the office of the parish registrar of voters to determine their sufficiency and authenticity. The Councils' canvass shall be completed within thirty (30) days. If the number of signatures is insufficient or the petition is deficient as to form or compliance with this section, the City Council and Parish Council shall notify the person or persons filing the petition of such insufficiency or deficiency and allow thirty (30) days for filing of additional papers, at the end of which time the sufficiency and correctness of the petition(s) shall be determined finally.

(4) Within thirty (30) days after a petition shall have been certified as sufficient and correct by the City Council and Parish

Council, the City Council and Parish Council shall cause the proposed ordinance(s) and a summary thereof to be published in the official journal of the City-Parish Government at least once together with a notice of the date, time and place when and where it will be given a public hearing and be considered for passage, which notice shall appear at least seven (7) days prior to the time advertised for the hearing. The City Council and Parish Council may advertise for and conduct separate public hearings or may advertise for and conduct a joint public hearing, at their option. Subsequent to such hearing(s), the City Council and Parish Council shall either:

a. Adopt the proposed identical ordinances or joint ordinance, as the case may be, submitted in an initiative petition without substantive amendments or effect the repeal referred to by such petition; or

b. Determine to submit the proposal to the electors of the City-Parish Government. Proposals to repeal or reduce any taxes must be submitted to the electors of the City-Parish Government for approval and cannot be adopted by the City Council, the Parish Council, or both, by its/their own actions.

(5) If the City Council and Parish Council adopt identical ordinances or a joint ordinance following the submission of an initiatory petition as provided above, they shall not amend or repeal the ordinance(s) by its/their own action within one (1) year following the date of submission of the petition proposing the ordinance(s), but they may submit proposals amending or repealing such ordinances to a vote of the electors of the City-Parish Government. After the expiration of one (1) year, the ordinance may be amended or repealed as any other ordinance.

(6) If an initiative ordinance is submitted to a vote of the electors as provided above, the election shall take place within ninety (90) days after the date of the latest public hearing held by either the City Council and/or the Parish Council in an election already scheduled for other purposes or at a special election set by the City Council and Parish Council. The results shall be determined by a majority vote of the electors of the City of Lafayette and a majority vote of the electors of the Parish of Lafayette voting on the proposal.

(7) If a majority of the qualified electors of the City of Lafayette and a majority of the qualified electors of the Parish of Lafayette voting on a proposed initiative ordinance vote in its favor, it shall be considered adopted upon certification of the election results. If conflicting ordinances are approved at the same election either by the electors of the City of Lafayette or by the electors of the Parish of Lafayette or both, the ordinance receiving the greatest number of affirmative votes in the City of Lafayette and the ordinance receiving the greatest number of affirmative votes in the Parish of Lafayette shall be compared. If and only if the same ordinance received the greatest number of affirmative votes in both the City of Lafayette and the Parish of Lafayette, it shall be deemed adopted upon certification of the election results. Otherwise, if conflicting ordinances are approved as between the City of Lafayette and the Parish of Lafayette at the same election, the conflicting ordinances shall be considered rejected.

(8) An ordinance adopted by the electors through the initiative and referendum process shall not be amended or repealed by City Council and/or Parish Council action for a period of one (1) year after the election at which it was adopted, but it may be amended or repealed any time by a vote of the electors. After one (1) year, such ordinance may be amended or repealed in the same manner as any other joint ordinance.

(9) Ordinances adopted through the initiative and referendum process shall not be subject to veto by the Mayor-President[1].

Section 6-02. Recall.

A. Any elected official of the City of Lafayette, Parish of Lafayette, and/or the City-Parish Government may be removed from office by the electors of the City-Parish through a recall process. The recall procedure shall be the same as is provided in the general laws of the state, except that the number of registered voters required to commence the recall process shall be twenty (20) percent of the registered voters in the area from which the official is elected.

B. If, in a recall election, the majority of those voting vote for recall, the official named in the recall petition shall be removed ipso facto from office, and the vacancy thereby created shall be filled as in the case of

ordinary vacancies in accordance with this charter. The person recalled shall not be eligible for appointment to fill the vacant position.

Section 6-03. Removal by Suit.

Any elected official of the City-Parish Government may be removed from office by court suit as provided for in the constitution and general laws of the state.

ARTICLE VII. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 7-01. Legal Process.

Legal process against the City-Parish Government shall be served upon the Mayor-President[1] or, in his absence, upon the Chief Administrative Officer.

Section 7-02. Code of Ethics.

All officers, officials and employees of the City-Parish Government shall be subject to provisions of the state code of ethics pertaining to local governments.

Section 7-03. Amending or Repealing the Charter.

A. Proposals to amend or repeal this charter may be made by a two-thirds vote of the authorized membership of each of the City Council and the Parish Council, or by petition signed by not less than fifteen (15) percent of the total number of registered voters of the City of Lafayette and not less than fifteen (15) percent of the total number of registered voters of the Parish of Lafayette for amending the charter and not less than twenty (20) percent of the registered voters of the City of Lafayette and not less than twenty (20) percent of the registered voters of the Parish of Lafayette to repeal the charter. A petition shall contain the full text of the proposed amendment, amendments, or repeal of the charter. The procedures and time limits for filing such a petition shall be the same as for an initiative ordinance as provided in Section 6-01(D), except that the required percentages of registered voters on the petition(s) shall be determined in accordance with Subsection A of this Section.

B. Within thirty (30) days after a petition shall have been certified as sufficient and correct by the City Council and Parish Council, the City Council and Parish Council shall cause the amendment, amendments, or repeal provisions being proposed to be published in the official journal of the City-Parish Government.

C. Proposals to amend or repeal this charter shall be submitted for ratification to the qualified electors of the City-Parish Government at an election already authorized for other purposes or at a special election called by majority vote of the authorized membership of each of the City Council and Parish Council.

Successful approval of a proposal requires both (1) a majority vote of the electors the City of Lafayette and (2) a majority vote of the electors of the Parish of Lafayette voting on any particular proposal.

D. Proposals by the City Council and Parish Council and by petition may be submitted to the voters at the same election and voters may, at their option, accept or reject any or all such proposals. Should conflicting proposals be approved at the same election, the one receiving the greater number of affirmative votes shall prevail to the extent of such conflict.

E. Upon passage or rejection of a proposal by the voters, at least one (1) year shall lapse before the same issue can again be submitted to the voters.

F. Except as provided in the section on "Severability," no proposal to amend or repeal this charter shall be submitted during the first one (1) year of operations under this charter. No amendment or repeal shall shorten the term for which any incumbent official was elected or reduce the salary of office for that term.

Section 7-04. Bonding of Officers.

City of Lafayette officers or employees as the City Council may designate shall give bond in the amount and with the surety prescribed by the City Council. The premiums on such bonds shall be paid by the City of Lafayette.

Parish of Lafayette officers or employees as the Parish Council may designate shall give bond in the amount and with the surety prescribed by the Parish Council. The premiums on such bonds shall be paid by the Parish of Lafayette.

City-Parish Government officers or employees, falling within any part of the criteria of Section 2-11(E) of this Charter, as the City Council and Parish Council may jointly designate, shall give bond in the amount and with

the surety jointly prescribed by the City Council and Parish Council. The premiums on such bonds shall be paid by the City-Parish Government.

Section 7-05. Oaths of Office.

All elected officials of the City-Parish Government shall take an oath of office to be administered by the clerk of the district court.

Section 7-06. Advisory Boards and Commissions.

A. The City Council and/or the Parish Council, by resolution, and/or the Mayor-President[1] may appoint advisory boards and commissions to provide advice regarding the operations of the City-Parish Government. No such board or commission shall have any administrative or legislative authority.

B. Appointments now made by the mayor of the City of Lafayette or President of Lafayette Parish shall be made by the Mayor-President[1] of the City-Parish Government. Appointments now made by the City-Parish Council shall be determined in accordance with Subsection F of this Section.

C. A member of an advisory board or commission shall receive no compensation for service and shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority.

D. Members of all existing boards and commissions shall complete their terms of office, except as may be provided by this charter or by action of the City Council and Parish Council in accordance with Subsection F of this Section.

E. All meetings of advisory boards and commissions shall be open to the public.

F. On or before June 1, 2020, the City Council and the Parish Council, jointly, shall, by ordinance, create, consolidate, merge, abolish, reorganize, or reaffirm any advisory boards or commissions in existence on that date. Such action shall include, at a minimum, a specification of the number of members, term of each member, and appointing authority of each member, of each such board or commission. Any member of a board or commission whose term expires prior to the final action of the City Council and Parish Council pursuant to this subsection shall continue to serve on such board or commission until his/her successor is properly appointed.

G. This section shall not apply to a board or commission created by ordinance or in accordance with general state law.

Section 7-07. Administrative Boards and Commissions.

A. This section pertains to boards and commissions created by ordinance or in accordance with general state law.

B. The City Council, the Parish Council, and/or the Mayor-President[1] may appoint members to boards and commissions as provided in ordinances and general state laws creating such boards and commissions. Appointments now made by the mayor of the City of Lafayette or the President of Lafayette Parish shall be made by the Mayor-President[1] of the City-Parish Government. Appointments now made by the City-Parish Council shall be determined in accordance with Subsection F of this Section.

C. No such board or commission shall have legislative authority.

D. Members of all existing administrative boards and commissions shall complete their terms of office, except as may be provided by this charter or by action of the City Council and Parish Council in accordance with Subsection F of this Section.

E. All meetings of administrative boards and commissions shall be open to the public.

F. On or before June 1, 2020, the City Council and the Parish Council, jointly, shall, by ordinance, create, consolidate, merge, abolish, reorganize, or reaffirm any administrative boards or commissions in existence on that date. Such action shall include, at a minimum, a specification of the number of members, term of each member, and appointing authority of each member, of each such board or commission. Any member of a board or commission whose term expires prior to the final action of the City Council and Parish Council pursuant to this subsection shall continue to serve on such board or commission until his/her successor is properly appointed.

Section 7-08. Reconstitution of Government.

In the event of war or public disaster that incapacitates the Mayor-President[1] and/or a majority of the City Council, the Parish Council, or both, the remaining members of the affected Council(s) may act on an emergency basis and shall appoint, by majority vote of all remaining members of both Councils acting as a whole, such other officials as are necessary to reconstitute the City-Parish Government. It shall be the intent of this section that these emergency powers shall subsist only so long as an emergency exists and the regularly constituted elections shall be held as soon as it is judicially determined that conditions permit their being held.

Section 7-09. Control Over Local Agencies and Special Districts.

A. The City-Parish Council and its successors, the City Council and the Parish Council jointly, shall have general power over any agency heretofore created by the governing authorities of Lafayette Parish or the City of Lafayette or created by the City-Parish Council including, without limitation, the power to abolish the agency and require prior approval of any charge, tax levy or bond issue by the agency. On or before June 1, 2020, the City Council and the Parish Council, jointly, shall, by ordinance, create, consolidate, merge, abolish, reorganize, or reaffirm any agency in existence on that date. Such action shall include, at a minimum, a specification of which Council(s) shall have general power over such agency including, without limitation, the power to abolish the agency and require prior approval of any charge, tax levy or bond issue by the agency.

B. The City-Parish Government, through joint action of the City Council and Parish Council, may consolidate and merge into itself any special district or local public agency, except a school district, situated and having jurisdiction entirely within the boundaries of the parish. Upon the consolidation and merger, the City-Parish Government shall succeed to and be vested with all of the rights, revenues, resources, jurisdiction, authority, and powers of the special district or local public agency. A consolidation and merger shall become effective only if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon in the parish as a whole and by a majority of the electors voting thereon in the affected special district. A local public agency shall be consolidated and merged only if approved by a majority of the electors voting in the parish as a whole. C. If the special district or local public agency which is consolidated and merged has outstanding indebtedness, the authority provided by this section shall not be exercised unless provision is made for the retirement or assumption of the indebtedness.

Section 7-10. Urban Services Districts.

A. The City Council shall be the governing authority of all urban services districts created by this charter and shall have the authority to create by ordinance such other urban services districts, as it considers appropriate.

B. Urban services districts shall exist for the purpose of providing specified municipal type services in the City of Lafayette. The boundaries of all urban services districts shall either coincide with or fall within the

boundaries of the City of Lafayette as they exist on the effective date of this charter or as they may exist in the future.

C. Boundaries of the City of Lafayette may be changed by the City Council in the manner provided by state law for changing boundaries of municipalities.

Section 7-11. Rural Services Districts.

A. The Parish Council shall be the governing authority of all rural services districts created by this charter and shall have the authority to create by ordinance such other rural services districts, as it considers appropriate.

B. Rural services districts shall exist for the purpose of providing specified municipal type services in the Parish of Lafayette. The boundaries of all rural services districts shall either coincide with or fall within the boundaries of the Parish of Lafayette.

ARTICLE VIII. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Section 8-01. Council Districts.[23]

Council districts for the election of the first City Council members and Parish Council members for the elections authorized by Section 8-13(D) of this charter shall be as follows, and shall remain as follows until changed by reapportionment:

City Council Districts:

District 1:

Precinct 6
Precinct 7
Precinct 9: That part of Precinct 9 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 10: That part of Precinct 10 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 11: That part of Precinct 11 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 12: That part of Precinct 9 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.

[23] **Please find Footnote 23 on the last 3 pages of booklet**

Precinct 13: That part of Precinct 13 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 14
Precinct 17
Precinct 18
Precinct 19
Precinct 22
Precinct 23: That Part of Precinct 23 commencing at the Point of Beginning at the intersection of the midflow of Coulee Mine Branch and Madeline Ave, then easterly on Madeline Ave. to the centerline of N. University Ave., then southerly to the centerline of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, then westerly to the midflow of Coulee Mine Branch, then northeasterly to the Point of Beginning.
Precinct 24: That part of Precinct 24 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 25: That part of Precinct 25 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 30: That part of Precinct 30 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 38: That part of Precinct 38 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 39: That Part of Precinct 39 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette and north of the centerline of Dulles Dr.
Precinct 40: That Part of Precinct 40 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette and west of the centerline of Bertrand Dr. and north of the centerline of Eraste Landry Rd.
Precinct 47: That part of Precinct 47 that is north of the centerline of Dulles Dr.
Precinct 50: That part of Precinct 50 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 51: That Part of Precinct 51 commencing at the Point of Beginning at the intersection of the centerlines of N. St. Antoine St. and W. Gilman Rd., then easterly on W. Gilman Rd. to the centerline of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, then southeasterly and then westerly to the centerline of N. St. Antoine St., then northerly to the Point of Beginning.
Precinct 64: That part of Precinct 64 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 112: That part of Precinct 112that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.

Precinct 113: That part of Precinct 113 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.

District 2:

Precinct 31: That part of Precinct 31 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 32: That part of Precinct 32 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 33: That part of Precinct 33 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 34: That part of Precinct 34 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 35: That part of Precinct 35 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 39: That part of Precinct 39 commencing at the Point of Beginning at the intersection of Dulles Dr. and Coulee Mine, then northeasterly on Dulles Dr. to the centerline of Bertrand Dr., then southerly to the centerline of W. Congress St., then westerly to the midflow of Coulee Mine, then northerly to the Point of Beginning.
Precinct 40: That part of Precinct 40 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette and east of the centerline of Bertrand Dr. and south of the centerline of Eraste Landry Rd.
Precinct 41
Precinct 42
Precinct 43
Precinct 45
Precinct 46
Precinct 47: That part of Precinct 47 that is south of the centerline of Dulles Dr.
Precinct 48
Precinct 49: That part of Precinct 49 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 69
Precinct 70
Precinct 74: That part of Precinct 74 commencing at the Point of Beginning at the intersection of the centerlines of Johnston St. and Coliseum Rd., then northerly to the centerline of St. Landry St., then northeasterly to the midflow of Coulee Mine Branch, then southerly to the centerline of Johnston St., then westerly to the Point of Beginning.

District 3:

Precinct 34: That part of Precinct 34 commencing at the Point of Beginning at the intersection of the centerlines of Johnston St. and Chateau Des Lions Blvd., then westerly to the intersection with the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette, then northerly and westerly along said boundaries to the centerline of Johnston St., then southerly to the Point of Beginning. Then that part of Precinct 34 commencing at the Point of Beginning at the intersection of the centerlines of Johnston St. and Manchester Circle, then westerly on Manchester Circle to the intersection with the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette, then generally northerly and westerly to the centerline of Johnston St., then southerly to the Point of Beginning.
Precinct 44: That part of Precinct 44 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 67: That part of Precinct 67 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 74: That part of Precinct 74 commencing at Point of Beginning at the intersection of the centerlines of Coliseum Rd. and Johnston St. then easterly to the midflow of Coulee Mine Branch, then southerly to the midflow of Coulee Mine, then generally southwesterly and northwesterly to the centerline of Johnston St., then easterly to the Point of Beginning.
Precinct 75
Precinct 76
Precinct 77
Precinct 78
Precinct 79: That part of Precinct 79 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 80: That part of Precinct 80 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 81
Precinct 82
Precinct 83
Precinct 84
Precinct 85: That part of Precinct 85 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 86: That part of Precinct 86 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 87

Precinct 121: That part of Precinct 121 commencing at the Point of Beginning at the intersection of the centerlines of Steiner Rd. and Kaliste Saloom Rd., then southwesterly to the centerline of Camellia Blvd., then northwesterly to the midflow of the Vermilion River, then generally easterly to the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette, then southeasterly to the centerline of E. Bayou Pkwy., then southwesterly to the centerline of Steiner Rd., then southeasterly to the Point of Beginning.

District 4:

Precinct 72: That part of Precinct 72 commencing at Point of Beginning at the intersection of the centerlines of Johnston St. and E. St. Mary Blvd., then southeasterly on E. St. Mary Blvd. to the centerline of Girard Park Dr., then southwesterly to the centerline of midflow of Coulee Mine, then northerly to the centerline of Johnston St., then northeasterly to the Point of Beginning.
Precinct 73: That part of Precinct 73 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 88
Precinct 89
Precinct 90: That part of Precinct 90 commencing at the Point of Beginning at the intersection of E. University Ave. and W. Pinhook Rd., then southwesterly on W. Pinhook Rd. to the midflow of the Vermilion River, then easterly and northerly to the centerline of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, then northwesterly to the centerline of E. University Ave., then northwesterly to the Point of Beginning.
Precinct 91: That part of Precinct 91 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 92: That part of Precinct 92 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette and southwest of the centerline of S. Hugh Wallis Rd., then south of the centerline of E. Kaliste Saloom Rd., then west of Coulee des Pouches.
Precinct 93: That part of Precinct 93 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 94
Precinct 95: That part of Precinct 95 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 96: That part of Precinct 96 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 97: That part of Precinct 97 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.

Precinct 98: That part of Precinct 98 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 104: That Part of Precinct 104 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 105: That part of Precinct 105 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 109: That Part of Precinct 109 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 115
Precinct 120: That Part of Precinct 120 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 121: That Part of Precinct 121 commencing at the Point of Beginning at the intersection of the centerlines of N. Locksley Dr. and E. Bayou Pkwy., then southwesterly on E. Bayou Pkwy. to the intersection with the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette, then generally northwesterly and northeasterly along said boundaries to the midflow of the Vermilion River, then easterly to an extension of N. Locksley Dr., then southeasterly to the Point of Beginning.

District 5:

Precinct 15
Precinct 16
Precinct 20
Precinct 21
Precinct 23: That Part of Precinct 23 commencing at the Point of Beginning at the intersection of the centerlines of N. University Ave. and Madeline Ave., then easterly on Madeline Ave. to the centerline of N. St. Antoine St., then southerly to the centerline of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, then westerly to the centerline of N. University Ave., then northerly to the Point of Beginning.
Precinct 51: That Part of Precinct 51 commencing at the Point of Beginning at the intersection of the centerlines of N. St. Antoine St. and the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, then westerly and northerly, then southeasterly along said tracks to the centerline of E. Simcoe St., then westerly to the centerline of S. Antoine St., then northerly to N. Antoine St. and the Point of Beginning
Precinct 52
Precinct 53

Precinct 54: That Part of Precinct 54 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette..
Precinct 55: That Part of Precinct 55 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 56: That Part of Precinct 56 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 57
Precinct 58
Precinct 59: That Part of Precinct 59 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 60: That Part of Precinct 60 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette.
Precinct 61
Precinct 62
Precinct 63
Precinct 65
Precinct 66
Precinct 68
Precinct 72: That part of Precinct 72 commencing at Point of Beginning at the intersection of the centerlines of Johnston St. and E. St. Mary Blvd., then southeasterly on E. St. Mary Blvd. to the centerline of W. Taft St., then northeasterly to the centerline of E. University Ave, then northwesterly to the centerline of Johnston St., then southwesterly to the Point of Beginning.
Precinct 90: That part of Precinct 90 commencing at the Point of Beginning at the intersection of E. University Ave. and W. Pinhook Rd., then northeasterly on W. Pinhook Rd. to the centerline of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, then southeasterly to the centerline of E. University Ave., then northwesterly to the Point of Beginning.
Precinct 92: That part of Precinct 92 that is within the corporate limits of the City of Lafayette and northeast of the centerline of S. Hugh Wallis Rd., then north of the centerline of E. Kaliste Saloom Rd., then east of Coulee des Pouches.

Parish Council Districts:

District 1:

Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 25, 30, 32, 39, 40, 64, 112, and 113.

District 2:

Precincts 8, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 71, 114, and 119.

District 3:

Precincts 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 115, 116, 117, and 118.

District 4:

Precincts 48, 67, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 120, and 121.

District 5:
Precincts 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 68, and 69.

Section 8-02. Continuation of Actions.

A. All writs, actions, suits, proceedings, civil or criminal liabilities, prosecutions, judgments, sentences, contracts, franchises, debt or other obligations due by Lafayette Parish or the City of Lafayette, rights or causes of action, claims, demands, titles and rights existing on the effective date of this charter shall continue unaffected. All sentences for punishment for ordinance violations or for crime shall be executed according to their terms.

B. All actions, ordinances, and administrative rules and regulations of Lafayette Parish and the City of Lafayette in force prior to the effective date of this charter shall, insofar as they are not inconsistent with this charter, remain in full force and effect until amended or repealed by the Council or until they expire by their own limitation.

C. All writs, actions, suits, proceedings, civil or criminal liabilities, prosecutions, judgments, sentences, contracts, franchises, debt or other obligations due by the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, or the City-Parish Government, rights or causes of action, claims, demands, titles and rights existing on January 6, 2020 shall continue unaffected. All sentences for punishment for ordinance violations or for crime shall be executed according to their terms.

D. All actions, ordinances, and administrative rules and regulations of the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, and the City-Parish Government in force prior to January 6, 2020 shall, insofar as they are not inconsistent with this charter, remain in full force and effect until amended or repealed by the appropriate Council(s) having legislative power over the subject(s) of these matters, or until they expire by their own limitation. Until such occurs, if any actions, ordinances, and/or administrative rules and regulations incorporate any process or procedure involving the City-Parish Council, said process or procedure shall be reformed based upon the following criteria:

(1) For subject matters that are solely within the legislative power of the City Council, the process or procedure involving the City-Parish Council shall be directed to and assumed by the City Council.

(2) For subject matters that are solely within the legislative power of the Parish Council, the process or procedure involving the City-Parish Council shall be directed to and assumed by the Parish Council.

(3) For subject matters that are within the legislative power of both the City Council and the Parish Council, the process or procedure involving the City-Parish Council shall be directed to and assumed by both the City Council and Parish Council, acting jointly by majority vote of the authorized membership of each Council.

Section 8-03. Special Districts.

Any special district heretofore established and existing in Lafayette Parish or the City of Lafayette shall continue to exist to effectuate the purpose for which it was created, to complete any works begun or authorized therein, to pay the debts of the district and to levy taxes and other charges as may have been or may be legally authorized in the district.

The City Council and the Parish Council, acting jointly, have the power to determine the governing authority of special districts previously created by the City-Parish Council. On or before June 1, 2020, the City Council and the Parish Council, jointly, shall, by ordinance, specify or reaffirm the governing authority of all special districts existing on that date that were created by the City-Parish Council.

Section 8-04. Outstanding Indebtedness.

Principal and interest payments due on any outstanding indebtedness incurred by the City of Lafayette shall continue to be the obligation of the geographical area constituting the boundaries of the municipality and all approved taxes to retire the indebtedness shall continue to be levied until such time as the indebtedness is retired.

Section 8-05. Fees, Charges and Tax Levies.

A. Constitutional limitations on the maximum property tax millages that can be levied without voter approval shall continue to be applicable to Lafayette Parish and within the geographical boundaries of the City of Lafayette as they exist at the time of consolidation or as they may be changed in the future. No property taxes levied for the City of Lafayette shall be levied in areas outside the geographical boundaries of the City of Lafayette.

B. All fees, charges and taxes levied by Lafayette Parish and the City of Lafayette shall continue to be levied by the City-Parish Government until changed, by ordinance, by the appropriate Council(s) having legislative power over the subject matter of the fees, charges, and/or taxes, or by a vote of the people when a vote is required for tax purposes.

C. Receipts from fees, charges, rentals and royalties, taxes, federal and state grants, and shared revenues and taxes applicable to the geographic area of the City of Lafayette or special districts which are less than parishwide geographically shall be used only for services to be rendered in those geographic areas.

D. The levy of property tax millages above the constitutional maximum previously approved by the voters of Lafayette Parish, the City of Lafayette, or a special district shall continue to be levied and used for the approved purposes. Such levies may be renewed upon the favorable vote of the electors within the geographical area involved.

Section 8-06. Other Municipalities in Lafayette Parish.

A. This charter shall not be applicable to municipalities in Lafayette Parish, other than the City of Lafayette, except as the charter relates to functions and responsibilities of the parish.

B. Municipalities in the parish not a part of the City-Parish Government may become a part of the consolidated Government in the following manner:

(1) An ordinance approved by the mayor and governing body of the municipality shall be submitted to the City Council and Parish Council requesting the City Council and Parish Council to jointly call an election relative to incorporating the municipality into the City-Parish Government.

(2) The City Council and Parish Council shall submit the proposal to the voters of the affected municipality and to voters of the parish at the next scheduled election occurring at least sixty (60) days after submission of the ordinance to the City Council and Parish Council.

(3) The consolidation shall become effective only if approved by a majority of electors voting thereon in the area of Lafayette Parish outside the municipality proposing to become a part of the consolidated government and approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon in the affected municipality.

C. If the voters approve the consolidation, the City Council and Parish Council shall jointly, by ordinance, provide for the orderly transition of the municipality into the consolidated government within six (6) months after the election, except that no term of office of an elected official of the affected municipality shall be shortened.

D. The affected municipality shall have the same rights and privileges of a municipality as are provided in this charter for the City of Lafayette.

Section 8-07. Special Legislative Acts.

All special legislative acts pertaining to Lafayette Parish or the City of Lafayette, insofar as they are in conflict with the provisions of this charter, shall henceforth be inoperative and of no effect.

Section 8-08. Retirement Systems.[24]

[24] Section 8-08: Retirement systems – fire and police:
fire employees transferred to state system (O-151-98; 06-02-98)

No pension and retirement plans for employees of Lafayette Parish and the City of Lafayette in existence at the time this charter is approved shall be affected in any way by this charter. The plans shall remain in full force and effect and shall be carried out and regulated in accordance with applicable laws and procedures until such time as the Council shall adopt a pension and retirement plan applicable to all City-Parish government employees except employees of the police and fire departments. The creation of the system shall not cause a reduction in benefits for those persons employed at the time the charter becomes effective. Police and fire department employees shall continue to be members of their respective Pension and Relief Funds as provided by state law.

The plans in existence on January 6, 2020 shall remain in full force and effect and shall be carried out and regulated in accordance with applicable laws and procedures until such time as a majority of the authorized membership of the City Council and a majority of the authorized membership of the Parish Council may take joint action that affects such plan(s). Any such action shall not cause a reduction in benefits for those persons enrolled in the affected plans at the time of any such action. Police and fire department employees shall continue to be members of their respective Pension and Relief Funds as provided by state law.

Section 8-09. Declaration of Intent.

This charter shall be liberally construed in aid of its declared intent which is to establish for the people of the City of Lafayette, the Parish of Lafayette, and the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government effective home rule free from legislative interference as to the structure and organization of its local government, and with the power and authority to manage its local affairs, all as contemplated and intended by the provisions of Article VI, Sections 5 and 6 of the constitution.

Section 8-10. Severability.

If any provision of this charter is declared invalid for any reason, that provision shall not affect the validity of this charter or any other provisions thereof.

---

police employees transferred to state system (O-152-98; 06-02-98

Section 8-11. Violation of Voting Rights Act.

In the event the Civil Rights Division of the United States Department of Justice or any court of competent jurisdiction declares any part of this charter to be in violation of the Voting Rights Act prior to the date the charter becomes effective, the Lafayette City-Parish Charter Commission shall reconvene for a period not to exceed ninety (90) days for the purpose of drafting and proposing amendments to the charter to the electors of Lafayette Parish.

Section 8-12. Schedule of Transition.

If approved by the voters, the amendments to this charter shall not take effect until the date that a majority of the newly elected City Council members and a majority of the newly elected Parish Council members officially take office, except for only those amendments to this charter that are necessary to carry out the election of City Council positions and Parish Council positions created by said amendments.

Section 8-13. Election of Officials.

A. The first election for officials under this charter shall be held at the same time as the primary and general elections for the governor of Louisiana in 1995. Subsequent elections shall be held on corresponding dates every fourth year thereafter.

B. Officials elected under provisions of this charter in the election of 1995 shall take office on the first Monday in June next following their election. Thereafter, officials elected under provisions of this charter shall take office at noon on the first Monday in January next following their election.

C. All elected officials of the City of Lafayette and Lafayette Parish elected under provisions of the home rule charters of the City of Lafayette and Lafayette Parish shall continue to hold their offices and discharge the duties thereof until the officials elected under provisions of the charter for the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government take office. Thereafter, their offices shall cease to exist.

D. The first election for City Council members and Parish Council members whose positions are established by the amendments to this charter shall be held at the same time as the primary and general elections for the

governor of Louisiana in 2019. Subsequent elections shall be held on corresponding dates every fourth year thereafter.

E. All elected City-Parish Council members of the City-Parish Government shall continue to hold their offices and discharge the duties thereof until a majority of the members of the newly created City Council and a majority of the newly created Parish Council take office. Thereafter, the offices of the City-Parish Council members shall cease to exist.

Section 8-14. Required Approval By Electors.

The charter shall become effective only if approved by a majority of those voting on the charter residing in Lafayette Parish and approved by a majority of those voting on the charter residing in the City of Lafayette.

Section 8-15. Charter Ballot.

The ballot form for the referendum on this proposed Charter shall be:

> "Shall the Home Rule Charter and plan of government for the Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government, prepared and submitted by the duly constituted Charter Commission according to Article VI, Section 5 of the Constitution of Louisiana and other applicable law, be adopted?"

FOR consolidation of the City of Lafayette and the Parish of Lafayette

AGAINST consolidation of the City of Lafayette and the Parish of Lafayette

Footnote 23 (Ord. No. O-032-94; 04-28-94, approved at ref. on 10-01-94)

Editor's note: Section 8-01: Council Districts;

Election held 10/1/94 prior to consolidation to substitute Council districts identical to Lafayette Parish School Board; Districts approved by the United States Justice Department in 1993 and thus Council districts amended to read as follows:

District 1: Precincts 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 25, 26 and 27
District 2: Precincts 14B, 15A, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 16, 55 and 59
District 3: Precincts 14A, 18A, 19, 22, 23, 24, 50, 51, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72 and 74
District 4: Precincts 15B, 18B, 17, 20, 21, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62 and 63
District 5: Precincts 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37
District 6: Precincts 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 69 and 70
District 7: Precincts 73, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96 and 97
District 8: Precincts 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85 and 86
District 9: Precincts 95, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105 and 106

Precinct change O-082-96 (8/20/96)
Precinct 85 split to 85A and 85B

Precinct change O-083-96 (8/20/96)
Precinct 18A combined with 19
Precinct 18B changed to 18
Precinct 63 and 57 combined as 57
Precinct 71 combined with 74
Precinct 67 and 68 combined as 68

Precinct change O-161-98 (6/16/98)
Precinct 94 split to 94A and 94B

Precinct change O-163-98 (6/16/98)
Divide Precinct 93 with portion to 96

Precinct change O-164-98 (6/16/98)
Precinct 91 combined with 92

Precinct change O-247-98 (9/1/98)
Census 2000 boundaries

Precinct change O-034-2002 (2/26/2002)
Precinct 28 split to 28A and 28B
Precinct 30 split to 30A and 30B
Precinct 64 split to 64A and 64B
Precinct 97 split to 97A and 97B
District 1: Precincts 3, 4, 8, 9, 25, 26, 27, 28A, 30, 39, 71
District 2: Precincts 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 55, 64A
District 3: Precincts 10, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 50, 51, 64B, 66, 68, 72, 74
District 4: Precincts 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65
District 5: Precincts 28, 29, 30A, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.
District 6: Precincts 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 69, 70, 75, 77
District 7: Precincts 73, 88, 89. 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97A, 98, 99
District 8: Precincts 67, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87
District 9: Precincts 95, 97B, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107

Precinct change O-106-2003 (5-20-2003)
Precincts 91 & 104 changed to 104Y & 104Z
Precinct 2 changed to 2Y & 2Z
Precinct 4 changed to 44 & 42
Precinct 85 changed to 85Y & 85Z
Precinct 87 changed to 87Y & 87Z
Precinct 95 changed to 95Y & 95Z
Precinct 96 changed to 96Y & 96Z
Precinct 104 changed to 104Y & 104Z
Precinct 105 changed to 105Y & 105Z
Precinct 107 changed to 107Y & 107Z

Precinct change O-218-2004 (10-05-2004)
Precincts 30B & 29 merged into Precinct 39
Precinct 105 split to Precinct 105 & 109
Precinct 107 split to 107 & 108

Precinct change O-040-2006 (03-07-2006)
Precinct 64B merged into Precinct 19

Precinct change O-059-2008 (03-19-2008)
Precincts 107 & 108 split to 107, 108 & 111

Precinct change O-060-2008 (03-19-2008)
Precinct 101 split to 101 & 110

Precinct change O-095-2011 (04-25-2011)
Precinct 64 split to 64A and 64B

Precinct change O-096-2011 (04-25-2011)
District 1: Precincts 8, 9, 25, 26, 27, 28A, 28B, 31, 39 & 71
District 2: Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 & 64A
District 3: Precincts 10, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 50, 51, 52, 64B, 66, 68, 72 & 74
District 4: Precincts 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65 & 90
District 5: Precincts 29, 30A, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 & 86
District 6: Precincts 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 69, 70, 75, 77, 82 & 83
District 7: Precincts 73, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97A, 98, 99 & 100
District 8: Precincts 67, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85, 87, 88, 91 & 105
District 9: Precincts 97B, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110 & 111

Precinct change O-139-2014 (08-05-2014)
Precinct 9 split to 9 & 113
Precinct 28A changed to 28
Precinct 28B changed to 114
Precinct 30A changed to 30
Precinct 97A changed to 97
Precinct 97B changed to 115

Precinct change O-027-2015 (02-03-2015)
Precinct 64A changed to 64
Precinct 64B changed to 112

Precinct change O-163-2015 (08-04-2015)
Precinct 8 split to 8 & 119
Precincts 87Y & 87Z split to 87, 120 & 121
Precinct 102 split to 102 & 116
Precinct 109 split to 109 & 117
Precinct 111 split to 111 & 118

From: Conrad Comeaux <conradc@lafayetteassessor.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 22, 2021 3:45 PM
To: Jan Swift <jan@janswift.com>
Subject: values since 1996

In 1996 the Total Assessed Value in Lafayette Parish was $691,859,146 of which 68.55% of that value was in the City of Lafayette. That percentage reached a high point in 1997 of 68.8%. Since that time, the Total Assessed Value in Lafayette Parish grew to $2,610,448,358 in 2020. The percentage of the parish-wide total that is in the City of Lafayette has continuously dropped since the highpoint of 1997 to approximately 59% today.

Likewise, the same pattern was taking place in the unincorporated areas of the parish. In 1996 the Total Assessed Value in the unincorporated area was $161,078,101 or 23.28% of the Parish total. Today that percentage is down to approximately 19.5%.

In 1996 the combination of Total Assessed Value in the City of Lafayette and the unincorporated area amounted to 91.83% of the entire Parish total. Today, that percentage is only 78.5%.
It is clear that the smaller municipalities have fared much better in terms of economic growth than has the City of Lafayette.

In regards to annexations, you can see from the chart below that annexations by the smaller municipalities collectively have had a greater impact on the Parish property tax revenues than has the City of Lafayette.

Annexations After 1995 (After Consolidation)

	Current Number of Parcels Annexed	Current Net Taxable Value (after Hmstd. Removed)	Parish Gen. Fund Millage Diff. 1.53
Broussard	3,384	$66,243,210	$101,352
Carencro	336	$4,096,425	$6,268
Scott	910	$8,273,650	$12,659
Youngsville	5,320	$91,330,212	$139,735
Total	9,950	$169,943,497	$260,014
Lafayette	5,094	$127,325,342	$194,808
TOTALS	15,044	$297,268,839	$454,821

Tax revenue lost in 2019 by Parish Government due to annexations since consolidation

Note: Annexations in Duson occurred primarily in Acadia Parish during this period.

Conrad T. Comeaux, Lafayette Parish Assessor

Ph: (337) 291-7080
Fax: (337) 291-7086

Document A

Document "A"

MASTER COPY
DO NOT REMOVE

LAFAYETTE PARISH GOVERNMENT

FINANCIAL REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 1995

BROUSSARD, POCHE', LEWIS & BREAUX
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Document "A"

Exhibit F-1

LAFAYETTE PARISH GOVERNMENT
LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA
GENERAL FUND

BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 1995 and 1994

ASSETS	1995	1994
Investments, at cost	$ 8,296,000	$ 7,760,000
Accrued interest receivable	39,597	124,928
Ad valorem taxes receivable	441,279	345,947
Allowance for uncollectible taxes	(28,196)	(29,040)
Accounts receivable	15,721	10,000
Due from other governmental agencies	847,559	879,807
Due from other funds	22,474	86,860
Due from component unit	-	23,584
Inventories	1,938	2,127
Total assets	$ 9,636,372	$ 9,204,213
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
LIABILITIES		
Cash overdraft	$ 890,560	$ 139,297
Accounts payable and contract retainage	73,241	42,633
Accrued expenses	93,350	106,525
Due to other governmental agencies	104,708	73,224
Deferred revenue	1,032,472	983,585
Due to other funds	182,774	3,663
Due to component unit	19,730	-
Total liabilities	$ 2,396,835	$ 1,348,927
FUND BALANCE		
Reserved for -		
Incomplete contracts	$ 25,434	$ -
Encumbrances	13,173	60,000
Unreserved -		
Designated for:		
A Contingencies/working capital	3,500,000	2,500,000
Capital expenditures	286,876	118,692
Subsequent year's expenditures -		
Capital expenditures in special revenue funds	1,364,964	1,657,798
B Undesignated	2,049,090	3,518,796
Total fund balance	$ 7,239,537	$ 7,855,286
Total liabilities and fund balance	$ 9,636,372	$ 9,204,213

A + B = $5,549,090 - 6 months before consolidation on June 6, 1996

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Document "A"

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities. During the year ended December 31, 1995, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities:

	Balance 01/01/95	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/95
General obligation debt	$14,782,546	$ 730,000	$ 2,586,546	$12,926,000
Compensated absences	407,928	23,225	-	431,153
	$15,190,474	$ 753,225	$ 2,586,546	$13,357,153

There is no way to determine when the amount of accrued compensated absences in the general long-term debt account group will be paid.

Note 9. Sales Taxes

The Lafayette Parish Government is authorized by the voters of the parish to levy and collect a one percent (1%) sales and use tax on a parish-wide basis except for territory located within the boundaries of any incorporated municipality situated within the Parish. The sales tax ordinance provides that the net proceeds of the sales tax will be deposited in the General Fund of the Parish for general expenditures. Revenues from this tax totaled $3,501,150 for the year ended December 31, 1995 (1994 $3,269,949).

Parish sales taxes from 12/31/95 audit

Note 10. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

All permanent employees of Lafayette Parish Government participate in the Parochial Employees' Retirement System (PERS) of Louisiana, a multiple-employer public employee retirement system. The payroll for Parish employees covered by the System for the year ended December 31, 1995 was $5,267,691; the total Parish payroll was $6,550,652.

All permanent Parish employees who work at least 28 hours a week and are under 60 years of age are members of the plan. Parish Councilmen and certain other elected Parish officials may enroll at their option. Members of the plan may retire with thirty years of creditable service regardless of age, with twenty-five years of service at age 55, and with ten years of service at age 60. Benefit rates are 1% of final compensation (average monthly earnings during the highest 36 consecutive months, or joined months if service was interrupted) plus $2.00 per month for each year of service credited prior to January 1, 1980, and 3% of final compensation for each year of service after January 1, 1980. The System also provides disability and survivor benefits. Benefits are established by State statute.

Document B

Document "B"

MASTER COPY
DO NOT REMOVE

CITY OF LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

FINANCIAL REPORT

OCTOBER 31, 1995

Document "B"

Exhibit F-1

City 1995 audit

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	1995	1994
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 405,323	$ 436,615
Accrued payroll	485,733	394,740
Other payables	17,393	20,648
Due to other governmental agencies	-	222
Due to other funds -		
Special Revenue Funds	644,177	448,587
Capital Projects Funds	-	37,677
Enterprise Funds	63,566	136,633
Internal Service Funds	30,405	13,456
Due to component units	65,594	66,113
Deferred revenue	49,700	33,133
Total liabilities	$ 1,761,891	$ 1,587,824
Fund balance:		
Reserved for inventory	$ 3,352	$ 83,502
Unreserved -		
Designated for operations	✓ 1,675,000	1,675,000
Designated for subsequent year's expenditures	7,000,000	5,500,000
Undesignated	✓ 4,187,178	3,508,183
Total fund balance	$12,865,530	$10,766,685
Total liabilities and fund balance	$14,627,421	$12,354,509

$ 1,675,000
4,187,178
$ 5,862,178

Document "B"

Exhibit G-15

CITY OF LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
1961 SALES TAX TRUST FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL
Year Ended October 31, 1995
With Comparative Actual Amounts for Year Ended October 31, 1994

	1995			
	Budget	Actual	Variance - Favorable (Unfavorable)	1994 Actual
Revenues:				
Taxes - sales taxes collected	$18,925,125	$19,481,114	$ 555,989	$18,087,675
Interest earned	30,000	52,642	22,642	34,369
Total revenues	$18,955,125	$19,533,756	$ 578,631	$18,122,044
Expenditures:				
General government - City's share of collection costs	125,000	131,324	(6,324)	112,659
Excess of revenues over expenditures	$18,830,125	$19,402,432	$ 572,307	$18,009,385
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfer of interest earned on investments from Sales Tax Bond Reserve Fund	300,000	465,665	165,665	317,296
Transfers to other funds for dedicated purposes -				
Sales Tax Bond Sinking Fund	(7,892,666)	(7,420,266)	472,400	(7,475,193)
General Fund	(4,738,781)	(4,883,439)	(144,658)	(4,530,511)
Sales Tax Capital Improvements Fund	(6,498,678)	(7,564,392)	(1,065,714)	(6,320,977)
Excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-
Fund balance, beginning		-		-
Fund balance, ending		$ -0-		$ -0-

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Document B

CITY OF LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
1985 SALES TAX TRUST FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL
Year Ended October 31, 1995
With Comparative Actual Amounts for Year Ended October 31, 1994

	1995			
	Budget	Actual	Variance - Favorable (Unfavorable)	1994 Actual
Revenues:				
Taxes - sales taxes collected	$16,775,833	$ 17,511,524	$ 735,691	$16,020,687
Interest earned	30,000	47,255	17,255	30,427
Total revenues	$16,805,833	$ 17,558,779	$ 752,946	$16,051,114
Expenditures:				
General government - City's share of collection costs	100,000	120,528	(20,528)	101,412
Excess of revenues over expenditures	$16,705,833	$ 17,438,251	$ 732,418	$15,949,702
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfer of interest earned on investments from Sales Tax Bond Reserve Fund	175,000	273,438	98,438	199,897
Transfers to other funds for dedicated purposes -				
Sales Tax Bond Sinking Fund	(4,490,077)	(4,178,531)	311,546	(4,389,402)
General Fund	(2,520,875)	(2,633,817)	(112,942)	(2,407,667)
Sales Tax Capital Improvements Fund	(9,869,881)	(10,899,341)	(1,029,460)	(9,352,530)
Excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-
Fund balance, beginning		-		-
Fund balance, ending		$ -0-		$ -0-

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Document C

Document "C"

86,018,109 total
4,423,671 Parish
81,594,438

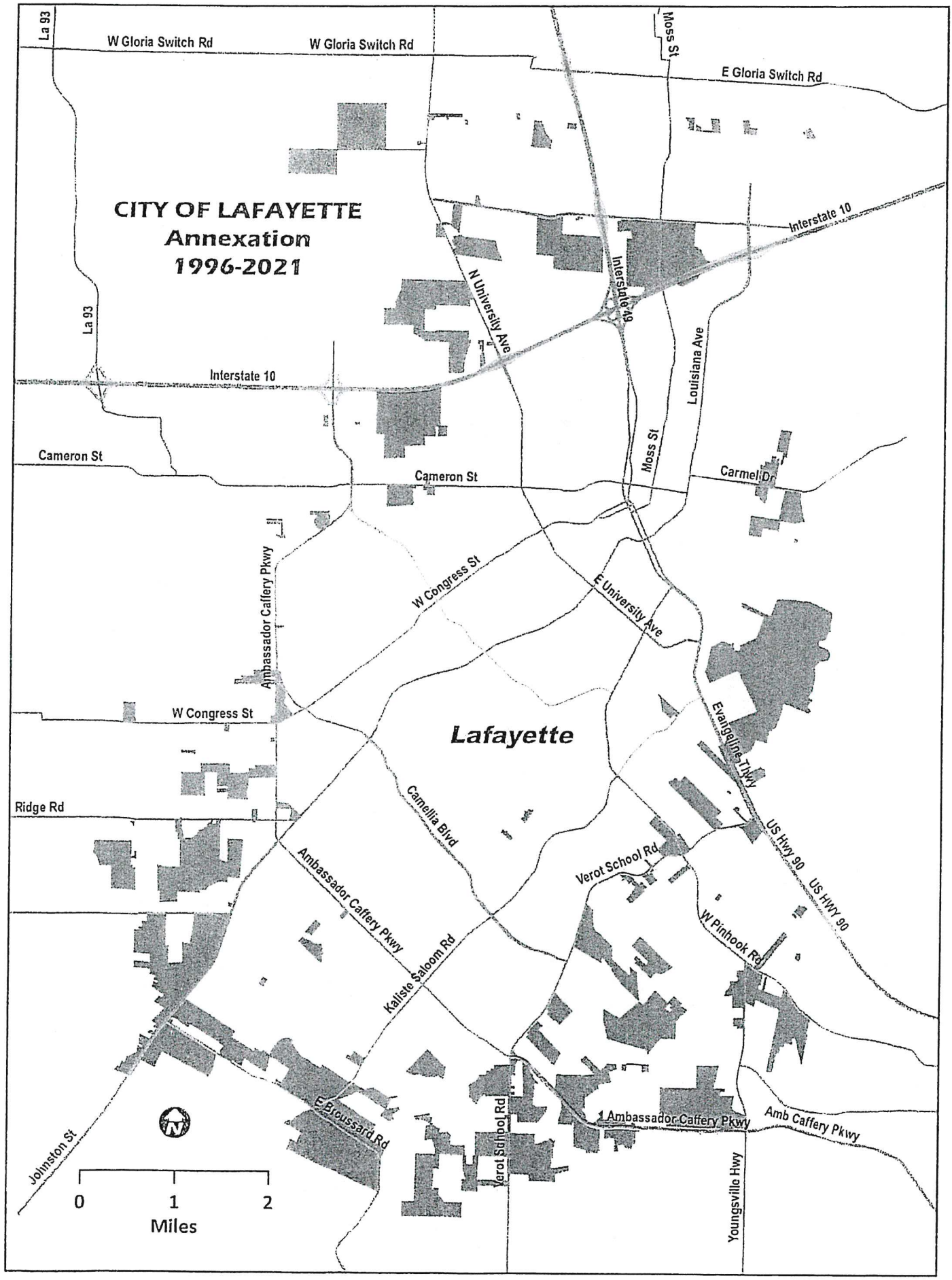
Actual millage rates were adopted after the budget. Some rates may vary.

LAFAYETTE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT
2019 - 2020 ADOPTED BUDGET
ANNUAL BUDGET FOR REVENUES BY SOURCE

CODE		REVENUE	ACTUAL FY 17-18	CUR BUDGET FY 18-19	ACTUAL AT 4/30/2019	PROJECTED FY 18-19	ADOPTED FY 19-20	ADOPTED VS CURRENT
GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES			87,900,847	88,613,903	87,651,788	88,804,163	83,770,873	-5.47 %
1010999	40000-0	5.42 MILLS-GENERAL ALIMONY	8,458,559	8,615,761	8,433,630	8,465,115	8,465,115	-1.75 %
1010999	40002-0	1.29 MILLS-STREET MAINTENANCE	2,013,203	2,050,615	2,007,301	2,014,795	2,014,795	-1.75 %
1010999	40004-0	1.13 MILLS-PUBLIC BLDG MAINT	1,763,504	1,796,275	1,758,274	1,764,839	1,764,838	-1.75 %
1010999	40006-0	3.18 MILLS-PUB SAFETY-POL/FIRE	4,957,944	5,055,004	4,948,149	4,961,791	4,961,791	-1.84 %
1010999	40008-0	3.00 MILLS-PUB SAFETY-POL SAL	4,677,329	4,768,871	4,668,100	4,680,956	4,680,956	-1.84 %
1050999	40010-0	2.00 MILLS-PUB SAFETY-FIRE SAL	3,118,208	3,179,248	3,112,056	3,120,662	3,120,661	-1.84 %
2010999	40012-0	1.52/3.05 MILLS-GEN ALIMONY	3,975,408	3,985,998	3,955,569	4,024,646	4,024,646	0.97 %
2600999	40014-0	~~1.75~~ MILLS-PARK MAINTENANCE 1.92	2,776,594	2,829,530	2,769,740	2,778,768	2,778,768	-1.79 %
2610999	40016-0	4.17 MILLS-RD & BRDG MAINT	9,279,680	9,304,998	9,255,468	9,416,502	9,416,502	1.20 %
2620999	40018-0	3.34 MILLS DRAINAGE MAINT	7,432,641	7,452,924	7,413,251	7,542,232	7,542,232	1.20 %
2630999	40020-0	~~1.80~~ MILLS-COPR FAC MAINT 1.96	4,228,175	4,239,687	4,217,144	4,290,517	4,290,517	1.20 %
2640999	40022-0	~~2.68~~/1.84 MILLS-LIBRARY 1.91	13,352,052	13,388,486	13,317,216	13,548,918	10,126,804	-24.36 %
2650999	40024-0	2.34 MILLS-COURTHOUSE MAINT	5,207,301	5,221,509	5,193,718	5,284,083	5,284,082	1.20 %
2690999	40026-0	1.17 MILLS-JDH MAINT	2,603,657	2,610,755	2,596,862	2,642,045	2,642,045	1.20 %
3560999	40029-0	2.21 MILLS-COMBINED PUB HEALTH	7,922,214	4,931,426	4,905,279	5,029,641	5,029,641	1.99 %
2730999	40032-0	2.00 MILLS-DEBT SERVICE	6,119,691	6,136,389	6,103,760	6,209,960	4,600,000	-25.04 %
2740999	40034-0	1.10 MILLS-STORM WATER MGMT	0	2,454,556	2,441,576	2,454,556	2,454,556	0.00 %
2740999	40036-0	0.25 MILLS-CULTURAL ECONOMY	0	557,854	554,695	557,854	557,854	0.00 %
1050999	40100-0	AD VALOREM TAXES-PY	827	2,420	0	2,420	2,420	0.00 %
2600999	40100-0	AD VALOREM TAXES-PY	3,746	8,243	0	3,747	3,000	-63.61 %
2610999	40100-0	AD VALOREM TAXES-PY	1,827	3,955	0	1,827	1,800	-54.49 %
2620999	40100-0	AD VALOREM TAXES-PY	1,047	2,313	0	1,048	1,000	-56.77 %
2630999	40100-0	AD VALOREM TAXES-PY	3,308	7,291	0	3,308	3,000	-58.85 %
2640999	40100-0	AD VALOREM TAXES-PY	1,280	2,774	0	1,281	1,200	-56.74 %
2650999	40100-0	AD VALOREM TAXES-PY	641	1,388	0	641	650	-53.17 %
2690999	40100-0	AD VALOREM TAXES-PY	2,011	5,633	0	2,011	2,000	-64.49 %
GENERAL SALES AND USE TAXES			85,248,484	85,145,931	36,239,629	86,018,109	86,018,110	1.02 %
1050999	40200-0	SALES TAX-1% UNINCORPORATED	4,576,267	3,940,156	1,913,542	4,423,671	4,423,671	12.27 %
1010999	40205-1961	SALES TAX REVENUES-CITY-1961	15,125,256	15,129,738	6,436,945	15,298,174	15,298,174	1.11 %
2150999	40205-1961	SALES TAX REVENUES-CITY-1961	333,682	500,000	120,677	470,000	500,000	0.00 %
3520999	40205-1961	SALES TAX REVENUES-CITY-1961	14,195,238	13,252,097	5,402,980	13,038,915	13,570,581	2.03 %
3570999	40205-1961	SALES TAX REVENUES-CITY-1961	525,799	525,780	264,526	530,985	527,255	0.28 %
4010999	40205-1961	SALES TAX REVENUES-CITY-1961	13,001,320	13,820,208	6,144,964	14,370,994	13,863,059	0.31 %
1010999	40205-1985	SALES TAX REVENUES-CITY-1985	12,687,396	12,656,944	5,412,667	12,838,481	12,838,481	1.43 %
2220999	40205-1985	SALES TAX REVENUES-CITY-1985	280,420	400,000	101,691	400,000	450,000	12.50 %
3540999	40205-1985	SALES TAX REVENUES-CITY-1985	11,206,347	10,737,984	4,916,743	11,305,001	12,151,929	13.26 %
4010999	40205-1985	SALES TAX REVENUES-CITY-1985	12,047,163	12,367,769	5,015,832	12,137,892	11,230,964	-9.19 %
2260999	40210-0	SALES TAXES-TIF	1,269,596	1,815,255	509,062	1,203,996	1,203,996	-33.67 %
OTHER TAXES			4,013,031	4,050,984	1,088,838	4,021,156	3,957,772	-2.30 %
1010999	40300-0	GAS FRANCHISE TAX	1,022,578	1,006,905	554,537	970,833	1,000,000	-0.69 %
1010999	40305-0	T V CABLE FRANCHISE TAX	1,132,449	1,189,186	253,994	1,189,186	1,132,450	-4.77 %
1050999	40305-0	T V CABLE FRANCHISE TAX	621,210	647,062	161,766	647,062	621,210	-4.00 %
1010999	40310-0	TELECOMM FRANCHISE TAX	26,222	23,000	5,864	13,900	8,000	-65.22 %
1050999	40310-0	TELECOMM FRANCHISE TAX	5,113	2,000	2,156	4,311	4,311	115.55 %
1050999	40315-0	2% FIRE INSURANCE PREMIUM	933,025	933,028	0	933,028	936,606	0.38 %
1010999	40400-0	PENALTIES	151,672	136,813	69,574	151,672	151,672	10.86 %
1050999	40450-0	INT ON AD VALOREM TAXES-CY	7,211	6,692	2,718	6,692	6,700	0.12 %
2600999	40450-0	INT ON AD VALOREM TAXES-CY	16,754	15,525	6,318	15,525	15,600	0.48 %
2610999	40450-0	INT ON AD VALOREM TAXES-CY	13,419	12,436	5,061	12,436	12,400	-0.29 %
2620999	40450-0	INT ON AD VALOREM TAXES-CY	7,634	7,075	2,879	7,075	7,000	-1.06 %
2630999	40450-0	INT ON AD VALOREM TAXES-CY	24,107	22,340	9,091	22,340	22,300	-0.18 %
2640999	40450-0	INT ON AD VALOREM TAXES-CY	9,401	8,713	3,546	8,713	8,713	0.00 %
2650999	40450-0	INT ON AD VALOREM TAXES-CY	4,701	4,355	1,773	4,355	4,350	-0.11 %
2690999	40450-0	INT ON AD VALOREM TAXES-CY	14,304	13,254	3,348	13,254	13,250	-0.03 %

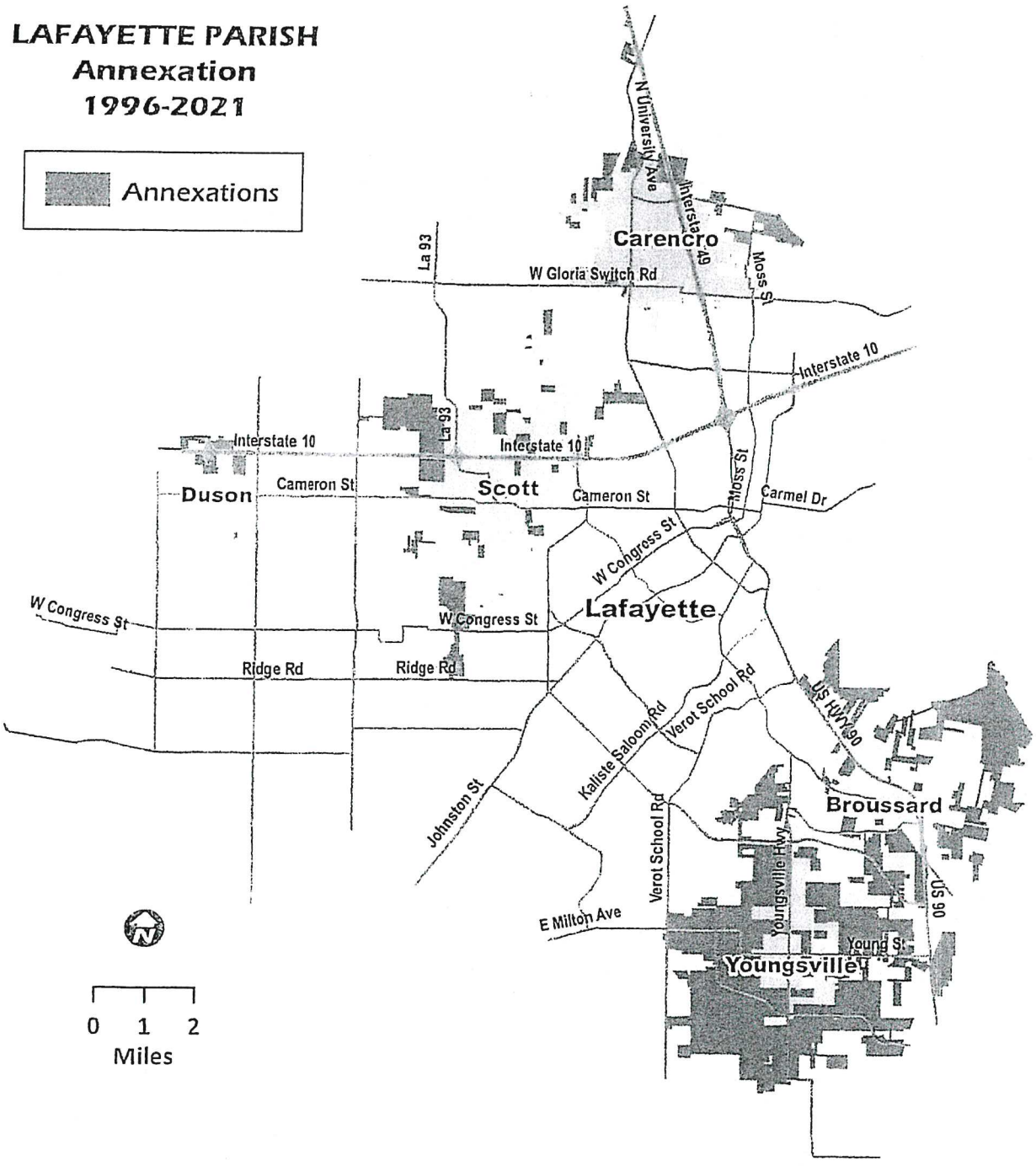
81,594,438 OK

Document D


CITY OF LAFAYETTE
Annexation
1996-2021
La 93
W Gloria Switch Rd
W Gloria Switch Rd
Moss St
E Gloria Switch Rd
Interstate 10
N University Ave
Interstate 49
Louisiana Ave
La 93
Interstate 10
Moss St
Cameron St
Cameron St
Carmel Dr
Ambassador Caffery Pkwy
W Congress St
E University Ave
W Congress St
Lafayette
Evangeline Thwy
Ridge Rd
Camellia Blvd
US Hwy 90
US HWY 90
Verot School Rd
Ambassador Caffery Pkwy
W Pinhook Rd
Kaliste Saloom Rd
E Broussard Rd
Verot School Rd
Ambassador Caffery Pkwy
Amb Caffery Pkwy
Johnston St
Youngsville Hwy
0
1
2
Miles

Document E

LAFAYETTE PARISH
Annexation
1996-2021



ANNEXATION NAME	ACRES	Per Year
COMEAUX ADMINISTRATION	1,369.347	171.168
DUREL ADMINISTRATION	4,395.905	366.325
ROBIDEAUX ADMINISTRATION	504.960	126.240
GUILLORY ADMINISTRATION	57.490	

Acres Annexed thru 2020 6,327.702

ANNEXATION NAME	ACRES	ORDINANCE	EFFECTIVE DATE
Cameron/North Bertrand	36.040	O-6139	6/18/1996
Victor Bouillion et al	51.890	O-024-96	8/14/1996
Pinhook Market Place	9.940	O-159-96	11/17/1996
I-10/Moss St	347.930	O-3898	12/6/1996
Austin Village Phase 4	16.450	O-204-96	1/18/1997
Young Oak Drive	27.050	O-084-97	5/4/1997
Manchester Circle	13.530	O-085-97	5/4/1997
Tolson Road	2.180	O-287-97	10/5/1997
Plateau Road	1.270	O-288-97	10/5/1997
Summerfield Phase II	5.420	O-353-97	12/17/1997
Austin Village Phase VI	22.920	O-416-97	2/13/1998
Southern Tire Mart	2.807	O-417-97	2/13/1998
Fernewood Phase XII	17.710	O-093-98	6/9/1998
Plateau/Westbend Ridge	11.070	O-198-98	9/3/1998
Lela M Guilbeaux et al	14.590	O-331-98	12/4/1998
St. Michael's Cove	36.400	O-330-98	12/4/1998
Thomson-Davis	0.530	O-146-99	7/10/1999
Golf Course	180.020	O-227-99	10/7/1999
Safety Lane Subdivision	12.570	O-243-99	10/7/1999
Rita Lantier	11.000	O-047-2000	6/2/2000
Hub City Ford	34.410	O-046-2000	6/2/2000
John Harris Richard	2.640	O-048-2000	6/2/2000
Holiday Gardens et al	182.290	O-122-2000	9/1/2000
West Pinhook / Aymar Road	26.990	O-168-2000	10/13/2000
Super Wal-mart/Ambassador Caffery Parkway	7.770	O-188-2000	10/27/2000
Angelle Concrete Annexation	3.500	O-004-2001	3/7/2001
Torphy Avant Annexation	0.770	O-003-2001	3/7/2001
Verot School Road/Tolson Road	75.530	O-005-2001	3/7/2001
Renaud Dr/North Gentilly Road	33.940	O-028-2001	4/7/2001
Bob Croom et al	7.840	O-124-2001	8/1/2001
Greenspoint Assisted Living	3.280	O-243-2001	12/30/2001
B J Services	38.850	O-001-2002	3/3/2002
Albertson's Express	5.190	O-168-2002	8/25/2002
Points of View et al	113.000	O-278-2002	12/29/2002
Teurlings J. Mouton Property	0.910	O-075-2003	6/1/2003
Landreneau Property	5.140	O-130-2003	7/29/2003
Darbonne Road	4.250	O-158-2003	8/24/2003
Heinen Property	1.730	O-292-2003	12/25/2003
COMEAUX ADMINISTRATION	**1,369.347**		
Grande Pointe	125.330	O-141-2004	8/29/2004
Ghassemi Property	2.580	O-026-2005	3/27/2005
Noblemen Lane	21.130	O-058-2005	4/24/2005
Millcreek Cove/Boulder Creek	63.910	O-059-2005	4/24/2005
West Willow Street/Bowers Road	20.980	O-087-2005	5/29/2005
Southwest Automotive Properties	13.500	O-088-2005	5/29/2005
Tolson Oaks (Lots 1-22)	9.170	O-154-2005	7/31/2005

ANNEXATION NAME	ACRES	ORDINANCE	EFFECTIVE DATE
Stonehaven on the River	24.660	O-217-2005	10/2/2005
Couret Place	179.550	O-218-2005	10/2/2005
East Bayou Parkway Island	3.570	O-201-2006	10/29/2006
Hebert Rd / Raggio Road	10.250	O-049-2007	4/29/2007
Lambert Property	1.810	O-173-2007	9/30/2007
Lafitte's Landing Phase I	13.800	O-253-2007	12/30/2007
Cafferytown, Ltd. Property	5.400	O-120-2009	8/30/2009
Alpha Zeta Partnership	5.960	O-194-2009	11/29/2009
Greenleaf Subdivision	2.040	O-014-2010	3/28/2010
Episcopal School of Acadiana	6.260	O-015-2010	3/28/2010
Fire Training Center, et al	251.690	O-018-2010	3/28/2010
KAT of Lafayette	1.435	O-065-2010	5/23/2010
Lafayette Regional Airport	735.100	O-063-2010	5/23/2010
Kenneth James Champagne	5.100	O-064-2010	5/23/2010
Chateau Mirage Apartments & Comercial Development	56.950	O-248-2010	12/26/2010
Fountainview Place Subdivision	5.050	O-250-2010	12/26/2010
Plantation Oaks et al	197.100	O-103-2010	6/19/2013
Guilbeau Road	27.890	O-251-2010	3/1/2011
OJB Consulting - 210 Hebert Road	8.060	O-024-2011	3/29/2011
Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office - West Willow Street	31.990	O-025-2011	3/29/2011
Lafayette Christ Gospel Church/LEDA-North University Avenue	38.280	O-026-2011	3/29/2011
RaceTrac Ambassador Caffery Parkway at Verot School Road	3.220	O-065-2011	5/31/2011
LeBlanc - Landmark Lafayette - 1600 Block of West Willow Street	17.610	O-165-2011	8/30/2011
Service Chevrolet, Inc. - 1212 Ambassador Caffery Parkway	14.370	O-168-2011	8/30/2011
Raggio Properties - 1840 West Willow Street	8.270	O-167-2011	8/30/2011
Dupre' - Martin - 100 Block of West Butcher Switch Road	3.680	O-164-2011	8/30/2011
Walker's Lake, et al Annexation	179.420	O-169-2011	9/20/2011
LUS - La Neuville Electrical Substation Annexation	4.850	O-248-2011	11/8/2011
Carmel Drive - Teurlings Drive	90.670	O-253-2011	11/28/2011
Johnston Street - Duhon Road	6.340	O-255-2011	11/29/2011
West Congress Street - South Domingue Avenue	2.230	O-254-2011	11/29/2011
Southpark Road/Tubing Road Annexation	2.120	O-282-2011	12/27/2011
5916 Johnston Street	0.620	O-304-2011	2/6/2012
Ambassador Caffery Parkway - Dulles Drive	1.100	O-040-2012	5/1/2012
6130 Johnston Street	2.070	O-039-2012	5/1/2012
1820 West Willow Street	4.130	O-071-2012	5/30/2012
West Pinhook Road - Production Drive	9.700	O-041-2012	5/30/2012
Ambassador Caffery Parkway - Guilbeau Road	8.510	O-074-2012	5/30/2012
128 Curran Lane	2.760	O-073-2012	5/30/2012
3900 Ambassador Caffery Parkway	2.140	O-075-2012	5/30/2012
Pa Davis Park	28.870	O-072-2012	5/30/2012
Verot School Rd - Failla Rd Annexation	30.720	O-076-2012	6/26/2012
2400 Block North University Avenue	21.940	O-116-2012	7/31/2012
2623 Cameron Street	8.140	O-117-2012	7/31/2012
113 & 117 Elberson Drive	6.900	O-140-2012	8/28/2012
243 Tubing Road et al	3.700	O-141-2012	8/28/2012

ANNEXATION NAME	ACRES	ORDINANCE	EFFECTIVE DATE
Ambassador Caffery Pkwy - Curran Ln	10.400	O-163-2012	10/2/2012
221 Southpark Rd	3.740	O-215-2012	11/20/2012
912 W Butcher Switch Rd	0.400	O-217-2012	11/20/2012
2871 Verot School Rd	0.500	O-216-2012	11/20/2012
485 Ridge Rd	2.000	O-164-2012	11/20/2012
611 & 619 Verot School Rd	2.800	O-244-2012	1/2/2013
201 Curran Lane	3.100	O-269-2012	1/22/2013
2805 Verot School Road	0.680	O-024-2013	3/12/2013
Pellegrin-Les Vieux Chenes, et al	272.290	O-105-2010	3/25/2013
200 & 220 Brothers Road	12.620	O-025-2013	4/2/2013
Tuscanny Subdivision	23.080	O-043-2013	5/7/2013
3204 North University Ave	7.300	O-069-2013	5/21/2013
Tolson Oaks Ph 2 et al	18.330	O-055-2013	6/11/2013
Plateau Road at Westbend Ridge	0.090	O-085-2013	6/25/2013
217 Exploration Rd	2.100	O-084-2013	7/9/2013
DBW LLC - Verot School Road	114.800	O-127-2013	8/5/2013
402 & 411 Verot School Rd	2.200	O-161-2013	9/24/2013
111 North Bud Street	0.630	O-160-2013	9/24/2013
831 & 931 East Butcher Switch Road	9.500	O-194-2013	10/22/2013
238 & 240 Ridge Road	3.980	O-215-2013	11/19/2013
John Earl Bonin et al Property	8.100	O-247-2013	1/7/2014
2501 SE Evangeline Thwy - 130 Alligator Road	25.090	O-245-2013	1/22/2014
Cottages On The Green	9.620	O-273-2013	2/25/2014
2817, 2821 & 2825 Verot School Rd	2.080	O-272-2013	2/25/2014
939 West Pont Des Mouton Rd	17.290	O-007-2014	3/11/2014
Industrial Parkway - Mecca Drive	69.970	O-008-2014	3/11/2014
Audubon Plantation Subd Ph 2	72.590	O-021-2014	5/28/2014
US Hwy 90	22.800	O-074-2014	6/10/2014
5520 & 5534 Ambassador Caffery Pkwy	21.960	O-073-2014	6/10/2014
508 & 510 Youngsville Highway	6.910	O-099-2014	7/8/2014
700 East Verot School Road, et al	19.060	O-104-2014	7/29/2014
Stonehaven On The River Ph 3 et al	472.170	O-137-2014	9/23/2014
Service Cadillac - 1212 Ambassador Caffery Pkwy	1.290	O-148-2014	9/30/2014
Grand Pointe Subdivision Phase 4	39.160	O-146-2014	9/30/2014
2849 Verot School Road	0.540	O-147-2014	9/30/2014
Evergreen At Lafayette et al	30.260	O-169-2014	10/28/2014
913 La Neuville Road	1.500	O-210-2014	11/25/2014
3734 West Pinhook Road	1.880	O-198-2014	12/2/2014
430 Vincent Road	7.080	O-197-2014	12/2/2014
1131 Rue Du Belier	6.480	O-196-2014	12/23/2014
South Domingue Avenue - Curran Lane	36.060	O-002-2015	3/3/2015
Service Carwash - 1220 Ambassador Caffery Pkwy	1.280	O-055-2015	4/28/2015
1201 & 1209 East Butcher Switch Road	9.070	O-053-2015	4/28/2015
1260 La Neuville Road	0.000	O-051-2015	4/28/2015
100 Hidden Waters Road	5.170	O-052-2015	4/28/2015
Chateau Mirage et al	193.400	O-054-2015	5/27/2015

ANNEXATION NAME	ACRES	ORDINANCE	EFFECTIVE DATE
The Vineyard	43.390	O-121-2015	7/23/2015
113 & 201 Porter Lane	10.750	O-123-2015	9/9/2015
Elan Subdivision et al	398.650	O-194-2015	11/24/2015
2400 Block US Hwy 90-SW Evangeline Thruway	14.380	O-235-2015	11/24/2015
705 Bonin Road	7.840	O-201-2015	12/8/2015
239 Ridge Road	0.230	O-242-2015	12/8/2015
1400 Block Rue Du Belier	3.640	O-241-2015	12/8/2015
300 Block Target Loop	6.260	O-046-2016	12/8/2015
North University Avenue - Woodrich Lane	6.790	O-216-2015	12/22/2015
DUREL ADMINISTRATION	**4,395.905**		
1700 Block La Neuville Road	21.880	O-282-2016	2/10/2016
Teche Gardens	25.440	O-047-2016	4/26/2016
208 West Pont Des Mouton Road	0.430	O-069-2016	6/1/2016
210 West Pont Des Mouton Road #A	0.590	O-070-2016	6/1/2016
311 & 313 Saint Margarite Street	1.160	O-071-2016	6/1/2016
621 & 625 Bonin Road	7.620	O-104-2016	8/2/2016
1350 East Bayou Parkway	2.630	O-103-2016	8/2/2016
1701 West Willow Street	11.120	O-130-2016	8/23/2016
Stonehaven on the River Ph 1 Lots L33 thru L44 et al	58.020	O-142-2016	9/7/2016
414 West Butcher Switch Road	1.380	O-149-2016	9/27/2016
934 West Butcher Switch Road	1.740	O-206-2016	11/29/2016
Medical Park Center Phase III	2.230	O-208-2016	11/29/2016
2500 block West Pinhook Road	0.740	O-209-2016	11/29/2016
600 East Verot School Road	2.560	O-207-2016	11/29/2016
Madison Landing - 400 Block West Broussard Road	6.690	O-229-2016	1/10/2017
Sabatier Road et al	119.730	O-235-2016	1/10/2017
405 Verot School Road et al	6.060	O-252-2016	1/24/2017
314 Vivian Drive	0.310	O-004-2017	3/1/2017
200 Block Oak Side Alley	9.270	O-005-2017	3/1/2017
729 E Broussard Road	2.420	O-006-2017	3/1/2017
240 & 310 Chemin Metairie	0.930	O-001-2017	3/28/2017
2629A & 2701 Verot School Road	0.710	O-038-2017	4/25/2017
925 West Broussard Road	0.000	O-037-2017	4/25/2017
831 East Butcher Switch Road	0.210	O-036-2017	4/25/2017
300 Block Serenity Road	1.970	O-058-2017	5/23/2017
1305 South Hugh Wallis Road	0.420	O-099-2017	7/25/2017
109 Porter Lane et-Samuel Dugas Property	5.700	O-140-2017	8/29/2017
112Ridge Road et al	10.790	O-141-2017	8/29/2017
831 Rue Du Belier	3.000	O-217-2017	1/9/2018
200 Galbert Road	5.400	O-245-2017	2/13/2018
1107 Rue Du Belier et al	36.120	O-034-2018	4/24/2018
2932 Ambassador Caffery Parkway	1.060	O-134-2018	9/21/2018
109 Porter Lane-James Lawrence Jr Property	0.400	O-137-2018	9/21/2018
119 Renaud Drive	0.000	O-001-2019	2/25/2019
401 Scenic Drive	0.510	O-111-2019	8/22/2019
105 Porter Lane	0.550	O-110-2019	8/22/2019

ANNEXATION NAME	ACRES	ORDINANCE	EFFECTIVE DATE
Audubon Farms	30.900	O-112-2019	8/22/2019
Talon Estates	17.350	O-155-2019	10/7/2019
Acadian Meadows Phase I-IV	99.880	O-073-2019	11/4/2019
150 West Palermo Road	0.840	O-171-2019	11/4/2019
111 Medical Park Drive	6.200	O-172-2019	11/4/2019
ROBIDEAUX ADMINISTRATION	**504.960**		
3011-B North University Avenue	0.970	CO-006-2020	2/24/2020
2600 North University Avenue	1.240	CO-001-2020	2/24/2020
103 Porter Lane	1.130	CO-005-2020	2/24/2020
Audubon Lakes Subdivision	30.350	CO-016-2020	4/20/2020
411 Crestlawn Drive	2.700	CO-017-2020	4/20/2020
Woodlands Cove	21.100	CO-047-2020	7/20/2020
3014 Verot School Road	0.000	CO-068-2020	9/21/2020
GUILLORY ADMINISTRATION	**57.490**		

Acres Annexed thru 2020 6,327.702

MEMORANDUM

FROM: Mark Pope

TO: Protect the City Committee

DATE: May 24, 2021

RE: Growth of Lafayette Versus Youngsville

This paper will highlight and define *key factors* pertaining to growth in the city of Lafayette in comparison with the growth of other cities in Lafayette Parish. These factors have heretofore not been presented to the committee. Some speakers who have addressed the committee have referenced the growth of Youngsville, as compared with that of Lafayette. The committee has also received written statements on this topic.

My perspective will challenge some previous statements from other individuals. I do so with the utmost respect and appreciation for the differing thoughts and opinions of others. This paper will not address the perplexing proposition of whether consolidation has helped or hindered the growth and development of Lafayette.

Key Factor #1: Lafayette is a "Mature City"

Lafayette has existed as a city for 91 years longer than has Youngsville. As Liz Webb Hebert reminded the committee on May 11, 2021, the city limits of Lafayette ended at Judice Inn on Johnston Street 60 years ago. Lafayette city limits currently extend many miles southward down Johnston Street – nearly to the Village of Maurice. Looking back at pre-1960 Lafayette (before annexations began; more below), the city grew substantially within its existing corporate limits, while Youngsville remained a sleepy village.

Governor Dave Treen designated Youngsville a "town" (population-based designation) in 1983. Youngsville was named a "city" by Gov. Kathleen Blanco in 2005.

Using 1910 U.S. Census figures, Lafayette had a population of 6,392 when it was incorporated as a city in 1914. The Village of Youngsville had an anemic population of 328 in 1914.

Many would say that UL, Lafayette is Lafayette's crown jewel. Lafayette's status as a university town was not a foregone conclusion when, in 1898, enabling state legislation established the "Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute (SLII)" -- later renamed SLI; then USL; and most recently UL, Lafayette. Lafayette competed with nearby comparable towns such as New Iberia and Crowley for SLII to be located within their towns. Lafayette was named the designated town for SLII because the Girard family donated 25 acres to the university; the Lafayette town government also offered a 10-year property tax and $8,000 cash to supplement state appropriations for SLII. When SLII classes began in 1901 with 100 students, the Lafayette Utilities System (LUS) had been operating for four years. With these two milestones, Lafayette took off as a university town: Neighborhoods were developed; medical centers and retail establishments were constructed, along with financial institutions ready to lend money for a developing Lafayette. Thus was born the "Hub City." Lafayette's development has far

surpassed that of any other city in Acadiana, going back to the early 20th Century and continuing into the 21st Century.

While the development of Lafayette was underway in the early 20th Century, the Village of Youngsville remained stagnant. Lafayette as a "mature city" means that Lafayette's growth started in earnest over 100 years ago with developing what was once undeveloped property. Beginning in 1960, the city's growth continued by extending its city limits through annexations. Currently, undeveloped property in Lafayette is in short supply, and growth opportunity is limited. Is Lafayette approaching its viable limits with annexations into its current city limits?

- The "young city" of Youngsville has grown by **394%** (source: April 22nd memo) since it became a city. This population growth statistic includes nine years when Youngsville was not a city (1996-2005).

- The "mature city" of Lafayette has grown by **1,982%** (source: population growth) since it became a city.

Key Factor #2: Annexations

As I studied a previous report submitted to the committee (April 22, 2021, titled "Considerations Regarding Mayor-President Report . . ."), I read the following statement: "Why did the [c]ity of Lafayette not pursue a more aggressive annexation strategy as other municipalities rapidly annexed land adjacent to the city of Lafayette?" First, cities annex property adjacent to *their own* existing city limits. Second, the notion of "aggressive annexations" is a misnomer. Third, we would need to ask the residents and businesses why they *chose* to be annexed into Broussard or Youngsville.

When a municipality annexes adjacent property into its corporate limits, the term "aggressive" is not part of the lexicon, nor the procedures. The term most commonly used by annexation professionals is to be "prompt and proactive" with annexations. Residents or businesses must have the *desire* to want to be annexed into a given city's corporate limits. If individuals inquire about annexations, the annexation professionals want to respond promptly with information, and stand ready to address any citizens' questions. Citizens desiring to be annexed must submit a petition with a certain percentage of signatures from area inhabitants in order to proceed with an annexation. Annexations began in Lafayette in 1960, and the heyday for annexations was the 1960s and 1970s. Lafayette city limits were robustly extended north, south, east, and west.

I have known five individuals who have performed annexations in the city of Lafayette since the 1960s. I have had discussions – over the course of my LCG career – with these individuals about the procedures for annexations. One comment from an annexation professional, which has always resonated with me, is as follows:

> *once brochures and petitions are sent to those persons inquiring about annexations, we have found that the annexation information is 'better received' when the initiators [citizens] distribute the information to their neighbors, rather than city employees distributing the information.*

In 1960, shortly after annexations became a focus of the city government, a brochure was developed to distribute to residents or businesses who expressed an interest in being annexed into Lafayette. The brochure featured benefits of being a city resident. For example, city property taxes were addressed in the brochure, along with the inherent benefits of city services such as city police and fire services, zoning protection, residential waste collection, better roads and bridges, and the utility services provided by LUS. Insurance rates for homes in the city were also addressed in the brochure, including insurance rate comparisons for homes in the city with a Class 2 Fire Rating, as compared with insurance rates for homes in unincorporated areas with a Class 5 Fire Rating.

I'm not sure if annexation brochures are still distributed to individuals/businesses inquiring about annexation into Lafayette. I do know that in 2017 an informational brochure with annexation information was revised/updated and printed for distribution.

From the outset of annexations in Lafayette, the "feasibility" of any annexation request had to be assessed by various government officials. Since consolidation, city-related departments and employees who review the feasibility of annexations have changed over the years, but *key factors* must still be considered.

One of the major factors in assessing the feasibility of a requested annexation has always been whether the property to be annexed is *immediately adjacent to* existing Lafayette city limits. Based on this critically important factor, it becomes obvious that most of the annexations executed by Youngsville since consolidation would not have been feasible for annexation into Lafayette. Multiple miles exist between the Lafayette city limits and the northern bounds of Youngsville. Furthermore, much of the property annexed by Broussard, which is closer to Lafayette city limits, would not have been feasible for annexation into Lafayette.

The costs of providing infrastructure to an area requesting annexation is vital in assessing whether a proposed annexation is feasible. The timeline necessary to recoup the costs of providing LUS services – water, wastewater, and electricity – and possibly upgrading substandard roads, are also major considerations. For example, it would not be feasible for Lafayette to annex the unincorporated areas south of existing city limits along Johnston St. – including perpendicular feeder streets off of Johnston St. – and continuing south, down to the Village of Maurice. That area consists of limited businesses, undeveloped property, and some sparsely-populated neighborhoods, so it would take decades to recoup the costs involved with annexing the area.

If a neighborhood was, say, two miles removed from existing Lafayette city limits, and that neighborhood petitioned Lafayette for annexation, the feasibility study would reveal that to run two miles of sanitary sewer lines, the cost to LUS would be $300,000 (installing new sanitary sewer lines costs $28 per linear foot). Running a main water line, and individual water lines to homes, would be an

additional expense for this hypothetical remote annexation scenario. This proposition would not be feasible.

Since consolidation, some annexation petitions have been granted to residents by LCG, along with the following "qualifying statement": These residents being annexed into Lafayette will not receive the full complement of LUS services until the surrounding area becomes "more developed" . . . some residents still await full benefits of annexations into Lafayette. To promise and not deliver full annexation benefits will cause citizens to distrust the annexation process in Lafayette.

The "low-hanging fruit" of annexations for Lafayette has been harvested. Currently, unincorporated areas immediately adjacent to Lafayette city limits are mostly undeveloped areas with limited homes on large lots, along with some sparsely-populated neighborhoods. Lafayette has stretched its corporate limits to include what is financially feasible and logistically attainable. What's more, the enigma of "islands" of unincorporated Lafayette Parish still exist within the existing city limits of Lafayette. Simply put, some people have no desire to be annexed into any municipality.

Key Factor # 3: Onerous Development Regulations in Lafayette

Why would a resident or business choose to build in Youngsville over Lafayette? The simple answer is more user-friendly development regulations in Youngsville. I learned this during my 2019 campaign for Lafayette City Council. Builders, developers, and investors told me that securing a building permit from LCG's Development and Planning Department (D&P Dept. hereinafter) is a burdensome and complicated process.

Youngsville, I was told, is much more "business-friendly" in permitting new construction projects. Youngsville permitting professionals require sound construction principles and guidelines – for homes and businesses – but when a permitting conflict arises, they bend over backwards to quickly offer a reasonable resolution. This practice is called "flexible predictability," something the LCG D&P Dept. is not generally known for. Speaking of business-friendly, the Youngsville permitting department suspended (removed) all permitting fees for new construction for the entire year of 2019.

Real estate broker Chad Ortte said he has seen construction deals fall apart in Lafayette. "Time kills deals," he said, "and the faster we can move along the better." Ortte and other seasoned construction professionals related similar stories.

Tim Metcalf, a Lafayette businessman and entrepreneur, was planning a small specialty professional plaza on Bertrand Drive in Lafayette when he ran into major delays imposed by LCG's D&P Dept. Mr. Metcalf's assembled team of top-tier architects and engineers had executed his vision for a state-of-the-art building. Yet, the D&P Dept. added multiple construction requirements to Mr. Metcalf's meticulous plans. He deemed the additional requirements unnecessary and burdensome. His construction costs were also inflated by 20% due to D&P's unyielding demands. Mr. Metcalf said he would have backed out of the project had he not been the long-time owner of the property where the project was proposed.

LCG's "Unified Development Code (UDC)" was amended and approved by both the City and Parish Councils in 2020 in order to make it more business-friendly. But builders and developers still had bad experiences with the UDC from 2015 to 2020, which gave Youngsville a pronounced advantage as people decide "where best to build in Lafayette Parish."

Key Factor #4: Quality of Life Issues

Deciding where to raise a family, locate a business, or build a new home are all major "Life Choices." As former Lafayette Parish Council Member Lyn Guidry told the committee on March 30, 2021: "Many people value the security and sense of community that comes with living in a small city." Such is the case with Youngsville: It's new, it's fresh. Streets are well laid out and traffic is less congested than in Lafayette.

My wife and I chose to build a home in Lafayette in 2000; our decision was a Life Choice based on a multitude of personal factors. In looking at a table of population growth from the previously-referenced April 22nd memo, from 1996 to 2019, only 500 fewer residents chose to locate in Lafayette, as compared with those residents who chose to locate in Youngsville (Youngsville = 11,728 population growth; Lafayette = 11,232 population growth). Again, these numbers reflect personal choices.

The median age for residents in Youngsville is significantly less than in Lafayette. Young families seem to be drawn to Youngsville for a number of reasons. Collectively, Youngsville's "younger residents" have the distinction of having the highest median income in Louisiana.

Higher income generally correlates with college education or specialty vocational training. In choosing Youngsville over Lafayette, perhaps Youngsville's more educated populace factored in the lower crime statistics in Youngsville in comparison with Lafayette's higher crime statistics.

As outlined in this paper, identifying the reasons for the six municipalities in Lafayette Parish growing at the rate they've grown is a complicated formula. Relying exclusively on population growth statistics provides, at best, an incomplete explanation for growth throughout Lafayette Parish. What is left out with a statistical analysis of growth and development is the "Human Factor"; that is, reasons why people *have chosen to live in a particular locale*.

I believe that the free market of supply and demand has driven how the growth of Lafayette Parish has evolved. Others have posited that the growth of Lafayette Parish is more akin to some faulty-government "us versus them" debacle. Since 1996, Lafayette has methodically and judiciously executed 194 annexations. As highlighted in this paper, prime annexations are becoming more scarce for Lafayette. Lafayette will continue to improve its quality of life, and will continue to appeal to many more residents for generations to come.

Question 2.

(27) Dedication of Proceeds and Flow of Funds - Sales and Use Taxes

City of Lafayette

A. Proceeds of the 1961 1% sales and use tax levied by the City of Lafayette (2020 collections $44,061,003) are dedicated to the following purposes:

1. Capital improvements (as more fully described in the tax proposition) for streets, sidewalks and bridges; drains, drainage canals and sub-surface drainage; fire department stations and equipment; police department stations and equipment; garbage disposal and health and sanitation equipment and facilities; public buildings; public parks and recreational facilities and equipment; civil defense; and any other work of permanent public improvement, title to which shall be in the public.

2. Supplementing the revenues of the City General Fund, after providing for debt service on outstanding bonds, provided that such an amount cannot exceed 35% of the annual sales tax revenues.

Proceeds of the tax have been pledged and dedicated to the retirement of various Public Street and Drainage Bonds with outstanding principal and interest balances in the amount of $122,555,000 and $40,813,750, respectively, at October 31, 2020.

B. Proceeds of the 1985 1% sales and use tax levied by the City of Lafayette (2020 collections $36,175,431) are dedicated to the following purposes:

1. Capital improvements (as more fully described in the tax proposition) for street and drainage improvements.

2. Supplementing the revenues of the City General Fund, after providing for debt service on outstanding bonds, provided that such an amount cannot exceed 35% of the annual sales tax revenues.

Proceeds of the tax have been pledged and dedicated to the retirement of Public Streets and Drainage Bonds with outstanding principal and interest balances in the amount of $106,380,000 and $48,075,065, respectively, at October 31, 2020.

Under the terms of the various bond indentures:

1. All proceeds of the tax are to be deposited daily into a Sales Tax Trust Fund.

2. Each month, there will be transferred from the Sales Tax Trust Fund an amount estimated to be required to pay for all reasonable and necessary costs and expenses of collecting and administering the tax during the next succeeding month.

3. On or before the 20th day of each month, there shall be transferred to a Sales Tax Bond Sinking Fund an amount equal to 1/6 of the interest falling due on the next interest payment date and 1/12 of the principal falling due on the next principal payment date.

4. On or before the 20th day of each month, there shall also be transferred to a Sales Tax Bond Reserve Fund a prescribed sum until such time as there is on deposit in that fund a sum equal to the highest combined principal and interest requirements in any succeeding fiscal year on the outstanding bonds.

1961

ORDINANCE NO. 593

AN ORDINANCE LEVYING WITHIN THE CITY OF LAFAYETTE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, A TAX OF ONE PER CENT (1%) UPON THE SALE AT RETAIL, THE USE, THE LEASE OR RENTAL, THE CONSUMPTION, AND THE STORAGE FOR USE OR CONSUMPTION OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ON SALES OF SERVICES IN SAID CITY, ALL AS DEFINED HEREIN; DEFINING THE TERMS "TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY", "DEALERS", "SALE", "RETAIL SALES", "SALES PRICE", "COST PRICE", "LEASE OR RENTAL", "STORAGE", "USE", "SALES OF SERVICES", AND OTHER TERMS USED HEREIN; LEVYING AND PROVIDING FOR THE ASSESSMENT, COLLECTION, PAYMENT AND DEDICATION OF SUCH TAX AND THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE PROCEEDS OF SAID TAX MAY BE EXPENDED; PROVIDING FOR AN ADEQUATE REMEDY AT LAW; DEFINING VIOLATIONS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ORDINANCE AND PRESCRIBING PENALTIES THEREFOR; PROVIDING FOR RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ORDINANCE AND THE COLLECTION OF THE TAX LEVIED THEREBY; PROVIDING THAT ANY PART OF THIS ORDINANCE WHICH MAY BE HELD INVALID OR UNCONSTITUTIONAL SHALL NOT AFFECT OR IMPAIR ANY OTHER PROVISION THEREOF; AND REPEALING ALL ORDINANCES OR PARTS OF ORDINANCES AS MAY CONFLICT HEREWITH.

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Sub-Part D, Part I, Chapter 6, Title 33 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 (R.S. 33:2711, et. seq.), the City of Lafayette, State of Louisiana (hereinafter sometimes referred to as the "City") is authorized to levy and collect within the City a tax of one per cent (1%) upon the sale at retail, the use, the lease or rental, the consumption and storage for use or consumption of tangible personal property and on sales of services as defined in Sections 301 to 317, inclusive, of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 (R.S. 47:301 - 47:317); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the requirements of Section 2712 of Title 33 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, and other constitutional and statutory authority supplemental thereto, a special election was held in the City on May 13, 1961, to authorize the levy and collection of said tax, and the proposition which was submitted at said election and duly approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting in said election, was as follows:

> "Shall the City of Lafayette, State of Louisiana, under the provisions of Sub-Part D, Part I, Chapter 6, Title 33 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 (R.S. 33:2711, et. seq.), be authorized to levy and collect a tax of one per cent (1%) per annum upon the sale at retail, the use, the lease or rental, the consumption and storage for use or consumption of tangible personal property and on sales of services in said City, as defined in R.S. 47:301 to 47:317, inclusive, with the revenues derived from said sales and use tax to be dedicated and used for the purposes of opening, constructing, paving, resurfacing and improving streets, sidewalks and bridges; constructing and purchasing street lighting facilities; constructing and improving drains, drainage canals and and sub-surface drainage; constructing and purchasing fire department stations and equipment; constructing and purchasing police department stations and equipment; constructing and purchasing garbage disposal and health and sanitation equipment and facilities; constructing public buildings; purchasing, constructing and improving public parks and recreational facilities and acquiring the necessary equipment and furnishings therefor; purchasing equipment for civil defense; constructing, acquiring or improving any work of permanent public improvement; and purchasing and acquiring all equipment and furnishings for the public works, buildings, improvements and facilities in the City of Lafayette, Louisiana, or for any one or more of said purposes, title to which shall be in the public?"; and

WHEREAS, in compliance with the aforesaid Statutes and said election of May 13, 1961, it is the desire of this Board of Trustees to levy said tax and provide for the collection thereof and other matters in connection therewith as hereinafter provided in this ordinance;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Trustees of the City of Lafayette, State of Louisiana, acting as the governing authority of said City, that:

DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1.

As used in this ordinance the following words, terms and phrases shall have the meaning ascribed to them in Sections 1.01 to 1.23, inclusive, of this ordinance, except when the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

SECTION 1.01.

"Agricultural Commodity" shall mean horticultural, viticultural, poultry, farm and range products and livestock and livestock products.

SECTION 1.02.

"Business" shall include any activity engaged in by any person or caused to be engaged in by him with the object of gain, benefit, or advantage, either direct or indirect. The term "business" shall not be construed in this ordinance to include the occasional and isolated sales or transactions by a person who does not hold himself out as engaged in business.

SECTION 1.03.

"Cost Price" shall mean the actual cost of the articles of tangible personal property without any deductions therefrom on account of the cost of materials used, labor or service cost, transportation charges or any other expenses whatsoever.

1985

The following Ordinance, having been introduced at a duly convened meeting on March 25, 1986, was offered for final adoption by Mr. Bacon and seconded by Mr. Pierre:

ORDINANCE NO. 0-3066
GENERAL SALES TAX BOND ORDINANCE

An Ordinance authorizing the issuance from time to time of Public Improvement Sales Tax Bonds of the City of Lafayette, State of Louisiana, payable from the proceeds of the one percent (1%) sales and use tax authorized by Proposition No. 1 at an election held on May 4, 1985, prescribing the form, fixing the details and providing for the payment of principal of and interest on such bonds and for the rights of the holders thereof.

SECTION 1. WHEREAS, the City of Lafayette, State of Louisiana (the "City") is now levying and collecting a one percent (1%) sales and use tax (the "Tax") by virtue of an ordinance adopted by the City on May 28, 1985, under the authority of Article 6, Section 29 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, and other constitutional and statutory authority supplemental thereto and a special election held in the City on May 4, 1985, at which election the following proposition was approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting therein, viz:

PROPOSITION NO. 1
(CITY OF LAFAYETTE 1% SALES AND USE TAX)

Shall the City of Lafayette, State of Louisiana, under the provisions of Article 6, Section 29 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, and other constitutional and statutory authority supplemental thereto, be authorized to levy and collect, and adopt an ordinance providing for such levy and collection, a tax of one percent (1%) upon the sale at retail, the use, the lease or rental, the consumption, and the storage for use or consumption, of tangible personal property and on sales of services in said City, all as presently defined in R. S. 47:301 through 47:317, inclusive, except that as provided in Act 2 of 1982 the tax shall not be collected on food and prescription drug items presently exempted from state sales and use taxes under R. S. 47:305(4), with the avails or proceeds of said tax (after paying the reasonable and necessary costs of administering and collecting said tax) to be dedicated, appropriated and expended for the purposes of (a) purchasing, constructing, acquiring, extending and/or improving public works or capital improvements for said City and (b) paying the operation and maintenance costs of said City, provided, however, not less than eighty-five percent (85%) of such

avails or proceeds of the tax collected during any fiscal year must be appropriated and expended for the purpose of purchasing, constructing, acquiring, extending and/or improving public works or capital improvements for said City?

SECTION 2. WHEREAS, the City Council proposes to authorize the issuance from time to time of sales tax bonds secured by and payable from the proceeds of the tax;

SECTION 3. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Lafayette, State of Louisiana, acting as the governing authority of said City:

SECTION 4

DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

SECTION 4.01. **Definitions.** In this Ordinance the following terms shall have the following meanings unless the context otherwise requires:

"**Act**" shall mean the provisions of Sub-Part F, Part III, Chapter 4, and Chapters 13 and 13A, Title 39 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, as amended.

"**Authorized Newspaper**" shall mean "The Daily Advertiser" a daily newspaper of general circulation within the City, published in Lafayette, Louisiana, and being the official journal of the City, or its successor.

"**Authorized Officer**" shall mean the Mayor and the City Clerk of the Issuer or any person succeeding to the powers and duties of such officers and, when used with reference to any act or certificate or other document, also means any person duly authorized to perform such act or sign such document.

"**Bond**" shall mean any bond authorized and issued pursuant to this Ordinance.

"**Bond Obligation**" shall mean, as of the date of computation, the sum of (i) the principal amount of the Current Interest Bonds of all Series then Outstanding and (ii) the Compounded Amount (as of the Interest Payment Date next preceding the date of computation) of Compound Interest Bonds on all Series then Outstanding.

"**Bond Registrar**" for any Series shall mean the Paying Agent/Registrar for such Series.

8 #

Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government
City-Parish Allocation

Generally, the City pays the majority of the expenses. The City-Parish allocation is determined by taking the budgeted direct costs for divisions that provide services to both the City and Parish and applying an allocation factor to assign these costs based on the anticipated services utilized. The Administration has determined specific allocation methods in order to split the direct costs based on the anticipated services provided to the City and the Parish. The allocation factor is applied to the budgeted direct costs for each division and divided among the City and the Parish.

During fiscal years 2012 - 2016, a majority of the General Accounts and some divisional accounts were allocated based on population (54% City/46% Parish). Beginning in fiscal year 2017, Mayor-President Joel Robideaux revised the allocation methods based on his understanding of the services being utilized by the City and the Parish. The revised allocation methods incorporated the General Accounts being allocated by non-dedicated ad valorem and sales tax revenues (78% City/22% Parish). In fiscal year 2020, the non-dedicated ad valorem and sales tax revenues allocation is 81% City and 19% Parish.

Lafayette

Lafayette Consolidated Government
2015-16 Adopted Budget
Allocation Schedule Summary

10/14/15

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY 16 BUDGET City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	FY 16 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	DEFICIT Parish 105	Adj. Cost Parish 105
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	354,211	301,735	655,946	0	0
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	36,801	31,349	68,150	0	0
5911	Traffic Engineering Maint	19	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.28	1.00	460,586	0	0	182,880	643,466	0	0
5930	Traffic Signal Maint.	10	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.00	647,538	0	0	35,052	682,590	0	0
	Subtotal - Traffic							*1,108,124*	*0*	*391,012*	*551,016*	*2,050,152*	*0*	*0*
5940	Transit Operations	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT														
6120	Oper & Maint-Parish Capital	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	368,000	0	0	368,000	0	368,000
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT														
8100	Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	114,693	97,701	0	0	212,394	(49,390)	48,311
8100	Admin.-Social Programs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	433,050	368,894	0	0	801,944	(186,483)	182,411
8105	15th Judical District Drug Court	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8120	Counseling Services	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	11,340	9,660	0	0	21,000	(4,883)	4,777
8121	Senior Center	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	218,797	186,382	0	0	405,179	(94,220)	92,162
8166	Program Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	56,906	48,476	0	0	105,382	2,131	50,607
8181	Arts & Culture-Admin	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8182	Arts & Culture-HPACC	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8183	Arts & Culture - Museum	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8184	Arts & Culture - Nature Station	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8185	Arts & Culture-Maint	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PLANNING, ZONING, AND DEVELOPMENT														
5901	Development Review	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	231,358	0	0	197,082	428,440	0	0
OTHERS														
9100	Municipal Civil Service	14	0.65	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.00	315,424	170,287	0	0	485,711	(86,080)	84,207
9110	Police and Fire Civil Service	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	61,878	0	0	0	61,878	0	0
9130	LA Coop Ext Service	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	146,294	0	0	146,294	0	146,295
	TOTAL AS ALLOCATED							87,146,115	21,565,996	1,754,334	1,620,147	112,086,592	(6,051,020)	15,514,977

*Allocation Method	
1	Budgeted Expenditures
2	Direct - City CIP/Special Fund
3	Direct - City Fund 101
4	Direct - Parish Fund 105
5	Direct - Parish Spc Rev Fund
6	Direct Assignment for Repeat Offender Program
7	Direct Charge
8	Population
9	# of Employees
10	Traffic Signals
11	# of Employees ex Utilities
12	Population (Parish Special)
13	Est % of Staff Time (5132)
14	# of Employees (Civil Svc)
15	AOC Contract Split
16	Fire Ops Respread
17	Hazmat Responses
18	Population (City/Parish Special)
19	Traffic Signs

COVERAGE OF PARISH DEFICIT

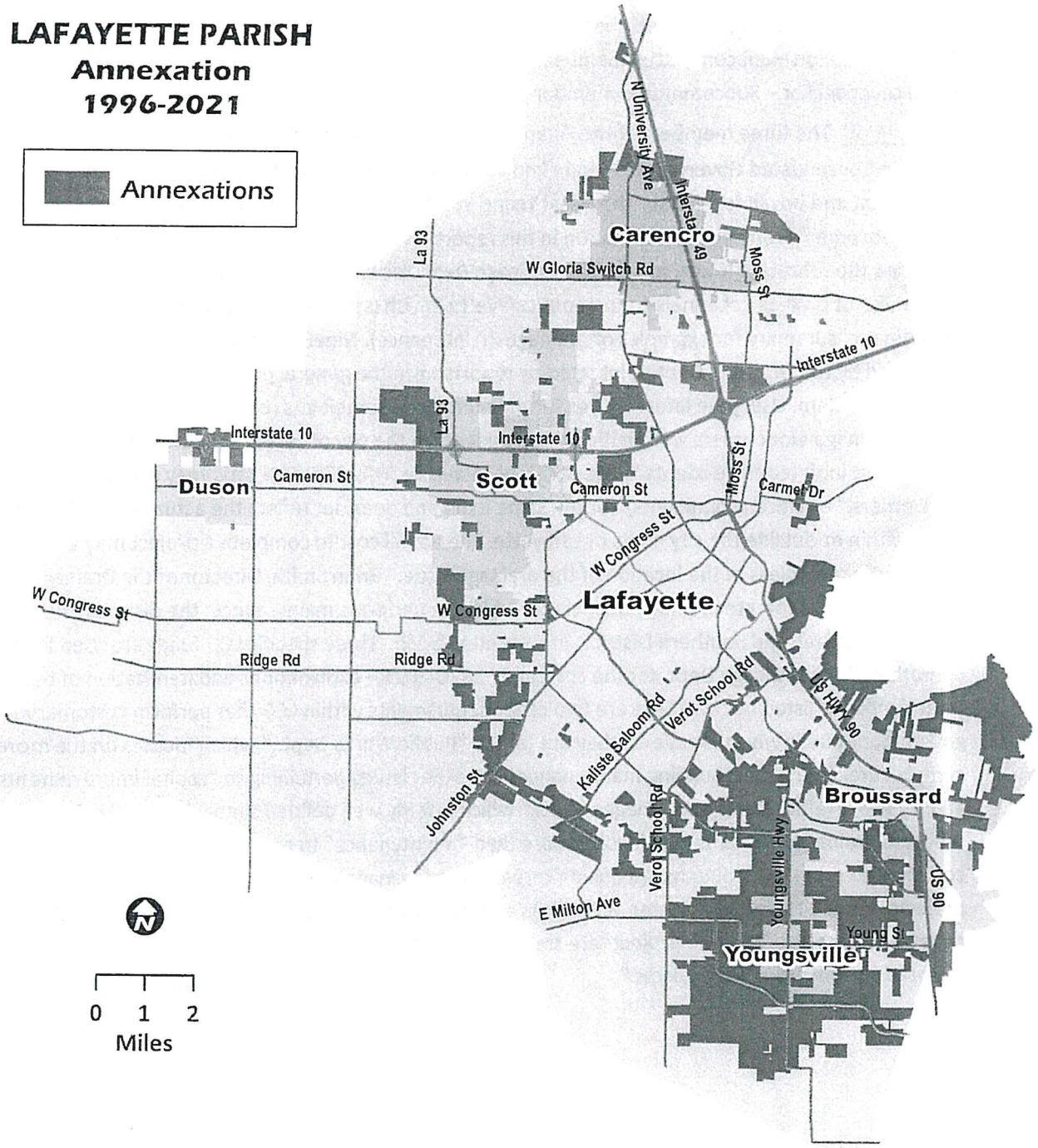
City Street Millage transferred to Parish-wide Street & Bridge Fund	(1,812,562)
PW Cost Transferred to Parish-wide Special Revenue Funds	6,815,775
Capital Improvements Budgeted in City from Parish-wide Special Rev Fds	1,047,807
TOTAL	6,051,020

8

Document F

LAFAYETTE PARISH
Annexation
1996-2021

Annexations



Report from Protect the City's Finance Subcommittee Meeting
Thursday, May 6, 2021

Attendance: The following persons were in attendance for the meeting:
(1) Cydra Wingerter – Chief Administrative Officer for the LCG Administration
(2) Brian Smith – Director of LCG's Drainage Department
(3) Chad Nepveaux – Director of LCG's Public Works Department
(4) Mark Pope – Subcommittee member (chairman)
(5) Joseph Catalon – Subcommittee member
(6) Bill Leyendecker – Subcommittee member

Overview: The three members of the Finance Subcommittee met with three employees from Lafayette Consolidated Government to gain knowledge and understanding about LCG's Drainage Department and how it is funded. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2020-2021 Drainage Dept. budget was the guiding document from which information in this report was derived. **The three LCG employees explained the following information:** The Drainage Dept. focuses on "drainage maintenance" on the 2,480 miles of drainage channels throughout Lafayette Parish (see previously distributed "Drainage Department" summary for examples of drainage maintenance). Ninety percent to 95% of the work performed by the Drainage Dept. is initiated by reports from the general public pertaining to a specific drainage problem. Using the latest figures for the number of complaints received ("service requests"), 60% of drainage work orders were initiated by residents in the city of Lafayette; 40% of drainage work orders were initiated by residents in the parish of Lafayette. This 60%-40% ratio may contain "duplicate work orders," or citizen complaints, for the same issue and does not reflect the actual amount of money spent within or outside the city limits of Lafayette. The actual cost to complete a project may vary significantly regardless of the location of the drainage issue. Brian Smith, Director of the Drainage Dept., has three separate drainage districts for which he performs maintenance; the districts are Northern, Central, and Southern Districts in Lafayette Parish. Three specific LCG funds are used for the operation of the Drainage Dept. for the current FY 2020-2021 – explanations and itemization of the three funds are listed below. There are two other departments within LCG that perform customary local-government public works functions; they are (a) the "Public Works Dept.," which focuses on the more complex drainage issues, building maintenance, and other issues pertaining to "capital improvements"; and (b) the "Traffic, Roads, and Bridges Dept.," which is fairly well defined simply by its title. Some reported drainage problems may involve more than "maintenance" to rectify the problems. When more complicated drainage problems are encountered by the Drainage Dept., Brian Smith transfers these projects to Chad Nepveux, Director of Public Works, for inspection and engineering analysis of the necessary solution. Once the projects are transferred, they subsequently fall under "capital projects," as opposed to "maintenance projects."

Explanation of Funding Sources[1]: The three funds used for the Drainage Dept. operation are identified and explained below, along with the available annual funding amounts (amounts vary year to year):

(1) **Fund 273** is one-time money transferred from surplus funds in the Parish-wide Public Health Millage; **the $9 million fund transfer from Public Health** to Drainage was voter approved in 2018
Total one-time money from voter-approved fund transfer, Fund 273 ..... = $9,000,000*
***CAO Cydra Wingerter was unable to provide a remaining balance of funds available**

(2) **Fund 261** is two Parish-wide property millages dedicated to drainage maintenance; **annual dollar amounts from FY 2020-2021 for the two Parish property taxes are listed below:**

(a) 3.34 mills for "Drainage Maintenance" on Parish property tax bill = $7,725,680

(b) 1.18 mills for "Storm Water Management" on Parish property tax bill = $2,546,453

Total AVAILABLE from Fund 261 (FY 20-21), annual Parish-wide drainage millages = $10,272,133

(3) **Fund 401** is a City sales tax fund dedicated to capital expenditures
***Total EXPENDED from Fund 401 for FY 2020-2021 Drainage Dept. budget = $837,300**

Itemization of Funds Expended in FY 2020-2021 Drainage Dept. Budget[2]:

Fund 273: **29.3%** of total Drainage Dept. budget (Parish funds) ..... = $4,282,487

Fund 261: **65.1%** of total Drainage Dept. budget (Parish funds) ..... = $9,582,506

Fund 401: **5.6%** of total Drainage Dept. budget (City funds) ..... = $837,300

TOTAL DRAINAGE DEPT. BUDGET for FY 2020-2021 ..... = $14,702,293

[1]An explanation of the LCG Funds in this section was provided by LCG employees in attendance. Finance & Budget Subcommittee Chair Mark Pope calculated the itemizations contained herein, but the numbers have not been verified by another individual.

[2] Calculations for the Itemizations of Funds in this section were gleaned from pages 206,207, and 208 of LCG's approved FY 2020-2021 budget. Finance & Budget Subcommittee Chair Mark Pope prepared the calculations, which have not been verified by another individual.

Summary: When examining the FY 2020-2021 Drainage Dept. budget, one may notice that one major City fund (Fund 101) was "zeroed out." This was the result of the reorganization of Public Works early on during the Guillory Administration. The department reorganization was approved by both the City and Parish Councils. **94.4%** of money expended on the approved FY 2020-2021 Drainage Dept. budget is money from Parish drainage millages, which are dedicated to "drainage maintenance." **5.6%** of the approved FY 2020-2021 Drainage Dept. budget is derived from City Fund 401 (sales tax), which is dedicated to capital expenditures. The capital expenditure of $837,300 from Fund 401 was to purchase equipment to perform drainage maintenance in the city of Lafayette and elsewhere throughout Lafayette Parish. When making purchases from Fund 401, the Drainage Dept. Director stated that his department does not differentiate between equipment purchased with Parish funds or City funds. The Drainage Dept. does not track the movement of purchases from Fund 401. Equipment purchased from Fund 401 is used as needed, where needed. The Drainage Dept. was unable to provide or verify work orders for any specific project. The Drainage Dept. does not/cannot track the movement and use of employees, vehicles, equipment or materials used to complete projects within or outside the city limits of Lafayette.

Fun Fact:

*If the 2,480 miles of drainage channels – which the Drainage Dept. maintains – were laid end-to-end along one side of established roadways, the path would run from Lafayette, Louisiana to 60 miles north of Portland, Oregon.

Preparatory notes to LCG personnel for "Protect the City," Finance & Budget Subcommittee meeting On Thursday, May, 6, 2021

Below is a worksheet of sorts to aid LCG personnel in preparing for Protect the City's Finance & Budget Subcommittee meeting

*The meeting is to help the three-member Finance & Budget Subcommittee ("subcommittee" hereinafter) to better understand the Drainage Dept. budget.

*Our request is for five pages from the LCG FY 2020-2021 budget book pertaining to the Drainage Dept. to be explained by LCG personnel in attendance. **The five pages from the budget book are pages 203, 205, 206, 207, and 208. The actual budget comprises pages 206, 207, and 208.**

*A line-by-line explanation of the budget will be instructive for subcommittee members. A good starting point for the subcommittee's tutorial is summarized below:
-- Explain the various funds specified within the three pages of the actual FY 2020-2021 Drainage Dept. budget. Specifically, what is the funding source, and usage criteria, of Funds 273, 261, 260. Further, why does Fund 101 appear within the budget, but that fund is "zeroed" out?

*Explanation of specific accounts will be instructive. Specifically, and for the sake of example, on page 206, please provide explanations for account # 89000-01, "CAPITAL OUTLAY" – what was/were the specific capital expenditure(s)? Also on page 206, account # 62500-0, "DRAINAGE MAINT PROJ SUMMARY," was $8.2 million in FY 19-20, but the account was zeroed out for FY 20-21. Please provide an explanation for this budget item – what is it for and why was it zeroed out? **The other two subcommittee members may have their own questions. I'm sure that the question of "city money or parish money" will be a recurring theme with questions about the Drainage Dept. budget.**

*On page 2 of this document is a worksheet, whereby I have focused on 2018 and all the various sources of funding for drainage that year. Please correct my figures for the various revenue sources, both from the two parish property tax millages ("Drainage District" and "Stormwater Mgmt."), and from one-time money received from various sources during 2018. Following my summary, I list several questions pertaining to how the "pot" of money for drainage was spent in 2018 and 2019.

Funding for drainage in 2018

(1) Parish Drainage property tax millage (3.34 mills) ..... $7.536 million

(2) 1.1 mills parish property millage moved previously (voter approved) from Public Health millage to "Storm Water Mgmt." ..... $2.482 million

(3) $9 million moved (voter approved) from Public Health millage, surplus, one-time transfer to drainage ..... $9.000 million

(4) $11 million one-time money from Federal Hazard Mitigation money -- Funding thru Acadiana Planning Commission with $11 million dedicated to drainage in Lafayette Parish ($25 million total federal grant for Acad. Region) -- $11.000 million

TOTAL FUNDING FOR DRAINAGE FOR 2018 ..... $30.018 million

Questions

(1) Was one-time money derived from sources in numbers 3 and 4 above put into separate accounts? If so, please explain any criteria for and limitations of expenditures.

(2) Some of the funding from the "one-time" money went to pay for drainage projects in municipalities other than the city of Lafayette. How were the projects selected? The dispute about Anselm Coulee in Youngsville is relevant to this question. Are the policies agreed to by Joel Robideaux and Ken Ritter for responsibility for rights-of-way work and perpetual maintenance of a coulee still in effect with the Guillory Administration? Also, once the Youngsville/LCG Intergovernmental Agreement (contract) language was "re-interpreted" by the two mayors, and the subsequent changes in contract language was incorporated, did the City-Parish Council vote on the revised language of the IGA contract?

(3) Numerous drainage projects (over 30) were specified to be completed with the one-time money received from sources named in items numbers 3 & 4 above. Some of the named projects were in municipalities other than the city of Lafayette. Did all six municipalities have input as to the necessary drainage work within Lafayette Parish?

(4) Was any money from the $30.018 million pot of money used for "capital improvement" – or capital expenditures in general – for drainage throughout the parish?

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

Department of Drainage is primarily responsible for construction and/or maintenance of drainage as well as providing engineering design support services to other departments. The Department of Drainage maintains approximately 1,300 miles of roadside drainage, 300 miles of subsurface drainage, 30 miles of improved coulees, and 850 miles of unimproved coulees throughout the City and Parish. Approximately 1,880 Requests for Service received resulting in 1,277 requests completed, referred and/or closed (between 8-01-2019 and 8-01-2020).

Drainage Maintenance includes:

- Roadside Excavation
- Coulee Outfall Excavation
- Repairs/Installation of Subsurface Drainage and Catch Basins
- Culvert Flushing/Vacuuming
- Removal of Drainage Obstructions/Blockages

Department of Drainage manages the following maintenance contracts:

- Earthen Channel Herbicide Program
- Improved Channel Herbicide Program

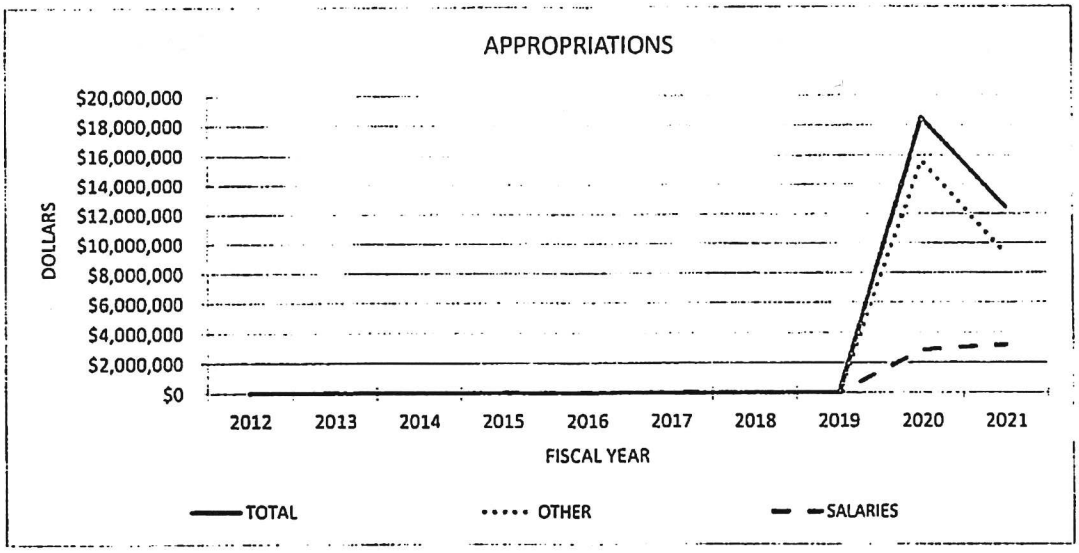
FY 21 Goals:

To implement a recurring Drainage Maintenance Plan to administer a proactive approach to meeting the drainage maintenance needs of Lafayette City and Parish.

LAFAYETTE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT
2020-21 ADOPTED BUDGET
DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

10 YEAR BUDGET HISTORY
APPROPRIATIONS, EXCLUDING CAPITAL

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL	SALARIES	OTHER	STRENGTH	STRENGTH CHANGE
2012	$0	0	0	0	0
2013	$0	0	0	0	0
2014	$0	0	0	0	0
2015	$0	0	0	0	0
2016	$0	0	0	0	0
2017	$0	0	0	0	0
2018	$0	0	0	0	0
2019	$0	0	0	0	0
2020	$18,474,717	2,869,216	15,605,501	71	71
2021	$12,462,243	3,199,374	9,262,869	82	11



Significant Changes

2020-Current Budget amounts are reported. Drainage Department was created during fiscal year 2020 when Public Works Department was reorganized.

LAFAYETTE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT
2020 - 2021 ADOPTED BUDGET
ANNUAL BUDGET BY DEPARTMENT

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT RECAP

	Actual FY 18-19	Budget FY 19-20	Actual At 4/30/2020	Projected FY 19-20	Adopted FY 20-21	Adopted vs. Current
Expenditures by Type						
PERSONNEL SALARIES	2,319,191	3,009,196	1,163,254	3,009,196	3,339,354	10.97 %
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	464,386	512,602	503,562	508,540	646,750	26.17 %
RETIREMENT SYSTEM	506,835	672,384	270,488	672,384	676,095	0.55 %
RETIREE HEALTH INS	41,346	44,861	44,861	44,861	35,973	-19.81 %
ACCRUED SICK/ANNUAL	173	251,820	13,727	251,820	259,701	3.13 %
PURCHASED SERVICES	5,648,049	11,989,663	1,513,184	11,992,975	5,475,642	-54.33 %
MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	1,051,257	1,143,277	411,082	1,143,277	1,142,937	-0.03 %
EXTERNAL APPROPRIATIONS	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	0.00 %
UNINSURED LOSSES	141,827	462,031	-	462,031	491,309	6.34 %
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE	363,536	363,883	375,231	363,883	374,481	2.91 %
CAPITAL OUTLAY	782,498	4,961,356	1,341,798	4,560,653	2,235,050	-54.95 %
Total Expenditures	11,344,099	23,436,073	5,662,187	23,034,620	14,702,293	-37.27 %

LAFAYETTE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT
2020 - 2021 ADOPTED BUDGET
ANNUAL BUDGET BY DEPARTMENT

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

CODE		EXPENDITURE	ACTUAL FY 18-19	CUR BUDGET FY 19-20	ACTUAL AT 4/30/2020	PROJECTED FY 19-20	ADOPTED FY 20-21	ADOPTED VS CURRENT
DR-DIRECTOR'S OFFICE			0	111,684	30,117	107,622	145,426	30.21 %
5101 DR-DIRECTOR'S OFFICE			0	111,684	30,117	107,622	145,426	30.21 %
2735101	50000-0	PERSONNEL SALARIES	0	79,754	23,262	79,754	108,000	35.42 %
2735101	50400-0	GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE	0	0	0	0	10,331	100.00 %
2735101	50415-0	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE	0	0	79	0	372	100.00 %
2735101	50500-0	RETIREMENT/MEDICARE TAX	0	23,289	6,776	23,289	14,796	-36.47 %
2735101	50501-0	RETIREMENT EQUALIZATION	0	4,062	0	0	0	-100.00 %
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS			0	107,105	30,117	103,043	133,499	24.64 %
2735101	50925-0	VEHICLE SUBSIDY LEASES	0	4,579	0	4,579	6,900	50.69 %
2735101	70123-614	OTHER INSURANCE PREMIUMS-RM	0	0	0	0	27	100.00 %
2735101	77140-0	RESERVE-DIRECTOR'S	0	0	0	0	5,000	100.00 %
TOTAL NON-PERSONNEL COSTS			0	4,579	0	4,579	11,927	160.47 %
TOTAL FUND 273			0	111,684	30,117	107,622	145,426	30.21 %
DR-OPERATIONS DIVISION			11,344,099	23,324,389	5,632,070	22,926,998	14,556,867	-37.59 %
5122 DR-OP-DRAINAGE			6,259,863	16,708,603	3,161,853	16,311,962	7,223,456	-56.77 %
2615122	62010-0	COULEE MAINT-CLEANING	0	654,000	0	654,000	654,000	0.00 %
2615122	62020-0	COULEE MAINT-UNIMPROVED COULEE	723,536	700,000	198,318	700,000	700,000	0.00 %
2615122	69180-0	CONTR SERV-DEBRIS CLEARANCE	33,215	250,000	6,150	250,000	250,000	0.00 %
2615122	72700-0	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	207,585	227,000	74,932	227,000	227,000	0.00 %
2615122	76800-0	EXT APP-SOIL & WATER CONSER	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	0.00 %
2615122	80420-0	TAX DEDUCTIONS-RETIREMENT	273,468	274,537	282,266	274,537	277,943	1.24 %
2615122	89000-0	CAPITAL OUTLAY	561,154	2,171,886	812,406	2,171,886	1,343,750	-38.13 %
TOTAL NON-PERSONNEL COSTS			1,823,958	4,302,423	1,399,072	4,302,423	3,477,693	-19.17 %
TOTAL FUND 261			1,823,958	4,302,423	1,399,072	4,302,423	3,477,693	-19.17 %
2735122	50100-0	TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES	25,610	20,000	8,084	20,000	20,000	0.00 %
2735122	50500-0	RETIREMENT/MEDICARE TAX	1,959	1,530	618	1,530	1,530	0.00 %
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS			27,569	21,530	8,702	21,530	21,530	0.00 %
2735122	62500-0	DRAINAGE MAINT PROJ SUMMARY	4,078,975	8,236,383	1,131,722	8,236,383	0	-100.00 %
2735122	70907-0	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	17,949	1,269,451	0	1,273,513	2,795,395	120.21 %
2735122	80420-0	TAX DEDUCTIONS-RETIREMENT	90,068	89,346	92,965	89,346	91,538	2.45 %
2735122	89000-0	CAPITAL OUTLAY	0	35,000	19,498	35,000	0	-100.00 %
TOTAL NON-PERSONNEL COSTS			4,186,992	9,630,180	1,244,185	9,634,242	2,886,933	-70.02 %
TOTAL FUND 273			4,214,561	9,651,710	1,252,887	9,655,772	2,908,463	-69.87 %
4015122	89000-0	CAPITAL OUTLAY	221,344	2,754,470	509,894	2,353,767	837,300	-69.60 %
TOTAL NON-PERSONNEL COSTS			221,344	2,754,470	509,894	2,353,767	837,300	-69.60 %
TOTAL FUND 401			221,344	2,754,470	509,894	2,353,767	837,300	-69.60 %
5123 DR-OP-ENGINEERING			0	0	32	0	0	0.00 %
1015123	72700-0	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	0	0	32	0	0	0.00 %
TOTAL NON-PERSONNEL COSTS			0	0	32	0	0	0.00 %
TOTAL FUND 101			0	0	32	0	0	0.00 %
5222 DR-OP-DRAINAGE-C			4,607,503	5,971,310	2,216,414	5,970,560	6,625,299	10.95 %
2615222	50000-0	PERSONNEL SALARIES	1,888,943	2,290,656	937,275	2,290,656	2,291,716	0.05 %

LAFAYETTE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT
2020 - 2021 ADOPTED BUDGET
ANNUAL BUDGET BY DEPARTMENT

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

CODE		EXPENDITURE	ACTUAL FY 18-19	CUR BUDGET FY 19-20	ACTUAL AT 4/30/2020	PROJECTED FY 19-20	ADOPTED FY 20-21	ADOPTED VS CURRENT
2615222	50100-0	TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES	32,349	70,000	10,566	70,000	70,000	0.00 %
2615222	50200-0	OVERTIME	29,121	49,980	10,283	49,980	49,980	0.00 %
2615222	50300-0	PROMOTION COSTS	0	81,385	0	81,385	55,868	-31.35 %
2615222	50400-0	GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE	400,830	439,954	439,954	439,954	438,034	-0.44 %
2615222	50410-0	GROUP HEALTH INS-RETIREES	41,346	44,861	44,861	44,861	35,973	-19.81 %
2615222	50415-0	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE	6,931	8,178	3,843	8,178	8,521	4.19 %
2615222	50430-0	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	11,897	11,984	11,984	11,984	12,377	3.28 %
2615222	50500-0	RETIREMENT/MEDICARE TAX	441,611	568,082	229,108	568,082	537,602	-5.37 %
2615222	50900-0	ACCRUED SICK/ANNUAL LEAVE	173	158,544	13,727	158,544	156,223	-1.46 %
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS			2,853,201	3,723,624	1,701,601	3,723,624	3,656,294	-1.81 %
2615222	50600-0	TRAINING OF PERSONNEL	1,254	4,500	600	4,500	4,500	0.00 %
2615222	50800-0	UNIFORMS	9,158	10,000	7,611	10,000	10,000	0.00 %
2615222	51000-0	ADMINISTRATIVE COST	408,739	390,000	0	390,000	390,000	0.00 %
2615222	60000-0	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	356	9,000	7,264	9,000	9,000	0.00 %
2615222	62020-0	COULEE MAINT-UNIMPROVED COULEE	51,605	100,000	11,000	100,000	100,000	0.00 %
2615222	63000-0	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	1,926	5,000	1,632	5,000	5,000	0.00 %
2615222	66000-0	JANITORIAL SUPPLIES & SERVICES	1,199	1,200	926	1,200	1,200	0.00 %
2615222	67000-0	UTILITIES	12,654	19,000	5,928	19,000	19,000	0.00 %
2615222	70000-0	DUES & LICENSES	522	1,100	170	1,100	1,100	0.00 %
2615222	70200-0	POSTAGE/SHIPPING CHARGES	65	700	213	700	700	0.00 %
2615222	70400-0	PUBLICATION & RECORDATION	1,842	3,500	1,176	3,500	3,500	0.00 %
2615222	70500-0	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	2,180	2,500	1,097	2,500	2,500	0.00 %
2615222	70800-0	TRAVEL & MEETINGS	0	1,500	0	750	1,500	0.00 %
2615222	70907-0	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	301,216	326,000	139,962	326,000	526,000	61.35 %
2615222	72100-0	EQUIPMENT RENTAL	10,432	40,000	1,864	40,000	40,000	0.00 %
2615222	72600-0	TRANSPORTATION	802,711	832,210	316,778	832,210	832,210	0.00 %
2615222	72700-0	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	6,616	11,000	5,687	11,000	11,000	0.00 %
2615222	78000-0	UNINSURED LOSSES	141,827	462,031	0	462,031	491,309	6.34 %
TOTAL NON-PERSONNEL COSTS			1,754,302	2,219,241	501,908	2,218,491	2,448,519	10.33 %
TOTAL FUND 261			4,607,503	5,942,865	2,203,509	5,942,115	6,104,813	2.73 %
2735222	50000-0	PERSONNEL SALARIES	0	22,016	9,947	22,016	345,776	1,470.57 %
2735222	50200-0	OVERTIME	0	0	17	0	0	0.00 %
2735222	50400-0	GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE	0	0	0	0	118,780	100.00 %
2735222	50415-0	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE	0	0	37	0	1,287	100.00 %
2735222	50430-0	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	0	0	0	0	1,872	100.00 %
2735222	50500-0	RETIREMENT/MEDICARE TAX	0	6,429	2,904	6,429	52,771	720.83 %
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS			0	28,445	12,905	28,445	520,486	1,729.80 %
TOTAL FUND 273			0	28,445	12,905	28,445	520,486	1,729.80 %
5223 DR-OP-ENGINEERING-C			476,733	644,476	253,771	644,476	708,112	9.87 %
2605223	50000-0	PERSONNEL SALARIES	343,168	43,590	81,543	43,590	0	-100.00 %
2605223	50400-0	GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE	41,439	44,963	44,963	44,963	0	-100.00 %
2605223	50415-0	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE	1,267	10	336	10	0	-100.00 %
2605223	50430-0	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	2,022	2,047	2,047	2,047	0	-100.00 %
2605223	50500-0	RETIREMENT/MEDICARE TAX	63,266	8,166	15,601	8,166	0	-100.00 %
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS			451,162	98,776	144,490	98,776	0	-100.00 %
2605223	50600-0	TRAINING OF PERSONNEL	399	0	0	0	0	0.00 %
2605223	50800-0	UNIFORMS	216	0	0	0	0	0.00 %
2605223	63000-0	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	10,136	5,650	6,623	5,650	0	-100.00 %

LAFAYETTE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT
2020 - 2021 ADOPTED BUDGET
ANNUAL BUDGET BY DEPARTMENT

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

CODE		EXPENDITURE	ACTUAL FY 18-19	CUR BUDGET FY 19-20	ACTUAL AT 4/30/2020	PROJECTED FY 19-20	ADOPTED FY 20-21	ADOPTED VS CURRENT
2605223	70000-0	DUES & LICENSES	280	280	280	280	0	-100.00 %
2605223	70200-0	POSTAGE/SHIPPING CHARGES	1	0	3	0	0	0.00 %
2605223	72600-0	TRANSPORTATION	11,394	340	2,696	340	0	-100.00 %
2605223	72700-0	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	3,145	0	0	0	0	0.00 %
TOTAL NON-PERSONNEL COSTS			25,571	6,270	9,602	6,270	0	-100.00 %
TOTAL FUND 260			476,733	105,046	154,092	105,046	0	-100.00 %
2735223	50000-0	PERSONNEL SALARIES	0	351,815	82,277	351,815	398,014	13.13 %
2735223	50400-0	GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE	0	0	0	0	51,549	100.00 %
2735223	50415-0	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE	0	1,404	319	1,404	1,480	5.41 %
2735223	50430-0	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	0	0	0	0	2,147	100.00 %
2735223	50500-0	RETIREMENT/MEDICARE TAX	0	64,888	15,481	64,888	69,397	6.95 %
2735223	50900-0	ACCRUED SICK/ANNUAL LEAVE	0	93,276	0	93,276	103,478	10.94 %
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS			0	511,383	98,077	511,383	626,065	22.43 %
2735223	50600-0	TRAINING OF PERSONNEL	0	100	0	100	100	0.00 %
2735223	50800-0	UNIFORMS	0	400	188	400	400	0.00 %
2735223	63000-0	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	0	4,950	0	4,950	4,950	0.00 %
2735223	70000-0	DUES & LICENSES	0	220	120	220	220	0.00 %
2735223	70200-0	POSTAGE/SHIPPING CHARGES	0	50	0	50	50	0.00 %
2735223	72600-0	TRANSPORTATION	0	18,027	0	18,027	18,027	0.00 %
2735223	72700-0	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	0	4,300	1,294	4,300	4,300	0.00 %
2735223	89000-0	CAPITAL OUTLAY	0	0	0	0	54,000	100.00 %
TOTAL NON-PERSONNEL COSTS			0	28,047	1,602	28,047	82,047	192.53 %
TOTAL FUND 273			0	539,430	99,679	539,430	708,112	31.27 %
TOTAL DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT			11,344,099	23,436,073	5,662,187	23,034,620	14,702,293	-37.27 %

Joseph Gordon-Wiltz

From: Joseph Gordon-Wiltz
Sent: Wednesday, April 14, 2021 10:38 AM
To: 'jan@janswift.com'
Cc: Veronica Williams
Subject: CITY OF LAFAYETTE & PARISH OF LAFAYETTE SALES TAX COLLECTIONS
Attachments: October 2020 - Sales Tax Collections.pdf; March 2021 - Sales Tax Collections.pdf

Good morning, Chair Swift.

Attached are two (2) reports that include the sales tax collections for the City of Lafayette and for the Parish of Lafayette. The October 2020 report shows the total collections for FY 19-20. The March 2021 report is the most recent report for the current FY 20-21. As you probably know, the LCG fiscal year runs from November 1st through October 31st.

Thanks,

Joseph

Joseph Gordon-Wiltz | *Assistant Clerk of the Council*
Lafayette Consolidated Government
705 West University Avenue / P.O. Box 4017-C / Lafayette, LA 70502
p: 337.291.8816 / f: 337.291.8822 / jgordon-wiltz@lafayettela.gov / www.lafayettela.gov

CITY OF LAFAYETTE
COMBINED (61 & 85) SALES TAX COLLECTIONS

MONTH COLLECTED	FY 18-19 ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	FY 19-20 ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	$ GAIN OR LOSS OVER
NOVEMBER	$ 6,707,188.89	$ 6,880,764.39	173,576
DECEMBER	$ 6,896,865.57	$ 6,953,838.22	56,973
JANUARY	$ 7,850,847.89	$ 7,990,427.32	139,579
FEBRUARY	$ 6,215,366.13	$ 6,396,301.06	180,935
MARCH	$ 6,146,758.24	$ 5,919,877.26	(226,881)
APRIL	$ 7,254,425.40	$ 6,172,283.44	(1,082,142)
MAY	$ 6,689,138.34	$ 5,276,476.15	(1,412,662)
JUNE	$ 7,021,113.89	$ 5,988,734.34	(1,032,380)
JULY	$ 6,852,811.33	$ 7,000,723.75	147,912
AUGUST	$ 6,602,486.91	$ 6,782,130.23	179,643
SEPTEMBER	$ 6,682,353.76	$ 6,480,530.31	(201,823)
OCTOBER	$ 6,894,911.34	$ 7,853,353.82	958,442
TOTAL	$ 81,814,267.69	$ 65,361,556.16	$ (2,118,827)

PARISH OF LAFAYETTE
SALES TAX COLLECTIONS

MONTH COLLECTED	FY 18-19 ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	FY 19-20 ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	$ GAIN OR LOSS OVER
NOVEMBER	$ 384,493.83	427,330.07	42,836
DECEMBER	$ 421,068.31	358,426.06	(62,642)
JANUARY	$ 379,878.09	467,356.74	87,479
FEBRUARY	$ 379,449.26	453,808.73	74,359
MARCH	$ 348,652.51	397,358.25	48,706
APRIL	$ 396,631.34	446,180.49	49,549
MAY	$ 415,690.35	358,612.30	(57,078)
JUNE	$ 441,485.10	472,369.12	30,884
JULY	$ 453,942.67	542,771.50	88,829
AUGUST	$ 396,638.95	456,596.13	59,957
SEPTEMBER	$ 449,298.92	438,999.01	(10,300)
OCTOBER	$ 417,994.28	485,890.01	67,896
TOTAL	4,885,223.61	4,380,809.39	$ 420,475

CITY OF LAFAYETTE
COMBINED (61 & 85) SALES TAX COLLECTIONS

MONTH COLLECTED	FY 19-20 ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	FY 20-21 ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	$ GAIN OR LOSS OVER
NOVEMBER	$ 6,880,764.39	$ 7,421,759.60	540,995
DECEMBER	$ 6,953,838.22	$ 6,950,709.73	(3,128)
JANUARY	$ 7,990,427.32	$ 8,679,468.63	689,041
FEBRUARY	$ 6,396,301.06	$ 6,609,128.26	212,827
MARCH	$ 5,919,877.26	$ 6,602,744.58	682,867
APRIL	$ 6,172,283.44		-
MAY	$ 5,276,476.15		-
JUNE	$ 5,988,734.34		-
JULY	$ 7,000,723.75		-
AUGUST	$ 6,782,130.23		-
SEPTEMBER	$ 6,480,530.31		-
OCTOBER	$ 7,853,353.82		-
TOTAL	$ 79,695,440.29	$ 36,263,810.80	$ 2,122,603

PARISH OF LAFAYETTE
SALES TAX COLLECTIONS

MONTH COLLECTED	FY 19-20 ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	FY 20-21 ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	$ GAIN OR LOSS OVER
NOVEMBER	$ 427,330.07	467,197.44	39,867
DECEMBER	$ 358,426.06	433,712.72	75,287
JANUARY	$ 467,356.74	518,967.36	51,611
FEBRUARY	$ 453,808.73	487,981.67	34,173
MARCH	$ 397,358.25	439,164.51	41,806
APRIL	$ 446,180.49		-
MAY	$ 358,612.30		-
JUNE	$ 472,369.12		-
JULY	$ 542,771.50		-
AUGUST	$ 456,596.13		-
SEPTEMBER	$ 438,999.01		-
OCTOBER	$ 485,890.01		-
TOTAL	5,305,698.41	2,347,023.70	$ 242,744

Lafayette

Lafayette Consolidated Government
2012-13 Adopted Budget
Allocation Schedule Summary

10/12/12

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY 13 BUDGET City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	FY 13 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	DEFICIT Parish 105	Adj. Cost Parish 105
FINANCE DEPARTMENT														
0100	Chief Financial Officer	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	483,178	69,120	0	0	552,298	(18,614)	50,506
0120	Accounting	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,450,880	207,553	0	0	1,658,433	(55,893)	151,660
0140	Budget Management	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	553,219	79,140	0	0	632,359	(21,312)	57,828
0150	Purchasing and Property Mgt	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	583,194	83,428	0	0	666,622	(22,467)	60,961
	General Accounts													
0170	GA- Retirement Pol/Fire Pension	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	4,201,768	0	0	0	4,201,768	0	0
0170	GA- Health Insurance-Retirees	11	0.66	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00	498,258	259,746	0	0	758,004	(58,814)	200,932
0170	GA- Retirement - Tax Deduction	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	126,732	0	0	126,732	0	126,732
0170	GA- Utilities-Street Lighting Cost	7	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,700,000	6,500	0	0	1,706,500	0	6,500
0170	GA- Laf Parish Service Officer	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	34,092	0	0	34,092	0	34,092
0170	GA- AOC	15	0.65	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.00	336,161	181,010	0	0	517,170	(584)	180,426
0170	GA- OEP/Civil Defense	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	76,680	65,320	0	0	142,000	1,530	66,850
0170	GA- Recreation Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,933,689	1,647,217	0	0	3,580,906	(443,590)	1,203,627
0170	GA- Laf Science Museum Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	611,282	520,722	0	0	1,132,004	(140,229)	380,493
0170	GA- Transit Transfer	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,989,353	0	0	0	1,989,353	0	0
0170	GA- HPACC Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	113,709	96,864	0	0	210,573	(26,085)	70,779
0170	GA- Animal Control Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	685,346	583,813	0	0	1,269,159	(157,219)	426,594
0170	GA- Comb. Golf Courses Trans.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	232,756	198,274	0	0	431,030	(53,394)	144,880
0170	GA- Unemp Comp Transfer	11	0.66	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00	40,754	21,246	0	0	62,000	(5,721)	15,525
0170	GA- Coroner Transfer	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	394,936	0	0	394,936	0	394,936
0170	GA- Criminal Court Transfer	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	2,523,215	0	0	2,523,215	0	2,523,215
0170	GA- Other Internal Transfers	7	0.45	0.55	0.00	0.00	1.00	461,443	571,821	0	0	1,033,264	0	571,821
0170	GA- Allocation Transfer	7	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	11,154,245	0	0	11,154,245		
0170	GA- Accrued Sick/Annual Leave	11	0.66	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,023,805	533,717	0	0	1,557,522	(128,238)	405,479
0170	GA- Contractual Services	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	13,500	11,500	0	0	25,000	(3,097)	8,403
0170	GA- Contractual Srvs-800 Mhz	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	54,000	46,000	0	0	100,000	(12,388)	33,612
0170	GA- Election Costs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	27,000	23,000	0	0	50,000	(6,194)	16,806
0170	GA- Insurance Premiums	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	698,793	595,269	0	0	1,294,062	(160,304)	434,965
0170	GA- Auditing Fees-Advisory Fees	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,350	1,150	0	0	2,500	(310)	840
0170	GA- Uninsured Losses-BAILEY	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	883,333	0	0	0	883,333	0	0
0170	GA- Cajundome Subsidy	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	270,039	230,034	0	0	500,073	(61,947)	168,087
0170	GA- National Guard	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	6,000
0170	GA- ARDD	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	22,158	0	0	22,158	0	22,158
0170	GA- Sheriff	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	35,000	0	0	35,000	0	35,000
0170	GA- School Board Tax Collection	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	65,500	0	0	65,500	0	65,500
0171	GA-Other: ULL Grant	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	18,900	16,100	0	0	35,000	377	16,477
0171	GA-Other: Dues and Licenses	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	22,761	19,389	0	0	42,150	(872)	18,517
0171	GA-Other: Duplicating Costs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	62,640	53,360	0	0	116,000	(14,370)	38,990
0171	GA-Other: Contr. Serv-Annual Rep	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	8,100	6,900	0	0	15,000	(1,858)	5,042
0171	GA-Other: Govt. Relations	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	61,776	52,624	0	0	114,400	(2,807)	49,817
0171	GA-Other: Travel & Meetings	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	162	138	0	0	300	44	182
0171	GA-Other: Publication & Record.	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	23,000	0	0	23,000	0	23,000
0171	GA-Other: Printing and Binding	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,404	1,196	0	0	2,600	378	1,574
0171	GA-Other: Conventions	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,106	1,794	0	0	3,900	567	2,361
2180	Risk Management	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	401,577	342,084	0	0	743,661	(92,122)	249,962
ELECTED OFFICIALS														
1100	Council Office	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	685,559	583,995	0	0	1,269,554	(157,268)	426,727
1117	Justices/Peace & Constables	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	168,650	0	0	168,650	0	168,650
1120	President's Office	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	420,371	358,093	0	0	778,464	(96,433)	261,660
1121	CAO Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	193,965	165,230	0	0	359,195	(44,496)	120,734
1250	CAO-Emerg Oper & Security	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	72,333	61,617	0	0	133,950	(16,593)	45,024
1217	International Trade	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	192,936	164,353	0	0	357,289	(44,260)	120,093
1129	CAO-Small Business Support Svcs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	24,612	20,966	0	0	45,578	(5,646)	15,320
2161	CAO-Human Resources	9	0.74	0.26	0.00	0.00	1.00	429,239	152,596	0	0	581,835	(41,094)	111,502
1130	City Court	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,093,239	0	0	0	2,093,239	0	0
1131	City Marshal	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,401,534	0	0	0	1,401,534	0	0
	Subtotal - City Court / Marshal							*3,494,773*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3,494,773*	*0*	*0*
1140	District Court-Judges	7	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.60	1.00	0	665,654	0	981,629	1,647,283	0	665,654
1138	District Attorney	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	2,208,884	2,208,884	0	0
1138	Dist. Attor.-Repeat Offender	6	0.06	0.94	0.00	0.00	1.00	73,150	1,146,010	0	0	1,219,160	19,699	1,165,709
1400	Legal Department	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	334,760	285,166	0	0	619,925	(76,794)	208,372
1401	City Prosecutor	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	416,147	0	0	0	416,147	0	0
1151	Registrar of Voters	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	188,839	0	0	188,839	0	188,839
0155	Clerk of Court	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION		ALLOCATION % - FY 13 BUDGET					FY 13 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS					DEFICIT	Adj. Cost
			City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	Parish 105	Parish 105
INFORMATION SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT														
2110	Record's Management	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	68,171	58,071	0	0	126,242	(15,638)	42,433
2163	Communications	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	78,465	66,841	0	0	145,306	(18,000)	48,841
2910	Info Svcs & Technology-CIO	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,644,908	2,253,069	0	0	4,897,977	(606,744)	1,646,325
POLICE DEPARTMENT														
3100	Administration	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	22,157,969	0	0	0	22,157,969	0	0
3120	Patrol	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,170,295	0	0	0	1,170,295	0	0
3130	Services	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,943,289	0	0	0	2,943,289	0	0
3131	ANC	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	59,416	0	0	0	59,416	0	0
3140	Criminal Investigation	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	465,228	0	0	0	465,228	0	0
FIRE DEPARTMENT														
4100	Administration	16	0.92	0.08	0.00	0.00	1.00	398,878	34,336	0	0	433,214	(9,246)	25,090
4131	Communications	16	0.92	0.08	0.00	0.00	1.00	822,576	70,807	0	0	893,383	(19,068)	51,739
4120	Emergency Operations	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	14,128,568	0	0	0	14,128,568	0	0
4121	HAZMAT	17	0.86	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.00	92,179	14,777	0	0	106,956	(3,979)	10,798
4132	Fire Prevention	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	841,136	0	0	0	841,136	0	0
4133	Training	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	577,199	0	0	0	577,199	0	0
4190	Parish wide Fire Protection	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	1,331,439	0	0	1,331,439	0	1,331,439
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT														
5100	Director's Office	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	283,878	0	0	241,822	525,700	0	0
5121	Administration	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	345,992	0	0	294,734	640,726	0	0
5122	Drainage	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.23		2,270,589	0	0	967,103		0	0
5122	Drainage	12				0.23	1.00	0	0	0	967,103	4,204,795	0	0
5123	OP Engineering	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.23		262,468	0	0	111,792		0	0
5123	OP Engineering	12				0.23	1.00	0	0	0	111,792	486,051	0	0
5124	Streets/Bridges	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	2,136,158	0	0	1,819,690	3,955,848	0	0
5124	Streets/Bridges	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
5124	Streets/Bridges	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	465,480	465,480	0	0
5132	Right of Way	13	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0	0	217,403	217,403	434,805	0	0
5133	Estimates & Administration	13	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.25	1.00	0	0	191,956	63,985	255,941	0	0
5134	Project Control	13	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.30	1.00	0	0	762,383	326,736	1,089,119	0	0
	Subtotal - CI Engineering							*0*	*0*	*1,171,742*	*1,073,603*	*2,245,345*	*0*	*0*
5141	Facility Maint-Admin	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	185,149	0	0	157,719	342,868	0	0
5142	Fac. Maint-Buildings	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	206,397	175,819	0	0	382,216	(47,348)	128,471
5143	City Hall Maint.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	374,226	318,785	0	0	693,011	(85,848)	232,937
5145	Courthouse Complex Maint	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	1,371,565	1,371,565	0	0
5147	War Memorial Bldg Maint	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	307,241	307,241	0	0
5144	Transit Operations	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	174,500	0	174,500	0	0
5148	Chenier Center Maint.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	218,160	185,840	0	0	404,000	(50,046)	135,794
5149	Old Federal Courthouse Maint.	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	31,400	0	0	0	31,400	0	0
TRAFFIC & TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT														
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	278,731	237,437	516,168	0	0
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	72,455	61,721	134,176	0	0
5911	Traffic Engineering Maint	19	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.28	1.00	423,335	0	0	168,090	591,425	0	0
5930	Traffic Signal Maint.	10	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.00	566,570	0	0	30,669	597,239	0	0
5901	DOTT-Planning	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	262,800	0	0	223,867	486,667	0	0
5900	DOTT-Director's Office	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	162,464	0	0	138,395	300,859	0	0
	Subtotal - Traffic							*1,415,169*	*0*	*351,186*	*860,179*	*2,626,534*	*0*	*0*
5940	Transit Operations	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	4,806,111	0	4,806,111	0	0
PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT														
6120	Oper & Maint-Parish Capital	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	218,000	0	0	218,000	0	218,000
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT														
8100	Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	166,385	141,736	0	0	308,121	(38,169)	103,567
8100	Admin.-Social Programs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	324,510	276,434	0	0	600,944	(74,443)	201,991
8105	15th Judical District Drug Court	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	22,665	0	0	22,665	0	22,665
8121	Senior Center	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	200,332	170,653	0	0	370,985	(45,956)	124,697
8166	Program Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	56,137	47,821	0	0	103,958	2,257	50,078
8181	Arts & Culture-Admin	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	128,528	0	128,528	0	0
8182	Arts & Culture-HPACC	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	874,547	0	874,547	0	0

Lafayette

Lafayette Consolidated Government
2012-13 Adopted Budget
Allocation Schedule Summary

10/12/12

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY 13 BUDGET City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	FY 13 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	DEFICIT Parish 105	Adj. Cost Parish 105
8183	Arts & Culture - Museum	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	1,054,791	0	1,054,791	0	0
8184	Arts & Culture - Nature Station	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	147,613	0	147,613	0	0
8185	Arts & Culture-Maint	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	278,493	0	278,493	0	0
OTHERS														
9100	Municipal Civil Service	14	0.65	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.00	296,899	160,244	0	0	457,143	(43,153)	117,091
9110	Police and Fire Civil Service	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	54,795	0	0	0	54,795	0	0
9130	LA Coop Ext Service	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	134,300	0	0	134,300	0	134,300
RESERVES														
9999	City Reserves	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9999	Special Reserves (City)	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9999	Special Reserves (Parish)	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9999	Parish Reserves	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL AS BUDGETED							98,020,872	19,499,464	9,378,624	5,334,799	132,233,759	(3,003,799)	16,495,665
0170	GA- Allocation Transfer	7							11,154,245		6,140,057			

*Allocation Method

1 Budgeted Expenditures
2 Direct - City CIP/Special Fund
3 Direct - City Fund 101
4 Direct - Parish Fund 105
5 Direct - Parish Spc Rev Fund
6 Direct Assignment for Repeat Offender Program
7 Direct Charge
8 Population
9 # of Employees
10 Traffic Signals
11 # of Employees ex Utilities
12 Population (Parish Special)
13 Est % of Staff Time (5132)
14 # of Employees (Civil Svc)
15 AOC Contract Split
16 Fire Ops Respread
17 Hazmat Responses
18 Population (City/Parish Special)
19 Traffic Signs

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY 14 BUDGET					FY 14 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS					DEFICIT	Adj. Cost
			City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	Parish 105	Parish 105
FINANCE DEPARTMENT														
0100	Chief Financial Officer	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	507,301	72,571	0	0	579,872	(35,757)	36,814
0120	Accounting	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,517,623	217,100	0	0	1,734,723	(106,968)	110,132
0140	Budget Management	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	583,562	83,480	0	0	667,042	(41,132)	42,348
0150	Purchasing and Property Mgt	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	599,547	85,767	0	0	685,314	(42,259)	43,508
General Accounts														
0170	GA- Retirement Pol/Fire Pension	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	3,446,563	0	0	0	3,446,563	0	0
0170	GA- Health Insurance-Retirees	11	0.66	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00	537,481	280,245	0	0	817,726	(119,972)	160,273
0170	GA- Retirement - Tax Deduction	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	133,233	0	0	133,233	0	133,233
0170	GA- Utilities-Street Lighting Cost	7	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,700,000	6,500	0	0	1,706,500	0	6,500
0170	GA- Laf Parish Service Officer	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	38,853	0	0	38,853	0	38,853
0170	GA- AOC	15	0.65	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.00	365,147	196,617	0	0	561,764	(7,149)	189,468
0170	GA- OEP/Civil Defense	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	103,680	88,320	0	0	192,000	3,784	92,104
0170	GA- Recreation Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,971,582	1,679,495	0	0	3,651,077	(827,511)	851,984
0170	GA- Laf Science Museum Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	654,393	557,445	0	0	1,211,838	(274,661)	282,784
0170	GA- City Road&Bridge Millage	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,647,785	0	0	0	1,647,785	0	0
0170	GA- Planning/Zoning/Develop.	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	558,162	0	0	0	558,162	0	0
0170	GA- Transit Transfer	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,654,461	0	0	0	2,654,461	0	0
0170	GA- HPACC Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	293,717	250,203	0	0	543,920	(123,279)	126,924
0170	GA- Animal Control Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	674,228	574,342	0	0	1,248,570	(282,986)	291,356
0170	GA- Comb. Golf Courses Trans.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	195,215	166,295	0	0	361,510	(81,936)	84,359
0170	GA- Unemp & Workers Comp	11	0.66	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00	44,696	23,304	0	0	68,000	(11,482)	11,822
0170	GA- Coroner Transfer	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	481,668	0	0	481,668	0	481,668
0170	GA- Criminal Court Transfer	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	2,819,807	0	0	2,819,807	0	2,819,807
0170	GA- Other Internal Transfers	7	0.42	0.58	0.00	0.00	1.00	362,316	495,136	0	0	857,452	0	495,136
0170	GA- Allocation Transfer	7	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00							
0170	GA- Accrued Sick/Annual Leave	11	0.66	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,548,055	807,161	0	0	2,355,216	(321,223)	485,938
0170	GA- Contractual Services	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	15,579	13,271	0	0	28,850	(6,539)	6,732
0170	GA- Contractual Srvs-800 Mhz	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	54,000	46,000	0	0	100,000	(22,665)	23,335
0170	GA- Election Costs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	116,640	99,360	0	0	216,000	4,257	103,617
0170	GA- Insurance Premiums	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	60,829	51,817	0	0	112,646	(25,531)	26,286
0170	GA- Auditing Fees-Advisory Fees	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,350	1,150	0	0	2,500	(567)	583
0170	GA- Uninsured Losses-BAILEY	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0170	GA- Cajundome Subsidy	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	270,000	230,000	0	0	500,000	(113,324)	116,676
0170	GA- National Guard	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	6,000
0170	GA- ARDD	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	22,158	0	0	22,158	0	22,158
0170	GA- Sheriff	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	36,000	0	0	36,000	0	36,000
0170	GA- School Board Tax Collection	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	65,500	0	0	65,500	0	65,500
0171	GA-Other: ULL Grant	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	18,900	16,100	0	0	35,000	690	16,790
0171	GA-Other: Dues and Licenses	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	22,761	19,389	0	0	42,150	(1,596)	17,793
0171	GA-Other: Duplicating Costs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	62,640	53,360	0	0	116,000	(26,291)	27,069
0171	GA-Other: Contr. Serv-Annual Rep.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	17,820	15,180	0	0	33,000	(7,479)	7,701
0171	GA-Other: Govt. Relations	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	61,776	52,624	0	0	114,400	(5,136)	47,488
0171	GA-Other: Travel & Meetings	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	162	138	0	0	300	80	218
0171	GA-Other: Publication & Record.	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	23,000	0	0	23,000	0	23,000
0171	GA-Other: Printing and Binding	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,404	1,196	0	0	2,600	692	1,888
0171	GA-Other: Conventions	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,106	1,794	0	0	3,900	1,038	2,832
2180	Risk Management	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	417,035	355,252	0	0	772,287	(175,038)	180,214
ELECTED OFFICIALS														
1100	Council Office	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	760,034	647,436	0	0	1,407,470	(319,001)	328,435
1117	Justices/Peace & Constables	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	168,650	0	0	168,650	0	168,650
1200	President's Office	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	512,801	436,831	0	0	949,632	(215,233)	221,598

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY 14 BUDGET					FY 14 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS					DEFICIT	Adj. Cost
			City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	Parish 105	Parish 105
1210	CAO Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	171,759	146,313	0	0	318,072	(72,091)	74,222
1250	CAO-Emerg Oper & Security	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	75,234	64,088	0	0	139,322	(31,577)	32,511
1217	International Trade	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	215,921	183,932	0	0	399,853	(90,626)	93,306
1211	CAO-Small Business Support Svcs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	26,818	22,845	0	0	49,663	(11,256)	11,589
2161	CAO-Human Resources	9	0.74	0.26	0.00	0.00	1.00	476,414	169,395	0	0	645,809	(83,463)	85,932
1130	City Court	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,144,552	0	0	0	2,144,552	0	0
1131	City Marshal	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,613,495	0	0	0	1,613,495	0	0
	Subtotal - City Court / Marshal							*3,758,047*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3,758,047*	*0*	*0*
1140	District Court-Judges	7	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	662,653	0	0	662,653	0	662,653
1138	District Attorney	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1138	Dist. Attor.-Repeat Offender	6	0.06	0.94	0.00	0.00	1.00	73,764	1,155,633	0	0	1,229,397	36,344	1,191,977
1400	Legal Department	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	398,011	339,047	0	0	737,058	(167,053)	171,994
1401	City Prosecutor	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	429,102	0	0	0	429,102	0	0
1151	Registrar of Voters	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	208,450	0	0	208,450	0	208,450
1155	Clerk of Court	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INFORMATION SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT														
2110	Record's Management	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	60,362	51,419	0	0	111,781	(25,335)	26,084
2163	Communications	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	80,498	68,573	0	0	149,071	(33,787)	34,786
2910	Info Svcs & Technology-CIO	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,804,437	2,388,965	0	0	5,193,402	(1,177,076)	1,211,889
POLICE DEPARTMENT														
3100	Administration	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	23,321,009	0	0	0	23,321,009	0	0
3120	Patrol	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,241,329	0	0	0	1,241,329	0	0
3130	Services	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,762,381	0	0	0	2,762,381	0	0
3131	ANC	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	16,062	0	0	0	16,062	0	0
3140	Criminal Investigation	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	465,228	0	0	0	465,228	0	0
FIRE DEPARTMENT														
4100	Administration	16	0.92	0.08	0.00	0.00	1.00	892,434	81,871	0	0	974,305	(40,339)	41,532
4131	Communications	16	0.92	0.08	0.00	0.00	1.00	836,656	76,754	0	0	913,410	(37,818)	38,936
4120	Emergency Operations	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	14,613,366	0	0	0	14,613,366	0	0
4121	HAZMAT	17	0.86	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.00	96,271	15,433	0	0	111,704	(7,604)	7,829
4132	Fire Prevention	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	858,804	0	0	0	858,804	0	0
4133	Training	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	621,801	0	0	0	621,801	0	0
4190	Parish wide Fire Protection	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	1,469,852	0	0	1,469,852	0	1,469,852
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT														
5100	Director's Office	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5121	Administration	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5122	Drainage	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.23		0	0	0	0		0	0
5122	Drainage	12				0.23	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5123	OP Engineering	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.23		0	0	0	0		0	0
5123	OP Engineering	12				0.23	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5124	Streets/Bridges	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5124	Streets/Bridges	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
5124	Streets/Bridges	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5132	Right of Way	13	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0	0	221,237	221,237	442,474	0	0
5133	Estimates & Administration	13	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.25	1.00	0	0	203,975	67,992	271,967	0	0
5134	Project Control	13	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.30	1.00	0	0	828,223	354,953	1,183,176	0	0
	Subtotal - CI Engineering							*0*	*0*	*1,253,435*	*644,182*	*1,897,617*	*0*	*0*
5141	Facility Maint-Admin	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	192,345	0	0	163,849	356,194	0	0
5142	Fac. Maint-Buildings	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	212,985	181,431	0	0	394,416	(89,394)	92,037
5143	City Hall Maint.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	375,255	319,662	0	0	694,917	(157,502)	162,160

Lafayette

Lafayette Consolidated Government
2013-14 Adopted Budget
Allocation Schedule Summary

10/09/13

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY 14 BUDGET					FY 14 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS					DEFICIT	Adj. Cost
			City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	Parish 105	Parish 105
5145	Courthouse Complex Maint	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5147	War Memorial Bldg Maint	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5144	Transit Operations	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5148	Chenier Center Maint.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	218,160	185,840	0	0	404,000	(91,566)	94,274
5149	Old Federal Courthouse Maint.	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	31,400	0	0	0	31,400	0	0
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	298,433	254,221	552,654	0	0
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	138,792	118,231	257,023	0	0
5911	Traffic Engineering Maint	19	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.28	1.00	456,832	0	0	181,390	638,222	0	0
5930	Traffic Signal Maint.	10	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.00	593,076	0	0	32,104	625,180	0	0
	Subtotal - Traffic							*1,049,908*	*0*	*437,226*	*585,945*	*2,073,079*	*0*	*0*
5940	Transit Operations	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT														
6120	Oper & Maint-Parish Capital	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT														
8100	Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	194,601	165,771	0	0	360,372	(81,678)	84,093
8100	Admin.-Social Programs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	360,690	307,254	0	0	667,944	(151,388)	155,866
8105	15th Judical District Drug Court	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	22,665	0	0	22,665	0	22,665
8121	Senior Center	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	204,053	173,823	0	0	377,876	(85,645)	88,178
8166	Program Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	54,571	46,487	0	0	101,058	1,992	48,479
PLANNING, ZONING, AND DEVELOPMENT														
5901	Development Review	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	277,475	0	0	236,368	513,843	0	0
OTHERS														
9100	Municipal Civil Service	14	0.65	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.00	293,073	158,208	0	0	451,281	(77,951)	80,257
9110	Police and Fire Civil Service	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	61,191	0	0	0	61,191	0	0
9130	LA Coop Ext Service	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	112,125	0	0	112,125	0	112,126
	TOTAL AS ALLOCATED							80,834,971	20,298,240	1,690,661	1,630,344	104,454,216	(5,658,987)	14,639,254

*Allocation Method

1 Budgeted Expenditures
2 Direct - City CIP/Special Fund
3 Direct - City Fund 101
4 Direct - Parish Fund 105
5 Direct - Parish Spc Rev Fund
6 Direct Assignment for Repeat Offender Program
7 Direct Charge
8 Population
9 # of Employees
10 Traffic Signals
11 # of Employees ex Utilities
12 Population (Parish Special)
13 Est % of Staff Time (5132)
14 # of Employees (Civil Svc)
15 AOC Contract Split
16 Fire Ops Respread
17 Hazmat Responses
18 Population (City/Parish Special)
19 Traffic Signs

COVERAGE OF PARISH DEFICIT

City Street Millage transferred to Parish-wide Street & Bridge Fund	(1,647,785)
PW Cost Transferred to Parish-wide Special Revenue Funds	6,105,453
Capital Improvements Budgeted in City from Parish-wide Special Rev Fds	1,262,618
TOTAL	5,720,286

Difference of $61,299 is due to increase in assessed valuation for the City Streets Millage.

Lafayette

Lafayette Consolidated Government
2014-15 Adopted Budget
Allocation Schedule Summary

10/17/14

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY 15 BUDGET					FY 15 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS					DEFICIT	Adj. Cost
			City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	Parish 105	Parish 105
FINANCE DEPARTMENT														
0100	Chief Financial Officer	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	531,555	76,040	0	0	607,595	(38,860)	37,180
0120	Accounting	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,550,447	221,796	0	0	1,772,243	(113,348)	108,448
0140	Budget Management	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	584,790	83,656	0	0	668,446	(42,752)	40,904
0150	Purchasing and Property Mgt	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	624,025	89,269	0	0	713,294	(45,620)	43,649
General Accounts														
0170	GA- Retirement Pol/Fire Pension	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	3,446,257	0	0	0	3,446,257	0	0
0170	GA- Health Insurance-Retirees	11	0.66	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00	585,860	305,369	0	0	891,229	(137,275)	168,094
0170	GA- Retirement - Tax Deduction	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	197,804	0	0	197,804	0	197,804
0170	GA- Utilities-Street Lighting Cost	7	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,800,000	7,900	0	0	1,807,900	0	7,900
0170	GA- Laf Parish Service Officer	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	40,608	0	0	40,608	0	40,608
0170	GA- AOC	15	0.65	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.00	374,537	201,674	0	0	576,211	(5,242)	196,432
0170	GA- OEP/Civil Defense	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	103,680	88,320	0	0	192,000	3,925	92,245
0170	GA- Recreation Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,010,368	1,712,535	0	0	3,722,903	(875,182)	837,353
0170	GA- Laf Science Museum Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	679,550	578,876	0	0	1,258,426	(295,831)	283,045
0170	GA- City Road&Bridge Millage	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,765,571	0	0	0	1,765,571	0	0
0170	GA- Planning/Zoning/Develop.	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	877,919	0	0	0	877,919	0	0
0170	GA- Transit Transfer	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,940,141	0	0	0	2,940,141	0	0
0170	GA- HPACC Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	261,467	222,732	0	0	484,199	(113,826)	108,906
0170	GA- Animal Control Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	611,718	521,093	0	0	1,132,811	(266,302)	254,791
0170	GA- Comb. Golf Courses Trans.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	30,550	26,024	0	0	56,574	(13,299)	12,725
0170	GA- Unemp & Workers Comp	11	0.66	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00	44,701	23,299	0	0	68,000	(11,907)	11,392
0170	GA- Coroner Transfer	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	577,654	0	0	577,654	0	577,654
0170	GA- Criminal Court Transfer	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	2,882,263	0	0	2,882,263	0	2,882,263
0170	GA- Other Internal Transfers	7	0.05	0.95	0.00	0.00	1.00	33,035	626,521	0	0	659,556	0	626,521
0170	GA- Allocation Transfer	7	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00							
0170	GA- Accrued Sick/Annual Leave	11	0.66	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,478,744	770,768	0	0	2,249,512	(368,594)	402,174
0170	GA- Contractual Services	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	15,579	13,271	0	0	28,850	(6,782)	6,489
0170	GA- Contractual Srvs-800 Mhz	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	54,000	46,000	0	0	100,000	(23,508)	22,492
0170	GA- Election Costs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	113,641	96,805	0	0	210,446	5,721	102,526
0170	GA- Insurance Premiums	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	64,932	55,313	0	0	120,245	(28,267)	27,046
0170	GA- Auditing Fees-Advisory Fees	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,350	1,150	0	0	2,500	(588)	562
0170	GA- Other City Cost	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,025,424	0	0	0	2,025,424	0	0
0170	GA- Cajundome Subsidy	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	270,000	230,000	0	0	500,000	(117,540)	112,460
0170	GA- National Guard	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	6,000
0170	GA- ARDD	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	22,158	0	0	22,158	0	22,158
0170	GA- Sheriff	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	36,000	0	0	36,000	0	36,000
0170	GA- School Board Tax Collection	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	65,500	0	0	65,500	0	65,500
0171	GA-Other: ULL Grant	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	18,900	16,100	0	0	35,000	715	16,815
0171	GA-Other: Dues and Licenses	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	23,085	19,665	0	0	42,750	(1,490)	18,175
0171	GA-Other: Duplicating Costs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	62,640	53,360	0	0	116,000	(27,269)	26,091
0171	GA-Other: Contr. Serv	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	31,320	26,680	0	0	58,000	(13,635)	13,045
0171	GA-Other: Govt. Relations	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	29,916	25,484	0	0	55,400	(145)	25,339
0171	GA-Other: Travel & Meetings	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	162	138	0	0	300	83	221
0171	GA-Other: Publication & Record.	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	23,000	0	0	23,000	0	23,000
0171	GA-Other: Printing and Binding	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,080	920	0	0	2,000	552	1,472
0171	GA-Other: Conventions	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,106	1,794	0	0	3,900	1,076	2,870
2180	Risk Management	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	293,120	249,694	0	0	542,814	(127,605)	122,089
ELECTED OFFICIALS														
1100	Council Office	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	927,609	790,185	0	0	1,717,794	(403,820)	386,365
1117	Justices/Peace & Constables	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	169,812	0	0	169,812	0	169,812
1200	President's Office	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	525,189	447,383	0	0	972,572	(228,633)	218,750
1210	CAO Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	171,937	146,464	0	0	318,401	(74,850)	71,614
1250	CAO-Emerg Oper & Security	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	73,154	62,316	0	0	135,470	(31,846)	30,470
1217	International Trade	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	223,070	190,023	0	0	413,093	(97,110)	92,913
1211	CAO-Small Business Support Svcs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	26,040	22,183	0	0	48,223	(11,336)	10,847

10/17/14

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	#	ALLOCATION % - FY 15 BUDGET City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	FY 15 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	DEFICIT Parish 105	Adj. Cost Parish 105
2161	CAO-Human Resources	9	0.74	0.26	0.00	0.00	1.00	472,819	168,067	0	0	640,886	(85,890)	82,177
1130	City Court	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,211,176	0	0	0	2,211,176	0	0
1131	City Marshal	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,578,041	0	0	0	1,578,041	0	0
	Subtotal - City Court / Marshal							*3,789,217*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3,789,217*	*0*	*0*
1140	District Court-Judges	7	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	677,193	0	0	677,193	0	677,193
1138	District Attorney	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1138	Dist. Attor.-Repeat Offender	6	0.06	0.94	0.00	0.00	1.00	75,380	1,180,946	0	0	1,256,326	38,522	1,219,468
1400	Legal Department	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	396,448	337,715	0	0	734,163	(172,587)	165,128
1401	City Prosecutor	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	441,966	0	0	0	441,966	0	0
1151	Registrar of Voters	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	209,886	0	0	209,886	0	209,886
1155	Clerk of Court	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INFORMATION SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT														
2110	Record's Management	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	61,494	52,384	0	0	113,878	(26,770)	25,614
2163	Communications	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	83,890	71,461	0	0	155,351	(36,520)	34,941
2910	Info Svcs & Technology-CIO	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,818,684	2,401,101	0	0	5,219,785	(1,227,070)	1,174,031
POLICE DEPARTMENT														
3100	Administration	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	22,775,864	0	0	0	22,775,864	0	0
3120	Patrol	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,057,346	0	0	0	1,057,346	0	0
3130	Services	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,779,187	0	0	0	2,779,187	0	0
3131	ANC	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	21,062	0	0	0	21,062	0	0
3140	Criminal Investigation	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	494,446	0	0	0	494,446	0	0
FIRE DEPARTMENT														
4100	Administration	16	0.92	0.08	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,165,674	95,184	0	0	1,260,858	(48,643)	46,541
4131	Communications	16	0.92	0.08	0.00	0.00	1.00	912,145	74,482	0	0	986,627	(38,054)	36,418
4120	Emergency Operations	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	16,738,158	0	0	0	16,738,158	0	0
4121	HAZMAT	17	0.86	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.00	108,621	17,412	0	0	126,033	(8,899)	8,513
4132	Fire Prevention	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	981,167	0	0	0	981,167	0	0
4133	Training	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	656,370	0	0	0	656,370	0	0
4190	Parish wide Fire Protection	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	1,491,939	0	0	1,491,939	0	1,491,939
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT														
5100	Director's Office	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5121	Administration	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5122	Drainage	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.23		0	0	0	0		0	0
5122	Drainage	12				0.23	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5123	OP Engineering	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.23		0	0	0	0		0	0
5123	OP Engineering	12				0.23	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5124	Streets/Bridges	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5124	Streets/Bridges	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	302,000	0	0	302,000	0	302,000
5124	Streets/Bridges	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5132	Right of Way	13	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0	0	225,974	225,974	451,948	0	0
5133	Estimates & Administration	13	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.25	1.00	0	0	209,622	69,874	279,496	0	0
5134	Project Control	13	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.30	1.00	0	0	837,851	359,079	1,196,930	0	0
	Subtotal - CI Engineering							*0*	*0*	*1,273,447*	*654,927*	*1,928,374*	*0*	*0*
5141	Facility Maint-Admin	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	193,123	0	0	164,513	357,636	0	0
5141	Facility Maint-Admin (Fd 105)	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	4,798	0	0	4,798	(2,452)	2,346
5142	Fac. Maint-Buildings	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	217,430	185,219	0	0	402,649	(94,655)	90,564
5143	City Hall Maint.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	399,919	340,672	0	0	740,591	(174,099)	166,573
5145	Courthouse Complex Maint	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5147	War Memorial Bldg Maint	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5144	Transit Operations	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5148	Chenier Center Maint.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	218,160	185,840	0	0	404,000	(94,973)	90,867
5149	Old Federal Courthouse Maint.	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	31,400	0	0	0	31,400	0	0
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	303,617	258,637	562,254	0	0
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	63,762	54,316	118,078	0	0

Lafayette

Lafayette Consolidated Government
2014-15 Adopted Budget
Allocation Schedule Summary

10/17/14

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY 15 BUDGET City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	FY 15 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	DEFICIT Parish 105	Adj. Cost Parish 105
5911	Traffic Engineering Maint	19	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.28	1.00	455,768	0	0	180,967	636,735	0	0
5930	Traffic Signal Maint.	10	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.00	646,302	0	0	34,985	681,287	0	0
	Subtotal - Traffic							*1,102,070*	*0*	*367,379*	*528,905*	*1,998,354*	*0*	*0*
5940	Transit Operations	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAFFIC & TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT														
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5911	Traffic Engineering Maint	19	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.28	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5930	Traffic Signal Maint.	10	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5901	DOTT-Planning	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5900	DOTT-Director's Office	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal - Traffic							*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
5940	Transit Operations	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT														
6120	Oper & Maint-Parish Capital	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	218,000	0	0	218,000	0	218,000
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT														
8100	Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	153,712	130,939	0	0	284,651	(66,916)	64,023
8100	Admin.-Social Programs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	360,690	307,254	0	0	667,944	(157,021)	150,233
8105	15th Judical District Drug Court	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8121	Senior Center	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	212,005	180,596	0	0	392,601	(92,293)	88,303
8166	Program Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	55,925	47,639	0	0	103,564	2,117	49,756
PLANNING, ZONING, AND DEVELOPMENT														
5901	Development Review	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	294,415	0	0	250,798	545,213	0	0
OTHERS														
9100	Municipal Civil Service	14	0.65	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.00	302,768	163,387	0	0	466,155	(83,495)	79,892
9110	Police and Fire Civil Service	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	61,635	0	0	0	61,635	0	0
9130	LA Coop Ext Service	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	124,300	0	0	124,300	0	124,301
	TOTAL AS ALLOCATED							84,722,357	21,040,015	1,640,826	1,599,142	109,002,341	(5,880,098)	15,159,918

*Allocation Method

1 Budgeted Expenditures
2 Direct - City CIP/Special Fund
3 Direct - City Fund 101
4 Direct - Parish Fund 105
5 Direct - Parish Spc Rev Fund
6 Direct Assignment for Repeat Offender Program
7 Direct Charge
8 Population
9 # of Employees
10 Traffic Signals
11 # of Employees ex Utilities
12 Population (Parish Special)
13 Est % of Staff Time (5132)
14 # of Employees (Civil Svc)
15 AOC Contract Split
16 Fire Ops Respread
17 Hazmat Responses
18 Population (City/Parish Special)
19 Traffic Signs

COVERAGE OF PARISH DEFICIT

City Street Millage transferred to Parish-wide Street & Bridge Fund	(1,765,571)
PW Cost Transferred to Parish-wide Special Revenue Funds	6,453,730
Capital Improvements Budgeted in City from Parish-wide Special Rev Fds	1,191,939
TOTAL	5,880,098

Lafayette

Lafayette Consolidated Government
2015-16 Adopted Budget
Allocation Schedule Summary

10/14/15

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY 16 BUDGET City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	FY 16 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	DEFICIT Parish 105	Adj. Cost Parish 105
FINANCE DEPARTMENT														
0100	Chief Financial Officer	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	521,561	74,611	0	0	596,172	(37,717)	36,894
0120	Accounting	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,588,051	227,175	0	0	1,815,226	(114,842)	112,333
0140	Budget Management	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	608,555	87,055	0	0	695,610	(44,008)	43,047
0150	Purchasing and Property Mgt	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	616,988	88,262	0	0	705,250	(44,618)	43,644
General Accounts														
0170	GA- Retirement Pol/Fire Pension	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	3,439,536	0	0	0	3,439,536	0	0
0170	GA- Health Insurance-Retirees	11	0.66	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00	606,915	316,472	0	0	923,387	(143,726)	172,746
0170	GA- Retirement - Tax Deduction	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	132,649	0	0	132,649	0	132,649
0170	GA- Utilities-Street Lighting Cost	7	0.98	0.02	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,770,000	37,900	0	0	1,807,900	0	37,900
0170	GA- Laf Parish Service Officer	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	41,827	0	0	41,827	0	41,827
0170	GA- AOC	15	0.65	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.00	419,208	225,727	0	0	644,935	(9,008)	216,719
0170	GA- OEP/Civil Defense	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	103,680	88,320	0	0	192,000	3,882	92,202
0170	GA- Recreation Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,039,787	1,737,597	0	0	3,777,384	(878,389)	859,208
0170	GA- Laf Science Museum Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	670,530	571,193	0	0	1,241,723	(288,749)	282,444
0170	GA- City Road&Bridge Millage	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,812,562	0	0	0	1,812,562	0	0
0170	GA- Planning/Zoning/Develop.	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0170	GA- Transit Transfer	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,907,948	0	0	0	2,907,948	0	0
0170	GA- HPACC Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	291,315	248,158	0	0	539,473	(125,449)	122,709
0170	GA- Animal Control Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0170	GA- Comb. Golf Courses Trans.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	134,746	114,783	0	0	249,529	(58,025)	56,758
0170	GA- Unemp & Workers Comp	11	0.66	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00	44,694	23,306	0	0	68,000	(11,781)	11,525
0170	GA- Coroner Transfer	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	614,402	0	0	614,402	0	614,402
0170	GA- Criminal Court Transfer	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	2,775,158	0	0	2,775,158	0	2,775,158
0170	GA- Other Internal Transfers	7	0.49	0.51	0.00	0.00	1.00	261,475	272,985	0	0	534,460	0	272,985
0170	GA- Allocation Transfer	7	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00							
0170	GA- Accrued Sick/Annual Leave	11	0.66	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,986,095	1,035,635	0	0	3,021,730	(512,549)	523,086
0170	GA- Contractual Services	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	15,579	13,271	0	0	28,850	(6,709)	6,562
0170	GA- Contractual Srvs-800 Mhz	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	54,000	46,000	0	0	100,000	(23,254)	22,746
0170	GA- Election Costs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	125,820	107,180	0	0	233,000	415	107,595
0170	GA- Insurance Premiums	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	82,557	70,327	0	0	152,884	(35,551)	34,776
0170	GA- Auditing Fees-Advisory Fees	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,350	1,150	0	0	2,500	(581)	569
0170	GA- Other City Cost	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	690,993	0	0	0	690,993	0	0
0170	GA- Cajundome Subsidy	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	270,000	230,000	0	0	500,000	(116,270)	113,730
0170	GA- National Guard	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	6,000
0170	GA- Other Parish Cost	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	138,711	0	0	138,711	0	138,711
0170	GA- Sheriff	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	38,500	0	0	38,500	0	38,500
0170	GA- School Board Tax Collection	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	65,500	0	0	65,500	0	65,500
0171	GA-Other: ULL Grant	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	18,900	16,100	0	0	35,000	708	16,808
0171	GA-Other: Dues and Licenses	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	23,085	19,665	0	0	42,750	(1,474)	18,191
0171	GA-Other: Duplicating Costs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	62,640	53,360	0	0	116,000	(26,975)	26,385
0171	GA-Other: Contr. Serv	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	17,820	15,180	0	0	33,000	(7,674)	7,506
0171	GA-Other: Govt. Relations	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	16,416	13,984	0	0	30,400	(6,968)	7,016
0171	GA-Other: Travel & Meetings	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	162	138	0	0	300	82	220
0171	GA-Other: Publication & Record.	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	23,000	0	0	23,000	0	23,000
0171	GA-Other: Printing and Binding	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,080	920	0	0	2,000	546	1,466
0171	GA-Other: Conventions	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,106	1,794	0	0	3,900	1,065	2,859
2180	Risk Management	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	345,736	294,515	0	0	640,251	(148,883)	145,632
ELECTED OFFICIALS														
1100	Council Office	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,210,922	1,031,527	0	0	2,242,449	(517,413)	514,114
1117	Justices/Peace & Constables	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	192,144	0	0	192,144	0	192,144
1200	President's Office	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	570,173	485,703	0	0	1,055,876	(227,664)	258,039
1210	CAO Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	174,070	148,282	0	0	322,352	(74,959)	73,323
1250	CAO-Emerg Oper & Security	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	73,521	62,629	0	0	136,150	(31,660)	30,969
1217	International Trade	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	233,201	198,652	0	0	431,853	(100,423)	98,229

10/14/15

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY 16 BUDGET City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	FY 16 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	DEFICIT Parish 105	Adj. Cost Parish 105
1211	CAO-Small Business Support Svcs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	27,281	23,239	0	0	50,520	(11,748)	11,491
2161	CAO-Human Resources	9	0.74	0.26	0.00	0.00	1.00	502,453	178,665	0	0	681,118	(90,319)	88,346
1130	City Court	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,336,010	0	0	0	2,336,010	0	0
1131	City Marshal	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,718,658	0	0	0	1,718,658	0	0
	Subtotal - City Court / Marshal							*4,054,668*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*4,054,668*	*0*	*0*
1140	District Court-Judges	7	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	696,908	0	0	696,908	0	696,908
1138	District Attorney	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1138	Dist. Attor.-Repeat Offender	6	0.06	0.94	0.00	0.00	1.00	70,770	1,108,727	0	0	1,179,497	35,776	1,144,503
1400	Legal Department	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	396,448	337,715	0	0	734,163	(170,722)	166,993
1401	City Prosecutor	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	445,524	0	0	0	445,524	0	0
1151	Registrar of Voters	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	200,289	0	0	200,289	0	200,289
1155	Clerk of Court	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INFORMATION SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT														
2110	Record's Management	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	62,162	52,953	0	0	115,115	(26,769)	26,184
2163	Communications	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	82,096	69,934	0	0	152,030	(35,353)	34,581
2910	Info Svcs & Technology-CIO	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,994,636	2,550,986	0	0	5,545,622	(1,289,573)	1,261,413
POLICE DEPARTMENT														
3100	Administration	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	24,045,543	0	0	0	24,045,543	0	0
3120	Patrol	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,276,773	0	0	0	1,276,773	0	0
3130	Services	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	3,698,666	0	0	0	3,698,666	0	0
3131	ANC	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	22,917	0	0	0	22,917	0	0
3140	Criminal Investigation	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	500,726	0	0	0	500,726	0	0
FIRE DEPARTMENT														
4100	Administration	16	0.91	0.09	0.00	0.00	1.00	629,013	59,154	0	0	688,167	(29,903)	29,251
4131	Communications	16	0.91	0.09	0.00	0.00	1.00	978,256	91,997	0	0	1,070,253	(46,507)	45,490
4120	Emergency Operations	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	17,992,061	0	0	0	17,992,061	0	0
4121	HAZMAT	17	0.86	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.00	116,536	18,681	0	0	135,217	(9,444)	9,237
4132	Fire Prevention	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,062,203	0	0	0	1,062,203	0	0
4133	Training	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	719,386	0	0	0	719,386	0	0
4190	Parish wide Fire Protection	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	1,851,838	0	0	1,851,838	0	1,851,838
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT														
5100	Director's Office	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5121	Administration	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5122	Drainage	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.23		0	0	0	0		0	0
5122	Drainage	12				0.23	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5123	OP Engineering	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.23		0	0	0	0		0	0
5123	OP Engineering	12				0.23	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5124	Streets/Bridges	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5124	Streets/Bridges	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	212,000	0	0	212,000	0	212,000
5124	Streets/Bridges	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5132	Right of Way	13	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0	0	220,369	220,369	440,737	0	0
5133	Estimates & Administration	13	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.25	1.00	0	0	219,817	73,272	293,089	0	0
5134	Project Control	13	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.30	1.00	0	0	923,137	395,630	1,318,767	0	0
	Subtotal - CI Engineering							*0*	*0*	*1,363,322*	*689,271*	*2,052,593*	*0*	*0*
5141	Facility Maint-Admin	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	214,565	0	0	182,777	397,342	0	0
5141	Facility Maint-Admin (Fd 105)	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5142	Fac. Maint-Buildings	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	226,712	193,125	0	0	419,837	(97,628)	95,497
5143	City Hall Maint.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	400,474	341,144	0	0	741,618	(172,455)	168,689
5145	Courthouse Complex Maint	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5147	War Memorial Bldg Maint	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5144	Transit Operations	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5148	Chenier Center Maint.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	229,500	195,500	0	0	425,000	(98,829)	96,671
5149	Old Federal Courthouse Maint.	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	31,400	0	0	0	31,400	0	0

Lafayette

Lafayette Consolidated Government

2020-21 Adopted

Allocation Schedule Summary

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION		ALLOCATION % - FY 21 ADOPTED CITY 101	PARISH 105	CITY CIP/ Spec	PARISH Spec Rev	TOTAL	FY 21 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS CITY 101	PARISH 105	CITY CIP/ Spec	PARISH Spec Rev	TOTAL
FINANCE & MANAGEMENT												
0100	Chief Financial Officer	1	0.80	0.20	-	-	1.00	480,709	122,363	-	-	603,072
0120	Accounting	1	0.80	0.20	-	-	1.00	1,549,164	394,335	-	-	1,943,499
0140	Budget Management	1	0.80	0.20	-	-	1.00	478,255	121,739	-	-	599,994
0150	Purchasing and Property Mgt	1	0.80	0.20	-	-	1.00	566,392	144,174	-	-	710,566
0170	Gen'l Accts: Retirement - Pol & Fire Pension	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	450,719	-	-	-	450,719
0170	Gen'l Accts: Health Insurance-Retirees	5	0.92	0.08	-	-	1.00	447,090	41,112	-	-	488,202
0170	Gen'l Accts: Retirement - Tax Deduction	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	148,339	-	-	148,339
0170	Gen'l Accts: Utilities-Street Lighting Cost	5	0.98	0.02	-	-	1.00	1,675,000	38,000	-	-	1,713,000
0170	Gen'l Accts: Laf Parish Service Officer	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	41,827	-	-	41,827
0170	Gen'l Accts: AOC - City	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	336,468	-	-	-	336,468
0170	Gen'l Accts: AOC - Parish	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	226,472	-	-	226,472
0170	Gen'l Accts: OEP/Civil Defense	5	0.50	0.50	-	-	1.00	62,375	62,375	-	-	124,750
0170	Gen'l Accts: Recreation Transfer	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	1,011,446	-	-	-	1,011,446
0170	Gen'l Accts: Laf Science Museum Transfer	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	467,765	-	-	-	467,765
0170	Gen'l Accts: City Road & Bridge Millage	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	2,079,936	-	-	-	2,079,936
0170	Gen'l Accts: Transit Transfer	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	898,313	-	-	-	898,313
0170	Gen'l Accts: HPACC Transfer	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	385,778	-	-	-	385,778
0170	Gen'l Accts: Combined Golf Courses Trans.	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	7,136	-	-	-	7,136
0170	Gen'l Accts: Parking Program Transfer	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	60,497	-	-	-	60,497
0170	Gen'l Accts: Dev & Planning Transfer	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	713,196	190,200	-	-	903,396
0170	Gen'l Accts: Dev & Planning Transfer - Planning	17	0.79	-	-	0.21	1.00	532,081	-	-	141,899	673,980
0170	Gen'l Accts: City Capital Transfer	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	1,150,000	-	-	-	1,150,000
0170	Gen'l Accts: Fire Pension Fund Transfer	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	493,900	-	-	-	493,900
0170	Gen'l Accts: Police Pension Fund Transfer	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	463,700	-	-	-	463,700
0170	Gen'l Accts: Unemp Comp Transfer	3	0.64	0.36	-	-	1.00	41,705	23,295	-	-	65,000
0170	Gen'l Accts: Coroner Transfer	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	644,427	-	-	644,427
0170	Gen'l Accts: Other Internal Transfers	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	333,001	-	-	333,001
0170	Gen'l Accts: Laf Parish CJC - City	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	834	-	-	-	834
0170	Gen'l Accts: Laf Parish CJC - Parish	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	834	-	-	834
0170	Gen'l Accts: Assessor Software Maint - City	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	3,733	-	-	-	3,733
0170	Gen'l Accts: Assessor Software Maint - Parish	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	75,000	-	-	75,000
0170	Gen'l Accts: Contractual Services	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	14,280	3,808	-	-	18,088
0170	Gen'l Accts: Contractual Srvs-800 Mhz Mtc	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	19,737	5,263	-	-	25,000
0170	Gen'l Accts: 311/Citizen Support	10	0.84	0.16	-	-	1.00	64,328	12,262	-	-	76,590
0170	Gen'l Accts: Election Costs	5	0.50	0.50	-	-	1.00	50,000	50,000	-	-	100,000
0170	Gen'l Accts: Insurance Premiums	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	146,999	39,203	-	-	186,202
0170	Gen'l Accts: Auditing Fees-Advisory Fees	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	987	263	-	-	1,250
0170	Gen'l Accts: Cajundome Subsidy	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
0170	Gen'l Accts: Sheriff	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	48,085	-	-	48,085
0170	Gen'l Accts: School Board Tax Collection	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	50,500	-	-	50,500
0171	Gen'l Accts-Other: ULL Grant	5	0.33	0.67	-	-	1.00	8,750	17,500	-	-	26,250
0171	Gen'l Accts-Other: Dues and Licenses	5	0.43	0.57	-	-	1.00	12,850	16,750	-	-	29,600
0171	Gen'l Accts-Other: Duplicating Costs	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	25,923	6,913	-	-	32,836
0171	Gen'l Accts-Other: Contractual Serv	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	10,876	2,900	-	-	13,776
0171	Gen'l Accts-Other: Governmental Relations	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	39,631	10,569	-	-	50,200
0171	Gen'l Accts-Other: Pub & Record - Jury Pool	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	10,400	-	-	10,400
0171	Gen'l Accts-Other: Printing and Binding	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	628	167	-	-	795
0171	Gen'l Accts-Other: Conventions	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	3,099	826	-	-	3,925
2180	Risk Management	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	262,516	70,010	-	-	332,526
ELECTED OFFICIALS												
1100	Council Office	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	654,872	174,646	-	-	829,518
1101	Council Office - City	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	218,000	-	-	-	218,000
1102	Council Office - Parish	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	229,436	-	-	229,436
1117	Justices/Peace & Constables	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	197,292	-	-	197,292
1200	Mayor-President's Office	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	758,901	202,389	-	-	961,290
1210	CAO Administration	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	277,998	74,138	-	-	352,136
1217	International Trade	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	348,425	92,921	-	-	441,346
1211	CAO-Small Business Support Svcs	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	40,847	10,894	-	-	51,741
2161	CAO-Human Resources	7	0.73	0.27	-	-	1.00	546,453	200,885	-	-	747,338
2163	Communications/311	10	0.84	0.16	-	-	1.00	195,559	37,277	-	-	232,836
1130	City Court	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	2,553,719	-	-	-	2,553,719
1130	City Court	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	71,400	-	-	71,400
1131	City Marshal	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	2,094,124	-	-	-	2,094,124
1131	City Marshal	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	39,601	-	-	39,601
	Subtotal - City Court / Marshal							*4,647,843*	*111,001*	-	-	*4,758,844*
1140	District Court-Judges	5	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	1,659,511	-	-	1,659,511
1138	District Attorney	9	0.03	0.97	-	-	1.00	71,925	2,325,589	-	-	2,397,514
1400	Legal Department	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	1,266,976	337,887	-	-	1,604,863
1401	City Prosecutor	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	427,995	-	-	-	427,995
1151	Registrar of Voters	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	231,725	-	-	231,725

Lafayette

Lafayette Consolidated Government

2020-21 Adopted

Allocation Schedule Summary

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY 21 ADOPTED CITY 101	PARISH 105	CITY CIP/ Spec	PARISH Spec Rev	TOTAL	FY 21 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS CITY 101	PARISH 105	CITY CIP/ Spec	PARISH Spec Rev	TOTAL
INFORMATION SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT												
2110	Record's Management	10	0.84	0.16	-	-	1.00	99,888	19,041	-	-	118,929
2910	Info Svcs & Technology-CIO	10	0.84	0.16	-	-	1.00	5,013,742	955,711	-	-	5,969,453
POLICE DEPARTMENT												
3100	Administration	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	31,402,358	-	-	-	31,402,358
3120	Patrol	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	1,310,905	-	-	-	1,310,905
3130	Services	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	4,475,278	-	-	-	4,475,278
3140	Criminal Investigation	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	706,522	-	-	-	706,522
FIRE DEPARTMENT												
4100	Administration	11	0.94	0.06	-	-	1.00	830,491	48,833	-	-	879,324
4131	Communications	11	0.94	0.06	-	-	1.00	1,215,119	71,449	-	-	1,286,568
4120	Emergency Operations	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	23,026,119	-	-	-	23,026,119
4121	HAZMAT	12	0.74	0.26	-	-	1.00	119,623	42,723	-	-	162,346
4132	Fire Prevention	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	1,212,729	-	-	-	1,212,729
4133	Training	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	859,681	-	-	-	859,681
4190	Parish wide Fire Protection	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	1,440,109	-	-	1,440,109
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT												
5131	Engineering, Design & Dev	13	-	-	0.80	0.20	1.00	-	-	1,011,647	252,912	1,264,559
5132	Right of Way	14	-	-	0.80	0.20	1.00	-	-	435,936	108,984	544,920
5133	Estimates & Administration	15	-	-	0.80	0.20	1.00	-	-	243,401	60,850	304,251
5134	Project Control	16	-	-	0.80	0.20	1.00	-	-	1,203,587	300,897	1,504,484
5141	Facility Maint-Admin	17	0.79	-	-	0.21	1.00	313,771	-	-	83,679	397,450
5142	Facility Maint-Buildings	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	372,181	99,256	-	-	471,437
5143	City Hall Maint.	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	530,845	141,570	-	-	672,415
5148	Chenier Center Maint.	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	258,765	69,009	-	-	327,774
TRAFFIC, ROAD & BRIDGE DEPARTMENT												
5124	Streets/Bridges	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	23,760	-	-	-	23,760
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	-	-	0.79	0.21	1.00	-	-	428,679	114,324	543,003
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	-	-	0.79	0.21	1.00	-	-	59,656	15,910	75,566
5911	Traffic Engineering Maint	19	0.67	-	-	0.33	1.00	489,377	-	-	239,042	728,419
5930	Traffic Signal Maint.	24	0.99	-	-	0.01	1.00	965,513	-	-	9,420	974,933
PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT												
6120	Oper & Maint-Parish Capital	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT												
8100	Administration	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	233,001	62,139	-	-	295,140
8100	Admin - External Grants	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	149,719	-	-	-	149,719
8100	Admin - ACA	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	257,680	-	-	-	257,680
8120	Counseling Services	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	12,585	3,356	-	-	15,941
8121	Senior Center	6	0.79	0.21	-	-	1.00	116,915	31,180	-	-	148,095
8166	Program Administration	5	0.59	0.41	-	-	1.00	95,136	65,174	-	-	160,310
DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING												
5901	Planning	21	0.52	-	-	0.48	1.00	22,864	-	-	21,419	44,283
9035	Alcohol & Noise Control	25	0.93	0.07	-	-	1.00	324,018	25,018	-	-	349,036
OTHERS												
9100	Municipal Civil Service	22	0.63	0.37	-	-	1.00	319,772	191,837	-	-	511,609
9110	Police and Fire Civil Service	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	67,741	-	-	-	67,741
9130	LA Coop Ext Service	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	121,253	-	-	121,253
	TOTAL AS ALLOCATED							99,798,688	12,226,162	3,382,907	1,349,334	116,757,091

*	Allocation Method
1	Budgeted Expenditures
2	Direct - City Fund 101
3	# of Employees ex Utilities
4	Direct - Parish Fund 105
5	Direct Charge
6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue
7	# of Employees
8	Direct - Parish Spc Rev Fund
9	Direct Assignment for Repeat Offender Program
10	Non-Dedicated Sales Taxes

Lafayette

Lafayette Consolidated Government
2015-16 Adopted Budget
Allocation Schedule Summary

10/14/15

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY16 BUDGET City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	FY16 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	DEFICIT Parish 105	Adj. Cost Parish 105
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	354,211	301,735	655,946	0	0
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	36,801	31,349	68,150	0	0
5911	Traffic Engineering Maint	19	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.28	1.00	460,586	0	0	182,880	643,466	0	0
5930	Traffic Signal Maint.	10	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.00	647,538	0	0	35,052	682,590	0	0
	Subtotal - Traffic							*1,108,124*	*0*	*391,012*	*551,016*	*2,050,152*	*0*	*0*
5940	Transit Operations	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT														
6120	Oper & Maint-Parish Capital	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	368,000	0	0	368,000	0	368,000
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT														
8100	Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	114,693	97,701	0	0	212,394	(49,390)	48,311
8100	Admin.-Social Programs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	433,050	368,894	0	0	801,944	(186,483)	182,411
8105	15th Judical District Drug Court	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8120	Counseling Services	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	11,340	9,660	0	0	21,000	(4,883)	4,777
8121	Senior Center	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	218,797	186,382	0	0	405,179	(94,220)	92,162
8166	Program Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	56,906	48,476	0	0	105,382	2,131	50,607
8181	Arts & Culture-Admin	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8182	Arts & Culture-HPACC	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8183	Arts & Culture - Museum	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8184	Arts & Culture - Nature Station	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8185	Arts & Culture-Maint	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PLANNING, ZONING, AND DEVELOPMENT														
5901	Development Review	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	231,358	0	0	197,082	428,440	0	0
OTHERS														
9100	Municipal Civil Service	14	0.65	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.00	315,424	170,287	0	0	485,711	(86,080)	84,207
9110	Police and Fire Civil Service	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	61,878	0	0	0	61,878	0	0
9130	LA Coop Ext Service	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	146,294	0	0	146,294	0	146,295
	TOTAL AS ALLOCATED							87,146,115	21,565,996	1,754,334	1,620,147	112,086,592	(6,051,020)	15,514,977

*Allocation Method

1 Budgeted Expenditures
2 Direct - City CIP/Special Fund
3 Direct - City Fund 101
4 Direct - Parish Fund 105
5 Direct - Parish Spc Rev Fund
6 Direct Assignment for Repeat Offender Program
7 Direct Charge
8 Population
9 # of Employees
10 Traffic Signals
11 # of Employees ex Utilities
12 Population (Parish Special)
13 Est % of Staff Time (5132)
14 # of Employees (Civil Svc)
15 AOC Contract Split
16 Fire Ops Respread
17 Hazmat Responses
18 Population (City/Parish Special)
19 Traffic Signs

COVERAGE OF PARISH DEFICIT

City Street Millage transferred to Parish-wide Street & Bridge Fund	(1,812,562)
PW Cost Transferred to Parish-wide Special Revenue Funds	6,815,775
Capital Improvements Budgeted in City from Parish-wide Special Rev Fds	1,047,807
TOTAL	6,051,020

2020-2021 Cost Allocation Tables

		Code	Explanation	City 101	Parish 105	City Spec	Parish Spec	City 101	Parish 105	City Spec	Parish Spec	TOTAL
Finance and Management	Dev&P Transfer	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$713,198	$190,200			$903,396
Finance and Management	Dev&P Transfer - Planning	17	(SP) Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Rever	79%			21%	$532,081			$141,899	$673,980
Finance and Management	Contractual Services	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$14,280	$3,808			$18,088
Finance and Management	Contractual Srvs-800MHZ	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$19,737	$5,263			$25,000
Finance and Management	311/Citizen Support	10	Non-Dedicated Sales Tax	84%	16%			$64,328	$12,262			$76,590
Finance and Management	Insurance Premiums	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$146,999	$39,203			$186,202
Finance and Management	Auditing Fees - Advisory Fees	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$987	$263			$1,250
Finance and Management	Duplicating Costs	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$25,923	$6,913			$32,836
Finance and Management	Contractual Serv	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$10,876	$2,900			$13,776
Finance and Management	Governmental Relations	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$39,631	$10,569			$50,200
Finance and Management	Printing Binding	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$628	$167			$795
Finance and Management	Conventions	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$262,516	$70,010			$332,526
Elected Officials	Council Office	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$654,872	$174,646			$829,518
Elected Officials	Mayor-President Office	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$758,901	$202,389			$961,290
Elected Officials	CAO Administration	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$277,998	$74,138			$352,136
Elected Officials	International Trade	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$348,425	$92,921			$441,346
Elected Officials	Small Business Support Svcs	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$40,847	$10,894			$51,741
Elected Officials	Communications/311	10	Non-Dedicated Sales Tax	84%	16%			$195,559	$37,277			$232,836
Elected Officials	Legal Department	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$1,266,976	$337,887			$1,604,863
Information Services and Tech I	Records Management	10	Non-Dedicated Sales Tax	84%	16%			$99,888	$19,041			$118,929
Information Services and Tech I	Info Svcs & Technology-CIO	10	Non-Dedicated Sales Tax	84%	16%			$5,013,742	$955,711			$5,969,453
Public Works Department	Engineering, Design, Dev	13	Estimated % of Staff Time			80%	20%			$1,011,647	$252,912	$1,264,559
Public Works Department	Right of Way	14	Estimated % of Staff Time			80%	20%			$435,936	$108,984	$544,920
Public Works Department	Estimates & Administration	15	Estimated % of Staff Time			80%	20%			$243,401	$60,850	$304,251
Public Works Department	Project Control	16	Estimated % of Staff Time			80%	20%			$1,203,587	$300,897	$1,504,484
Public Works Department	Facility Maint-Admin	17	(SP) Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Rever	79%			21%	$313,771			$83,679	$397,450
Public Works Department	Facility Maint-Buildings	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$372,181	$99,256			$471,437
Public Works Department	City Hall Maint.	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$530,845	$141,570			$672,415
Public Works Department	Chenier Center Maint.	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$258,765	$69,009			$327,774
Traffic,Road & Bridge Dept	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	(SC-SP) Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue			79%	21%			$428,679	$114,324	$543,003
Traffic,Road & Bridge Dept	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	(SC-SP) Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue			79%	21%			$59,656	$15,910	$75,566
Community Development	Administration	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$233,001	$62,139			$295,140
Community Development	Counseling Services	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$12,585	$3,356			$15,941
Community Development	Senior Center	6	Non-Dedicated Ad Valorem and Sales Tax Revenue	79%	21%			$116,915	$31,180			$148,095
								$12,326,453	$2,652,972	$3,382,906	$1,079,455	$19,441,786

	City Total	Parish Total	TOTAL	
	$15,709,359	$3,732,427	$19,441,786	
	80.8%	19.2%		
Plug In	52%	48%	<-Parish %	
	$10,109,729	$9,332,057		
			DIFFERENCE FROM 2021 Actual	
			Parish would pay	$5,599,630 MORE

Lafayette
CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

Internal Memorandum

City-Parish President's Office
(1200)

TO: Jared Bellard, Council Chair

DATE: July 23, 2012

FROM: Joey Durel

SUBJECT: **Budget Message, FY 2012-2013**

I am pleased to submit to you a balanced budget for fiscal year 2012-1013. The City of Lafayette has continued to see a strong recovery in retail sales, which has helped to provide some stability in the months following the recession. Yet, we have seen no relief in the cost of running our government and that negatively impacts the City General Fund. This is seen in rising fuel and transportation expenses, health care, and benefits for more than 2,000 employees. This year's budget is going to be the most difficult we have had to deal with since I took office in 2004.

We face the same challenges our local businesses face every day; however, unlike a business, we do not have the ability to "raise prices" to keep up with rising costs or increasing demands from our "customers," or any other factors that strain our budget. Like the private sector, an increase in the number of customers alone does not help us keep up with inflation or rising costs. We also do not have the ability to control some of the major expenses that we legally must fund, including pension shortfalls that we have been mandated to help fix.

Use of Fund Balance Reversed

Despite these difficulties, we are submitting a budget that is based on money available and reverses the practice of dipping into our reserve account, something we must discontinue. For the past several years we were able to utilize our "rainy day fund" to help us weather the storm of the recession. This allowed us to prevent a devastating impact on public service, such as many other cities have faced. At the conclusion of this budget year, we project a total fund balance in the City General Fund of approximately $10.5 million.

Employee Pay Increases Not Funded

Once again, our employees are being asked to sacrifice in order to help us work with a realistic budget, and for the second consecutive budget year, no funding is included for employee pay increases. We all recognize they are our greatest asset, but we also accept that we have to operate within our means, much like the private sector. A few years ago,

when the private sector was doing without pay increases for employees, and in some cases laying off people, the council approved a very generous, market-based pay plan that made our employees' wages more competitive. If we had not done that, we would not have been able to fill critical positions of those who do the work that the people of Lafayette expect this government to provide.

Vacant Positions Eliminated, Hiring Freeze to Continue

Furthermore, this budget recommends the elimination of more than 80 *unfilled* positions, which saves millions of dollars and essentially converts the hiring freeze I ordered last budget year to hard cuts. To this point, we have been able to avoid layoffs of LCG employees. I am also directing CAO Dee Stanley to continue the hiring freeze through this coming budget year, with only the most necessary positions being filled.

Abolition of Department of Administrative Services

Earlier this year, Director of Administrative Services Gail Smith retired after a career dedicated to public service. I want to personally thank Gail for joining my administration on the very first day in January of 2004. We all thank her for her unselfish contributions to LCG and wish her well in her retirement.

After meeting with CAO Dee Stanley, Civil Service Director Mike Sands, CFO Lorrie Toups and others, I am recommending the abolition of the Department of Administrative Services with a savings in excess of $100,000 per year. Consequently, I have recommended the following departmental reorganization, which will require your approval, as well as approval of the Civil Service Board:

Office of the Chief Administrative Officer

- Will assume supervision of Human Resources Division
- Will assume supervision of Workforce Investment Board Section

Department of Finance

- Will assume supervision of Risk Management Division and Group Insurance Section
- Director's executive secretary will laterally transfer to Finance from Administrative Services.

Department of Information Services and Technology

- Will assume supervision of Records Management Division
- Will assume supervision of Printing and Communications Sections

Department of Administrative Services (abolished)

- Position of Director abolished
- Position of Director's executive secretary laterally transferred to Department of Finance
- Remaining 40 positions reorganized as reflected above

5-year City CIP

Because of another strong retail sales year, the funding available for capital projects after existing debt service is satisfied, is approximately $18 million. I am recommending the inclusion of a bond sale of approximately $15 million to fund major capital projects ($11.4 million for streets and $3.6 million for drainage) this coming year.

This budget also includes a Pay-As-You-Go (cash) program of approximately $19 million. This includes departmental capital of approximately $5 million; funding for streets, drainage, and sidewalk improvements of $6.2 million; improvements to and maintenance of public buildings of $2.5 million; recreation and parks $700,000.

Included in PAYG capital:

Information Services and Technology	$1,000,000
Construction of new Fire Station #14	$1,300,000
Urban Asphalt Overlay/Reconstruction	$2,000,000
Roundabout Construction (2)	$1,900,000
Marked Police Units (30)	$1,000,000
Unmarked Police Units (11)	$ 242,000

City/Parish Allocation

When consolidation took place, all employees of the "parish" were absorbed into the city and became municipal employees, most with civil service classification. The equipment worth salvaging, previously owned solely by the "parish" became LCG equipment. Because of the poor condition of most of this equipment and an insufficient labor force to fully meet the needs of the "parish," this burden fell to the City of Lafayette's resources. Nearly all equipment purchased since then has been purchased with city funds. To account for the fiscal impact of this plan under the "consolidated umbrella" of government, all work outside of the city, done with predominantly city resources, is then reimbursed by parish funds. You see it each year in the budget as the "allocation" of expenses.

A firm with experience in determining this allocation is retained to research and issue the report. It also includes the allocation of expenses to the parish for administrative work and the work of elected officials, including the City-Parish President, the Chief Administrative Officer (who also serves as the Parish CAO) and the Chief Financial Officer (who also

serves as the Parish CFO). Simply put, the Parish of Lafayette is invoiced for the services it receives from the city. The LCG Home Rule Charter clearly indicates that the City of Lafayette still exists as a legally, separate entity, as does the parish side of government.

In recent years, we have experienced a "perfect storm" of information that has caused this allocation to be looked at differently. The recent Charter Commission hearings put a spotlight on consolidation and some of its known problems, which are not easily corrected. Separately, we had begun to question some of the findings of the company that had been hired to perform the Lafayette allocation analysis. Our allocation numbers were remaining constant from year to year and the in-depth analysis they were performing on an annual basis raised questions. While "objective" in numbers and calculations, it must be pointed out that this is a very "subjective" process. These discussions had begun before the Charter Commission was formed, and it was later determined that we needed to hire another company that would put more analytical work into developing a more accurate accounting of resources.

In this new analysis (which is still underway and subject to revision), I believe the starting point for a proper allocation has to be population. The City of Lafayette makes up 54% of the total parish population, meaning 46% of the population resides outside the city. My position and my office should therefore be allocated at that percentage. In contrast, historically my office has a budgeted allocation of 84% city, 16% parish. These numbers are true of all administrative offices, including the office of the CAO, Finance, IS&T, etc. There are obvious exceptions to this starting point, such as The Lafayette (City) Utilities System, the Lafayette (City) Fire Department and Lafayette (City) Police Department, which are close to being 100% city departments. The Public Works Department has historically been funded with an allocation that ranged from 30%-40% from the parish, but current estimates indicate that DPW is spending approximately 60% of its manpower and equipment resources outside of the city.

It is important to take a step back to reflect on the big picture on this issue. Except in rare circumstances, it is illegal to spend city tax dollars outside of a city, and that is the very reason an allocation plan was developed and an **accurate** allocation plan is a necessity. Therefore, the problem is that since 1996, the city has been subsidizing parish work. What we believe to be a serious inequity in funding allocations has existed for over 16 years.

All administrative offices should reflect the population breakdown of the parish since the whole parish votes for our City-Parish Government. The parish side of government benefits from what we have, because it benefits from all of these positions for a fraction of what it would cost if funding were provided 100% by Parish Government. It simply would not be possible for the Parish of Lafayette to fund its own executive and administrative branches of government for 16% of the expenses of today's budget.

Moving Forward

It is time to face this reality and deal with it fairly and properly. It is time to realize that our structure has made us complacent, and we have been falsely disguising the inevitable. We cannot (I wish we could) pass this on to the future. The future is now.

Here is the ugly truth. When we properly allocate the cost to the parish, the Parish General Fund Reserve Account is reduced to less than zero. Meaning, the parish owes the city (a legal entity) money for these services. The only way to keep that fund from being zero is to deliberately leave money in it, money that belongs to the city (I don't know that this is even legal). We have done so this year, showing it as a shortage or deficit in the City-Parish allocation.

However, this is not a long-term solution. The needs of the City of Lafayette are many. They include the need to hire additional firefighters to protect our Class 2 insurance rating and the need to hire additional police officers to keep pace with our population growth and the battle against crime. This imbalance, therefore, cannot continue. It may be that this "misallocation" has caused city taxpayers to incorrectly subsidize the parish side of government tens of millions of dollars since 1996. I don't think it is realistic to expect that the parish will ever be able to pay that back. But, it is time for the bleeding to stop and it is time to face the realities that we must face together.

As I said, it took a "perfect storm" of information to bring it all to the forefront. While providing efficiencies of operation that have helped the parish through troubled financial difficulties, consolidation has simply delayed a problem that existed on the final day that both governments existed separately. There is insufficient funding to sustain parish operations and something other than a distorted allocation process must be done to correct it. In the short term, it is obvious that the parish will have to begin to operate within its means. This means we will have to reduce the number of crews in the Department of Public Works doing work outside of the city. It will have other consequences as well.

There are solutions, but we have to get all of the facts and drill down into all the details; we have to deal with the truth. Only then can we propose solutions. To that end, I intend to ask a few knowledgeable people to help us find those answers. It is going to be a group that will advise me on what I should bring to this council for discussion and possible action. We cannot let this drag on any longer, so it will be an intense, fast moving process.

I cannot begin to tell you the anguish it gives me to be the bearer of such negative findings. But, this is what the people who voted us into office expect of us as leaders, and we cannot be the politicians who "kick the can down the road" so future elected officials are forced to deal with today's problems.

We will work through it. And, we will propose solutions before my term is over and I hope some answers will come before the next budget year. It will not be easy, not for us as

elected officials and not for the people of Lafayette. We cannot spend time pointing fingers backwards. We must face forward and meet this challenge head on. I hope you will help us do just that.

Again, I thank CFO Lorrie Toups and the entire budget staff, CAO Dee Stanley, and the department directors for their hard work and long hours in preparing this proposed budget.

Sincerely,

L.J. "Joey" Durel, Jr.

cc: Council members through Norma Dugas_____
CAO Dee Stanley
CFO Lorrie Toups
Department directors

Lafayette
CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

Internal Memorandum

City-Parish President's Office
(1200)

TO: Brandon Shelvin, Council Chair

DATE: July 25, 2013

FROM: Joey Durel

SUBJECT: Budget Message, FY 2013-2014

I am pleased to submit to you a balanced budget for fiscal year 2013-2014, my 10th since taking office. It has been a tremendous year for our economy with a very optimistic outlook for the coming fiscal year. The City of Lafayette continues to see strong retail sales, which was recently recognized by Standard & Poor's when it assigned an "AA" rating to our most recent sales tax bonds. In its rationale for the rating, S&P recognizes Lafayette's "role as a regional retail trade and economic center, (as well as a) deep and diverse sales tax base that has shown relative resilience through a national economic downturn." This independent review of our community's strengths also points to diversity in "the nature of jobs available to residents, per-capita median household incomes were, in (S&P's) opinion, a good 122% and 104% of the state and national levels, respectively." This is also shown in the local unemployment rate (4%), which remains well below state and national levels.

It is this economic resiliency, coupled with the tough fiscal decisions we all made during our last two budget cycles that have helped Lafayette Consolidated Government significantly return general fund balance reserves to a much stronger position than we have seen in years. **We are doing what we expect our constituents to do at their homes or businesses and we are not spending more money than we are receiving.**

Use of Fund Balance Reversed (Again)

At the conclusion of this fiscal year, we project a fund balance in the City of Lafayette's general fund of $18,500,000. But even with the positive changes we have made, we are still not where we need to be. In speaking with our auditor, C. Burton Kolder, we should still work to drive this number above the $26,000,000 we had in reserve prior to the recession. This will help insulate us against further economic hardship, will continue to strengthen and perhaps improve our bond rating, as well as help us prepare for the unexpected.

Property Tax Cut

As you know, property owners throughout Lafayette Parish (including those living inside the City of Lafayette's corporate limits as well as those residing in the other municipalities) pay a parish property tax dedicated for certain purposes. For two (2) of these parishwide millages, Mosquito Abatement and Control and Parish Health Unit, the revenues collected have been more than sufficient to provide the services associated with them. As a result, I am recommending a **property tax reduction of 1.0 mill for Mosquito Abatement and Control and 0.94 mills for the Parish Health Unit.** The total property tax cut this year would total 1.94 mills and would reduce the tax burden to local taxpayers by **more than $3,000,000.** We often ask our constituents to pay more or to do more for local government; it is only fair that when we have an opportunity to reduce the taxes they pay even temporarily, we should do so. There is sufficient fund balance in each of these two (2) funds to provide for annual operations, as well as to provide for the unexpected. At such time as it makes sound fiscal sense to return these millages to current levels, a recommendation would be made to you at that time.

Employee Pay Raise Funded For The First Time In More Than Two Years

Over the last 2 ½ years, we have asked our employees to make sacrifices in order to help us work with a realistic budget, and for two consecutive budget years, no funding was included for employee pay increases. We all recognize they are our greatest asset, but we also accepted that budget constraints prevented our ability to fund employee pay increases. Recently, we have seen the number of vacancies increase and LCG Departmental Directors are, once again, having difficulty competing in the workplace for qualified employees. Consequently, I am recommending funding for a 2½% general increase for all LCG employees.

Abolition of Department of Traffic and Transportation

In March of this year, T&T Director Tony Tramel retired from LCG. I am very appreciative of Tony's years of public service, including his "unique" style that was often the focus of spirited public debate. History will show that Tony's professionalism and dedication helped drive many traffic-related solutions during an unprecedented period of growth and that we are a better community as a result of his efforts.

After consulting with CAO Dee Stanley and LCG Departmental Directors, I have decided not to replace this director-level position and I am recommending the abolition of the department. I propose that the functions of the existing Department of Traffic and Transportation be allocated as follows:

Department of Public Works

- Will assume supervision of the Traffic Engineering- Development Division (5910).

- Will assume supervision of the Traffic Engineering-Maintenance Division (5911).
- Will assume supervision of the Traffic Signals-Maintenance Division (5930).
- Will assume supervision of TT-Transit Operations (5940).
- Will assume supervision of TT-Parking Program (5950).
- Will assume supervision of Clerk Typist within the TT Director's office (5900).

Department of Planning, Zoning, and Codes (Development)

- Will assume supervision of TT-Planning (5901).

I am also recommending the renaming of this department to Planning, Zoning, and Development. It will continue with all of its current structure and responsibility as well as supervision of the TT-Planning Division. This framework has been recommended by our consultant (WRT), is consistent with what is done in many other communities that have a focused planning effort, and more logically aligns planners with the planning department.

Department of Traffic and Transportation- Director's Office (abolished)

I am recommending the abolition of the Director's position (5900).
The Director's Executive Secretary will be laterally transferred.
The Clerk Typist will be laterally transferred to the Department of Public Works.

Creation of Chief Development Officer's Position

If my recommendations are approved this coming year, over the last 2 budget cycles we will have eliminated more than 80 full time positions, including the abolition of two departments and the salaries of 2 departmental directors, saving the citizens of Lafayette Parish millions of dollars in expenses.

I am recommending that we use a very small portion of these savings to create the position of Chief Development Officer (CDO). This unclassified job would report directly to the City-Parish President. Clerical support would be provided by the Director's Executive Secretary (to be reclassified as an Administrative Assistant) laterally transferred from the TT Director's office.

I envision this new CDO will help shepherd development projects through the government process, finally helping us develop a true one-stop shop for developers, especially where multiple LCG departments, boards, processes, and approvals are required. This employee will also be charged with supervising efforts to implement the comprehensive plan, once adopted. This is not intended to be a criticism of the fine staff we have in those LCG departments that touch routine development. Rather, the CDO is intended to provide much needed support for them. This job description is still "a work in progress" and I look forward to your input.

Abolition of Department of Administrative Services- Budget Ordinance Language

Last budget year, I recommended and you approved the abolition of the Department of Administrative Services with a savings in excess of $100,000 per year. There is still some housekeeping that needs to be accomplished. This budget ordinance formally includes the language that provides for this change and the structure below remains relatively unchanged from the FY12-13 adopted budget:

Office of the Chief Administrative Officer

- Has assumed supervision of Human Resources Division
- Has assumed supervision of Workforce Investment Board Section

Department of Finance

- Has assumed supervision of Risk Management Division and Group Insurance Section
- Director's Executive Secretary (reclassified as Administrative Assistant) laterally transferred to Finance from Administrative Services. (This position is now vacant, and I am recommending that it be abolished this coming budget year).

Department of Information Services and Technology

- Has assumed supervision of Records Management Division
- Has assumed supervision of Printing and Communications Sections

Department of Administrative Services (abolished)

- Position of Director abolished
- Position of Director's Executive Secretary (reclassified as an Administrative Assistant) laterally transferred to Department of Finance (vacant and recommended that it be abolished)
- Remaining 40 positions reorganized as reflected above

As a result of these changes, and the increased responsibility associated with them, I am recommending a salary adjustment for the Chief Financial Officer, Director of Public Works, and Director of Planning, Zoning, and Development. I have also asked Civil Service Director Mike Sands to examine any classified position that could be affected by this reorganization, and to offer his recommendations during the budget process.

5-year City CIP

Because of another strong retail sales year, the funding available for capital projects after existing

debt service is satisfied is approximately $21 million. I am recommending the inclusion of a potential bond sale of approximately $20 million to fund major capital projects (including $14.2 million for streets and $5.2 million for drainage) this coming year.

This budget also includes a Pay-As-You-Go (cash) program of approximately $21 million. Included in PAYG capital:

Public Works Department and TT	$9,900,000
Includes asphalt overlay	$2,500,000
Includes concrete street repair	$ 500,000
Information Services and Technology	$3,000,000
Fire Department	$2,000,000
Police Department	$2,100,000
Includes 35 marked units	$ 997,500
Includes 20 unmarked units	$ 570,000

Use of Fund 260 (Parish Roads/Bridges), Fund 261 (Parish Drainage)

While we have made much progress restoring the city's reserve fund and eliminating the use of fund balance, we still have not addressed the flaws inherent to the funding structure associated with "consolidated" government. The "economies of scale" or "efficiencies" achieved by operating one government instead of two have been well documented and realized since so-called consolidation became reality in 1996. What have not been addressed are the true funding needs of the parish within a structure that provides no opportunity for revenue growth for the parish without raising taxes. Without "true" consolidation, all municipalities within Lafayette Parish are legally allowed to grow, while all the unincorporated area can do is "shrink." The problem is, the needs of maintaining parish roads, drainage, recreation, and public buildings exist without adequate funding. The parish general fund has basically remained "stagnant" for decades, while the demands for public service in the parish have not.

This year, we calculate the parish government deficit owed to city government to be approximately $5.1 million, about $2 million more than last year. Of course, the parish does not have enough general fund dollars to pay this debt, its fair and legal share of the cost of consolidation this budget year, and as we know it is more than just a little *inappropriate* to use "city" dollars outside of the city. We had to find a way to make the city whole by having the parish pay the city back. I think everyone agrees with this basic premise. We have made the city whole by taking two "parish funds" and using them to fund the operations of Public Works. This frees up "city" general fund dollars, thereby keeping our reserve account healthy.

When the Parish Roads and Bridges Tax Proposition was approved and again when it was renewed in July of 2006, parishwide voters authorized the use of this funding "...for the purpose of constructing, improving, and maintaining roads and bridges in Lafayette Parish." When the Parish Drainage Tax Proposition was approved and again when it was renewed in July of 2006, parishwide voters authorized the use of this funding "...for the purpose of maintaining, operating and improving drainage works within and for said (Lafayette) Parish". I am proposing the use of this funding to support the very divisions within the Department of Public Works that provide this service. This is identical in philosophy to using the City of Lafayette's Sales Tax Fund (401) to pay for the Capital Improvements Division, or the use of the Library Millage to fund operation of the parish library and its branches.

I think it is important to show that this proper use of funds is also sustainable and the affect it will have on future operations and capital projects. I asked CFO Lorrie Toups to provide a proforma for each of these funds and it is included with this budget. Here is a brief summary:

Parish Road and Bridge Fund (260) - This fund has a recurring Parish Millage of approximately $7.2 million and the recurring Parish Transportation Act/Gasoline Tax is approximately $1.5 million. The Gasoline Tax is restricted for road/street maintenance and overlay and is dedicated to this purpose. It is **not impacted, this year,** by this recommendation.

The fund also had approximately $4.6 million in recurring expenses before the move. The remainder was used for capital – mostly in the unincorporated area. With carryovers from prior years, it has over $10 million set aside for "named" capital projects. **These carryover projects will not be impacted this year.**

After moving part of Public Works departmental funding into this fund for 2014, it will still have the $10 million in carryover projects from prior years and it will have the recurring Parish Transportation Act/Gasoline Tax money of $1.5 million for capital, but little other capital. You will see in the fund proforma, there will only be about $600,000-$700,000 each year for capital in years 2014-2017.

Please note that the City of Lafayette Street Maintenance Millage of approximately $1.6 million will now be transferred to this Parish Road and Bridge Fund since this millage is restricted for that use. Now all street maintenance expenses will be accounted for in this single fund. With the Parish and City Millage and Parish Transportation Act funding, it will have approximately $10.6 million in recurring revenue and about $10.1 million in recurring expenses (including the $1.5 million in restricted PTA money.) The fund can sustain the operations added to it at this time.

Parish Drainage Fund (261) - This fund has a recurring Parish Millage of approximately $5.8 million. The fund had approximately $2.5 million in recurring expenses before the move. The remainder was used for capital – mostly in the unincorporated area. With carryovers from prior years, it had over $11.5 million set aside for "named" capital projects. **These carryover projects will not be**

impacted this year.

After moving part of Public Works departmental funding into this fund, it will still have all of the carryover capital of $11.5 million, but will *have no capital available in the foreseeable future.* In order to get the fund in balance for the proformed three years 2015 – 2017, we would need to reduce operating and maintenance expenses. For this proforma, I asked CFO Lorrie Toups to reduce Coulee Maintenance-Unimproved, Materials & Supplies, and Coulee Maintenance-Cleaning for the proformed years 2015-2017. I did not reduce the funding requested for the 2014 budget. We will re-evaluate this year-to-year to make necessary adjustments.

You should note that the expenses for PW Administrative costs (Accounting, Purchasing, President, CAO, Council, etc.) are being charged to fund 260 since that is where most of the expenses are now recorded and because the funds are available. Therefore, you will see the internal appropriations in fund 261 reduced to "zero" after the aforementioned expenses for PW are moved to this fund.

Consequences – In future years, funds available for capital in the unincorporated areas will be reduced substantially. When funds available for the City are cut because the Parish General Fund is short of its ability to pay the City/Parish "split," the difference will need to come from street and bridge projects and not drainage. In this proposed budget, the difference was split equally between streets and drainage projects. This will further limit the funds available for capital in the unincorporated area.

This is no different than the process we use to fund capital projects in the City of Lafayette. Once debt service is paid, and 35% of all sales tax funding is moved to the City General Fund as required, any leftover funding is used for departmental capital (Pay-As-You-Go) and to issue bonds for new projects. In years when sales taxes dramatically decreased, departmental capital was cut, projects were shifted to future years, and bonds were not issued to build new capital projects. *Consequences.* I am proposing that we operate these parish funds exactly the same way. We will use available funds to operate and maintain what we have and to construct what we can when we can, just as we've done with the City of Lafayette's capital projects.

It should be clear to anyone examining the funding structure for the parish that it is time for a change. The Parish General Fund and, in most cases, the Parish Dedicated Funds are simply too small to meet the parish's needs. The City of Lafayette's resources must no longer be tapped for this purpose. It is time to face this reality and deal with it fairly and properly. It is time to realize that our structure has made us complacent, and we have been falsely disguising the inevitable.

As I said in my last budget message, it took a "perfect storm" of information to bring it all to the forefront. While providing some efficiencies of operation that have helped the parish through troubled financial difficulties, consolidation has simply delayed a problem that existed on the final day that both governments existed separately. It delayed making us face the realities by having city tax dollars leak outside of the legal boundaries of the city. Parish government has been operating

beyond its means for several years, obviously in a way that is highly inappropriate. Consolidation did not fix anything, but in fact has made it worse by dragging down the city with it. What we have learned is that the "consolidated" form of government we operate under is bad for both the city and the unincorporated areas of the parish. There is a train wreck coming if something isn't fixed. We have to accept the fact that there is a problem, but there are solutions, some more realistic than others: Undo or fix consolidation, have our legislative delegation help us with legislation for annexation of unincorporated Lafayette into the various towns and cities, or take the obvious route and start raising taxes, maybe some of each. Another possible fix is to go to true consolidation, making all of Lafayette Parish the City of Lafayette. Many have said they support consolidation, so maybe its time to move in that direction. It is time for a serious discussion about solutions; we cannot put these issues on the backs of future generations.

One of the most basic principles by which we are expected to operate is that "government should operate within its means." Consolidation has allowed "parish" government to operate beyond its means, and has prevented "city" government from operating within its available means. Now that we have an understanding of what was done for years, we have properly corrected this from continuing into the future. The millions of dollars that have leaked into parish government have caused the city to build less infrastructure, hire fewer firemen, policemen, public works employees, as well as other personnel needed to provide for the needs of our community. Unfortunately, now that we have stopped most of the leaking, parish government will now have to deal with this reality.

There is no doubt that consolidation will cause us to do less, or require more taxes sooner, than sticking to the proven, American form of government, and the fundamental principles that go along with it. Parish government must carry its legal, fair share of the cost of consolidation. This will allow less money to go to capital projects, something that would not happen if not for consolidation. In a nutshell, both the city and the parish suffer because of consolidation, we all pay the price.

In ancient times they sometimes shot the messenger who brought the bad message. But, the issues we are dealing with are not my fault, and they are not your fault. It is the result of a charter constructed for the organization of government, but naively constructed when it comes to funding a new, sustainable, city-parish government that still has separate finances. I said one year ago that I cannot tell you the anguish it gives me to be the bearer of such difficult findings. But, this is what the people who voted us into office expect of us as leaders, and we cannot be the politicians who "kick the can down the road" so future elected officials are forced to deal with problems we could prevent. If you have criticism of my solutions, I accept them, but would also expect you to offer your own solutions.

We will work through it. And, we will continue to propose solutions, some of which you see here, before my term is over. It will not be easy, not for us elected officials and not for the people of Lafayette- city and parish. We must face forward and meet this challenge head on. I hope you will

help us do just that.

Again, I thank CFO Lorrie Toups and the entire budget staff, CAO Dee Stanley, and the department directors for their hard work and long hours in preparing this proposed budget. Now, I ask for your thoughtful input as you take *my proposed* budget, and make it *our budget*. I look forward to working with the council and appreciate any and all suggestions to do the best we can with what we have to work with.

Sincerely,

L.J. "Joey" Durel, Jr.

cc: Council members through Veronica Williams
CAO Dee Stanley
CFO Lorrie Toups
Department directors

Lafayette
CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

Internal Memorandum

City-Parish President's Office
(1200)

TO: Kevin Naquin, Council Chair **DATE:** July 24, 2014

FROM: Joey Durel

SUBJECT: **Budget Message, FY 2014-2015**

I am pleased to submit to you a balanced budget for Fiscal Year 2014-2015. I write this year's message with a very positive outlook for our City and Parish. Just last month, Standard & Poor's upgraded its rating of general obligation debt for Lafayette Parish from "AA-" to "AA." In doing so, these independent professionals based their decision "on strengthening economic indicators and very strong budgetary flexibility and liquidity." In its report on the upgrade, S&P listed the following factors to support its increased confidence in LCG's ability to pay back its debt:

Strong management conditions with good financial policies;

Very strong budgetary flexibility;

Strong budgetary performance;

Very strong liquidity providing very strong cash levels to cover expenditures.

It is significant that a nationally respected ratings service has "upgraded" its opinion of our community and our management of fiscal affairs. Our due diligence over the last two years, bringing the budget in line and rebuilding cash reserves, has truly paid off. But we are not done. During the course of the analysts' visit to Lafayette, we became aware of the need to "formalize" a fiscal policy. This will not only assist with future attempts to maintain or increase our bond rating, but it will also provide a valuable template for future budgets to help us maintain a strong fiscal position.

As you know, the City General Fund is the primary operating fund for governmental operations of LCG. Until the recession, the fund had a large enough fund balance to allow for financial flexibility within the government. However, in FY 2010-2011 the City General Fund balance decreased by over $9.6 million, leaving a remaining balance of only $9.1 million. With an operating budget approaching $100 million, the administration recognized the need to rebuild fund balance to maintain financial flexibility. The Council agreed. A hiring freeze, along with reorganizing several departments, reducing the number of department directors, and reducing budgets resulted in an increase in fund balance of more than $15.6 million. In order to maintain a sufficient fund balance and allow for the controlled use of excess fund balance, the administration has implemented the fund balance policy described in the introduction

section of this budget.

This is the beginning of the formulation of financial policies for LCG. It is recommended that future policies identifying recommended reserves for critical infrastructure replacements and extreme events, as well as economic downturns, be addressed for the City, Parish, and Utility Funds. Another example would be LCG's policy to maintain a higher City Sales Tax coverage ratio (2.0) than what is required in the bond ordinance (1.5). Chief Financial Officer Lorrie Toups will be reviewing this proposed policy with you in the weeks ahead, but I wanted to make you aware of our plans.

Use of Fund Balance

During my budget message to you last Fiscal Year, we projected a fund balance in the City of Lafayette's general fund of $18,266,000. Our audited fund balance was actually $24,823,000. But even with the positive changes we have made, we are still not where we need to be. I told you one year ago that we should work to drive this number above the $26,000,000 we had in reserve prior to the recession of 2009. I now think that we should work to get that reserve to $30,000,000. While this likely will not happen during my final term, the importance of this goal is memorialized here. We project the City General Fund balance to be approximately $22,914,000, a slight reduction from last year, but still in compliance with our new fiscal policy.

2013 Property Tax Cut & Proposed Rededication

As you know, property owners throughout Lafayette Parish (including those living inside the City of Lafayette's corporate limits as well as those residing in the other municipalities) pay a parish property tax dedicated for certain purposes. For two (2) of these parish-wide millages, Mosquito Control and Abatement and Parish Health Unit, the revenues collected have been more than sufficient to provide the services associated with them. As a result, you approved my recommendation for a $3,349,000 property tax cut for 2013, and that money was passed on directly to property taxpayers in Lafayette Parish. As I mentioned in last year's budget message and as discussed during the time the millages were reduced, I indicated to you that when it made sense to return these millages to current levels, a recommendation would be made to you at that time. I am doing so this budget year and revenue projections in this budget document include returning the millages to their previously adjusted maximum levels.

I am also recommending that the Council consider asking the voters of Lafayette Parish to rededicate these millages to include animal control, giving us a new, single, Public Health millage. These three (3) services all involve public health at a very basic and significant level for our community. If approved by the voters, perhaps as early as December, this one millage would be used to fund mosquito control, animal control, and public health parish-wide **without an increase in taxes.** It is not possible to formally include the budgetary impact prior to an election, so those assumptions are not included in this proposed budget.

Funding for Fire & Police Pay Plans, General Increase for Non-Public Safety Employees

I have included in this proposal $1,449,000 to fund a pay plan for the Lafayette Fire Department that will

raise the starting salary of firefighters to $2,500 per month. The state-mandated 2% longevity increase is included in this funding. In recent years, we have committed to increase the starting pay for firefighters to 4th highest of the major cities in our state. This proposal accomplishes that goal and rewards our dedicated public safety professionals.

Similarly, I have included $782,000 to fund an increase in the starting pay for Lafayette Police Officers to $2,850 per month. This increase would also mean that salaries for Lafayette Police Officers would be 4th highest of the major cities in our state.

As pay plan administrator for the fire and police departments, Civil Service Director Mike Sands (and his staff) developed the plans you will consider for adoption. Thanks to Mike and his analysts for working so hard to develop both plans within budgetary constraints. A 2% general increase is proposed for LCG employees.

5-year City CIP

Because of another strong retail sales year, the funding available for capital projects, after existing debt service is satisfied, is approximately $23,685,000. I am recommending the inclusion of a potential bond sale of approximately $24,550,000 to fund major capital projects (including $22,350,000 for streets and $1,700,000 for drainage) this coming year. I remind you that our anticipated bond sale for FY2013-2014 has been delayed and I am proposing that any new debt issued this coming year would be a "combined" issue that would include some of projects listed in the current version of the 5-year City CIP.

This budget also includes a Pay-As-You-Go (cash) program of approximately $23,685,000.
Included in PAYG capital:

Public Works Department and TT	$12,600,000
• Includes asphalt overlay	$ 2,400,000
• Includes concrete street repair	$ 600,000
Information Services and Technology	$ 2,100,000
Fire Department	$ 1,400,000
Police Department	$ 2,700,000
• Includes 10 marked units	$ 419,000
• Includes 5 unmarked units	$ 170,500
• Neighborhood Crime Cameras	$ 700,000

Parish General Fund

The Parish General Fund, which must subsidize other operations required by law (such as the Criminal Court Fund and the Correctional Center), has remained relatively stagnant since Consolidation was implemented in 1996. Yet, the demands for service and the cost of providing that service continue to

increase without the funding that is needed to meet those demands. We also project the Parish General Fund to pay back the City $5.6 million (cash), an additional $4.7 million in City General Fund "relief" through the use of funds 260 and 261, and $1.2 million in street overlay. This will still leave approximately 10% of the Parish General Fund "in reserve" as recommended in our financial policy.

Use of Fund 260 (Parish Roads/Bridges), Fund 261 (Parish Drainage)

We continue to operate our streets and drainage divisions with an inadequate funding source. As was the case last year, after using available funds to operate and maintain our Parish infrastructure, literally no funding is available for major projects. As I stated last year in my budget message to you, I think it is important to show the effect that inadequate funding will have on future operations and capital projects. I asked CFO Lorrie Toups to provide a proforma for each of these funds and it is included with this budget. Here is a brief summary:

Parish Road and Bridge Fund (260) - This fund has a recurring Parish Millage of approximately $7.9 million and the recurring Parish Transportation Act/Gasoline Tax is approximately $1.5 million. The Gasoline Tax is restricted for road/street maintenance and overlay and is dedicated to this purpose. As was the case last year, it is **not impacted, this year,** by this recommendation.

The fund also had approximately $4.6 million in recurring expenses before the move last year. Those projected expenses are $8.85 million for FY 2014-2015. The remainder is used for capital – mostly in the unincorporated area. With carryovers from prior years and bonds, it still has over $13.9 million set aside for "named" capital projects – mostly in the unincorporated area. **These carryover projects will not be impacted.**

After moving part of Public Works departmental funding into this fund for 2014, it will still have only $1.3 million for new projects along with the recurring Parish Transportation Act/Gasoline Tax money of $1.5 million for capital, but little other capital. As you will see in the fund proforma, only very minimal funding is available for capital in years 2015-2018.

Please note that the City of Lafayette Street Maintenance Millage of approximately $1.76 million will now be transferred to this fund since this millage is restricted for that use and this is the fund where we are now accounting for all street maintenance expenses. With the Parish and City Millage and Parish Transportation Act funding, it will have approximately $11.5 million in recurring revenue and about $12.2 million in current year expenses (including the $1.5 million in restricted PTA money.) This creates a use of fund balance of approximately $741,000, leaving a balance of approximately $829,000.

Parish Drainage Fund (261) - This fund has a recurring Parish Millage of approximately $6.3 million. The fund had approximately $2.5 million in recurring expenses before the move. The remainder was used for capital – mostly in the unincorporated area. With carryovers from prior years, it had over $12.6 million set aside for "named" capital projects.

After moving part of Public Works departmental funding into this fund last year, it will still have all of the carryover capital of $12.6 million, but will *have no capital available in the foreseeable future and no fund balance.* **The critical status of this fund cannot be overstated.**

Consequences: I am restating some of the comments I made to you in my budget message one year ago, since they apply again this year. In future years, funds available for capital in the unincorporated areas will be reduced substantially, and named projects will be in jeopardy. When funds available for the City are cut because the Parish General Fund is short of its ability to pay the City/Parish "split," the difference will need to come from street and bridge projects and not drainage. In the budget you approved last year, the difference was split equally between streets and drainage projects.

This is no different than the process we use to fund capital projects in the City of Lafayette. Once debt service is paid, and 35% of all sales tax funding is moved to the City General Fund as required, any leftover funding is used for departmental capital (Pay-As-You-Go) and to issue bonds for new projects. In years when sales taxes dramatically decreased, departmental capital was cut, projects were shifted to future years, and bonds were not issued to build new capital projects. Actual consequences. I am continuing to propose that we operate these Parish funds exactly the same way. We will use available funds to operate and maintain what we have, construct what we can when we can, just as we've done with the City of Lafayette's capital projects. In the absence of an additional revenue source, we have no choice.

It should be clear to anyone examining the funding structure for the Parish that it is time for a change. The Parish General Fund and, in most cases, the Parish Dedicated Funds are simply too small to meet the parish's needs. There is a train wreck coming if something isn't fixed. We have to accept the fact that there is a problem, but there are solutions, some more realistic than others. It is beyond time for a serious discussion about possible, credible solutions. We should not put these issues on the backs of future generations.

One of the most basic principles by which we are expected to operate is that "government should operate within its means." Consolidation has allowed "parish" government to operate beyond its means, and has prevented "city" government from operating within its available means. Now that we have an understanding of what was done for years, we have properly corrected this from continuing into the future. The millions of dollars that have leaked into Parish government have caused the City to build less infrastructure, hire fewer firemen, policemen, public works employees, as well as other personnel needed to provide for the needs of our community. Unfortunately, now that we have stopped most of the leaking, Parish government will now have to deal with this reality.

I said two years ago that I did not like having to be the bearer of such difficult findings. But, as I said then, this is what the people who voted us into office expect of us as leaders, and we cannot be the politicians who "kick the can down the road" so future elected officials are forced to deal with problems we could prevent. I told you if you had criticism of my solutions I would accept them, but also expected you to offer your own solutions. There have been no other solutions offered.

The solutions are obvious: undo consolidation, or amend the charter to make this hybrid attempt at a new form of government work better. We can start looking at various taxing districts for things like drainage, thereby letting people address their specific issues, and just raise taxes as is the usual, politicians' solution.

I end my penultimate budget message with a heartfelt "congratulations" to CFO Lorrie Toups and her entire budget staff. We have known their work to be exemplary and now it really is award winning. The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) has presented the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award to the LCG. Well done! I also thank CAO Dee Stanley and the department directors for their hard work and long hours spent preparing this proposed budget. I look forward to working with the Council and appreciate any and all of your suggestions to do the best we can with what we have to work with.

Sincerely,



V.J. "Joey" Durel, Jr.

cc: Council members through Veronica Williams
CAO Dee Stanley
CFO Lorrie Toups
Department directors

Internal Memorandum

City-Parish President's Office
(1200)

TO: Council Members

DATE: July 23, 2015

FROM: Joey Durel

SUBJ: **Budget Message**

I write this, my last of twelve budget messages, recognizing the cyclical downturn in the price of oil and its potential impact on the services LCG must provide, but the future for Lafayette Parish is bright! As a result of your decision to support LUS Fiber, now celebrating its 10th anniversary, we have the fastest internet speed in the world, and businesses are starting to take note! A journey that started with a courageous council who voted nearly twelve years ago, is now proving to be a great investment for Lafayette and our future. We are facilitating the creation of jobs.

While traffic and infrastructure continue to be a challenge for us (sometimes traffic is a good problem to have!), there are solutions available. We have taken over ownership of Kaliste Saloom Road from the state, so that we could control our own destiny. Assuming local control of those "lane miles" also got Ambassador Caffery Parkway extension built: a real win-win. I'm happy to say that construction has begun on the widening of Kaliste Saloom Road between Ambassador Caffery Parkway and Highway 733, and we should have cars driving on an improved road within about three years.

We have also developed and supported a new model to improve infrastructure; one that allows voters to decide, case by case. The eight-month, one-cent, one-project sales tax for a new airport terminal is a model that the people trust. The proposed South City Parkway Bridge could be built using that same model. I'm hopeful that the next administration and council will work closely with the school board, and others, to be sure everyone is working together on timelines for new schools, bridges, and other capital improvements. The people have given us an opportunity to gain their trust; please don't take that opportunity lightly.

I am recommending once again, that we focus on re-development and improving our urban core, including downtown Lafayette. Downtown presents an opportunity and it's not too late to do something great for Lafayette.

One of the first things that people judge a city by is often the condition of its downtown. I believe our downtown is at a critical crossroads. I am concerned that we might lose momentum without a new influx of capital investment by both the public and private

sectors; the next several years could transform our downtown. Its success or failure is in your hands. This budget has built into it, the money to clean the entire site of the old federal courthouse, so that it is attractive to the private sector for development. It also authorizes the sale of that cleaned property to the Downtown Development Authority (DDA) for the exact amount that we spend to demolish and clear the site.

But, there is another component: I recognize the need for, and I have publicly supported the construction of, a new parish courthouse. The money we recover through a sale will be dedicated to acquiring property for a new parish courthouse, recognizing that the day that the people decide to pass a tax for a new courthouse is in the far distant future. The sale gives the taxpayers twice the bang for their buck. We cannot continue to hold downtown hostage for a courthouse that will not be built anytime soon due to a lack of funds: to do so would be tragic. I implore council members to vote to move us toward clearing this blight while providing a funding mechanism to acquire a more suitable site for a new courthouse building.

As for the ability to build a new courthouse, while I believe it to be many years in the future, the model we used to fund the future airport terminal provides the best hope for this plan to become a reality. This should be an important issue in this election year.

Because of your help in managing our budget for the last several years, we can all be proud of the fact that we will leave this government in better financial shape then we found it twelve years ago. With the help and leadership of Lorrie Toups, we now have the beginnings of a financial policy that will help insure the financial stability of the city and parish governments going forward. Where we are today, and the tough decisions we made together, will make the next few years much easier for the next administration and council to manage. The CFO makes financial recommendations based on good fiscal policy, and changes in rules and laws. Please continue to trust her judgment. At the end of this budget cycle, we anticipate a $31.1 million fund balance for the City of Lafayette, 31% of annual operating costs. This savings account will continue to provide the resources we need, to deal with the impact we have seen and may still see in the oil and gas sector.

Also in this election year, consolidation needs to be a major topic of discussion. While I believe it has proven to be harmful for both the city and the parish governments, there is little doubt in my mind that the people in the unincorporated areas are suffering the greatest consequences. Since no one can properly answer to multiple masters, this government has caused more divisiveness, than was naively anticipated. It ultimately helped spur sprawl outside of the cities, thereby stretching and diluting precious "parish" dollars. There are developments that never would have happened so far out, if water weren't so easily available. These developments would have happened anyway; they just would have been within the cities of our parish, or closer to them. The unincorporated areas of Lafayette Parish are going to continue to pay the high price of

consolidation, and sadly it could have all been fixed by now had the "can" not simply been kicked down the road. Our constituents are the ones that will suffer.

Despite consolidation, not because of consolidation, Lafayette is moving forward. We are the fastest growing major city in the state (outside of the anomaly of New Orleans' continuing recovery from Hurricane Katrina), and the fastest growing parish in the state. Youngsville is the fastest growing city by percentage in the state, and has moved up three places since the 2010 census to become the largest city in Lafayette Parish outside of the City of Lafayette. The success of our small municipalities is strongly dependent on the success of the City of Lafayette. That is why it is critical for everyone to understand the importance of the success of the city. While I believe a version of "deconsolidation" is the ultimate answer, I believe there are ways to keep the services consolidated, while separating the decision-making process with a form of consolidation that better reflects the form of government our founding fathers envisioned for America. The responsibility of fixing this government cannot begin without the appointment of a charter commission by the council, and then ultimately it rests with the people. Please take this responsibility seriously, and do what it takes regardless of political outcomes.

When this community voted a resounding "no" to a new tax for infrastructure nearly ten years ago, it was clear that we could not continue to develop in the same way we always have. I believe that vote was the seed that ultimately resulted in this council working with us on a comprehensive plan, then ultimately a Unified Development Code (UDC) that codifies that plan. The goal is to make us a better place to live, while spending precious tax dollars as efficiently as possible. For this council, it may be your crowning achievement. Lafayette will be a better place 25 years from now because of your foresight on this issue.

While the purchase of the land for our new central park, commonly known as the "Horse Farm," began with the first council I served with, the majority of this current council had the vision to continue to support this effort. Your grandchildren and their grandchildren thank you! Not just for the park, but also for the job opportunities it will help cultivate for our area.

This budget addresses several other important issues, especially our infrastructure and public safety:

- $9,847,500 for widening, realignment, and reconstruction of parish roads, improvements to bridges, public buildings and recreation.

- $32,970,383 in the city's pay-as-you-go program for departmental capital including police units, city marshal's units, road overlay, streets and drainage projects, improvements to public buildings, recreation and parks.

- $65,000,000 for major improvements to city streets, drainage, sidewalks, public buildings, recreation and parks to be funded by the sale of bonds in the 5-year Capital Improvements Budget.

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank some people who get little attention or recognition for their role in the successes that we have achieved over the past twelve years, my staff. So, thank you to:

Becky Perret (my Executive Assistant), Ben Berthelot (now LCVC Director), Carlee Alm-LaBar (now Chief Development Officer), Bobby Cormier (now Mosquito Control/Animal Control/Emergency Services Coordinator), Debra Boutin (retired), Bonnie Broughton (Receptionist), Kim Spears, Katherine McCormick and Cydra Wingerter.

A special thanks to all of the directors I have had the pleasure and good fortune to work with. All consummate professionals I have been proud to lead.

Of course a huge "thank you" to all of the LCG employees who have to work in a world sometimes too full of politics, and a civil service system that is in some ways outdated.

A special thanks to Lorrie Toups and her entire team, who put countless hours in to get this budget prepared. And, of course, thanks to Dee Stanley for his wisdom and guidance in helping to manage the needs of this government with the reality of the resources we have.

As I conclude this, my last budget message, I continue to look to the future of the City and Parish of Lafayette, but I cannot help but reflect on the past. I want to thank the mayors and councils in Lafayette Parish who have been so supportive in moving Lafayette Parish forward.

To the LCG councils I have worked with, I say "thank you" to all of you who cared enough about the community that our children and grandchildren will grow up in, to take a little political risk. The dividends are already paying off.

To the people of Lafayette Parish, I am proud to have served you over the last three terms and to have helped make our community "the best." I hope you are equally proud of our efforts.

Joey Durel
City-Parish President

Year	Net Taxable Value in Total Parish incl. City	Net Taxable Value outside of all municipalities	Percentage of Net Taxable Value outside of all municipalities	Net Taxable Value out of City of Laf.	Net Taxable Value in City of Laf.	Net Taxable Value % in City of Lafayette
1992	346,709,975	85,107,155	24.5%	110,546,778	236,163,197	68.1%
1993	355,999,037	80,522,189	22.6%	107,588,549	248,410,488	69.8%
1994	374,982,463	81,237,569	21.7%	110,032,669	264,949,794	70.7%
1995	394,084,426	85,788,492	21.8%	116,156,912	277,927,514	70.5%
1996	482,702,506	99,454,754	20.6%	136,821,334	345,881,172	71.7%
1997	520,323,400	103,560,020	19.9%	145,620,070	374,703,330	72.0%
1998	559,232,867	111,635,541	20.0%	157,498,971	401,733,896	71.8%
1999	592,233,411	118,184,800	20.0%	171,362,540	420,870,871	71.1%
2000	639,384,870	129,666,730	20.3%	190,030,950	449,353,920	70.3%
2001	747,278,456	155,564,110	20.8%	226,142,283	521,136,173	69.7%
2002	794,612,876	166,232,497	20.9%	248,009,130	546,603,746	68.8%
2003	831,002,237	173,939,712	20.9%	270,535,661	560,466,576	67.4%
2004	925,133,827	195,015,557	21.1%	302,796,845	622,336,982	67.3%
2005	992,943,265	210,656,269	21.2%	332,178,007	660,765,258	66.5%
2006	1,075,087,747	233,123,557	21.7%	376,881,416	698,206,331	64.9%
2007	1,159,403,530	250,045,289	21.6%	423,609,509	735,794,021	63.5%
2008	1,502,430,186	320,032,841	21.3%	551,649,989	950,780,197	63.3%
2009	1,580,320,241	327,046,613	20.7%	592,473,836	987,846,405	62.5%
2010	1,629,435,454	345,158,065	21.2%	633,402,748	996,032,706	61.1%
2011	1,643,740,403	316,906,371	19.3%	606,906,283	1,036,834,120	63.1%
2012	1,767,973,082	323,822,076	18.3%	646,761,846	1,121,211,236	63.4%
2013	1,872,986,907	341,801,285	18.2%	702,066,264	1,170,920,643	62.5%
2014	1,958,174,846	366,583,367	18.7%	759,439,850	1,198,734,996	61.2%
2015	2,081,902,895	364,700,629	17.5%	799,411,595	1,282,491,300	61.6%
2016	2,259,086,547	402,492,817	17.8%	866,020,155	1,393,066,392	61.7%
2017	2,276,953,641	396,322,055	17.4%	871,283,846	1,405,669,795	61.7%
2018	2,286,166,528	392,330,732	17.2%	887,192,710	1,398,973,818	61.2%
2019	2,349,992,652	405,676,274	17.3%	923,238,678	1,426,753,974	60.7%
2020	2,202,052,148	387,919,959	17.6%	847,254,202	1,354,797,946	61.5%

GRAND RECAPITULATION OF THE ASSESSMENT ROLL 2020

PARISH TAXES GENERATED WITHIN CITIES & UNINCORPORATED AREA			DUSON		BROUSSARD		CARENCRO		LAFAYETTE		SCOTT		YOUNGSVILLE		UNINCORPORATED PARIS		TOTAL PARISH	
			NET ASSESSED VALUE	TOTAL TAX TO BE PAID BY TAXPAYER	NET ASSESSED VALUE	TOTAL TAX TO BE PAID BY TAXPAYER	NET ASSESSED VALUE	TOTAL TAX TO BE PAID BY TAXPAYER	NET ASSESSED VALUE	TOTAL TAX TO BE PAID BY TAXPAYER	NET ASSESSED VALUE	TOTAL TAX TO BE PAID BY TAXPAYER	NET ASSESSED VALUE	TOTAL TAX TO BE PAID BY TAXPAYER	NET ASSESSED VALUE	TOTAL TAX TO BE PAID BY TAXPAYER	NET ASSESSED VALUE	TOTAL TAX TO BE PAID BY TAXPAYER
PARISH - GENERAL ALIMONY	3.250	MILLS													387,919,959	1,260,750.84	387,919,959	1,260,750.84
EXEMPTED MUNICIPALITIES	1.625	MILLS	2,998,596	4,872.80	208,761,141	339,238.56	60,216,106	97,852.07	1,354,797,946	2,201,557.96	62,700,751	101,889.23	124,657,649	202,570.37			1,814,132,189	2,947,980.99
ROADS/HIGHWAYS/BRIDGES-BONDS	2.000	MILLS		5,997.39		417,522.68		120,432.39		2,709,610.09		125,402.70		249,316.36		775,843.47		4,404,125.08
ROAD AND BRIDGES	4.470	MILLS		13,403.69		933,162.74		269,167.33		6,055,951.02		280,272.36		557,220.50		1,734,005.77		9,843,183.41
DRAINAGE DIST.	3.580	MILLS		10,735.06		747,365.40		215,574.63		4,850,179.59		224,468.78		446,275.46		1,388,755.06		7,883,353.98
TECHE-VERMILLION FRESHWATER	1.410	MILLS		4,227.91		294,354.08		84,906.00		1,910,268.96		88,408.15		175,767.99		546,969.41		3,104,902.50
HEALTH UNIT, MOSQUITO, ETC.	3.640	MILLS		10,914.97		759,891.23		219,186.89		4,931,467.21		228,230.66		453,753.46		1,412,029.36		8,015,473.78
			0.13%	45,923.91	9.31%	3,197,180.61	2.68%	922,213.31	60.40%	20,748,765.87	2.80%	960,263.73	5.56%	1,909,136.15	19.13%	6,571,384.50		34,354,868.08

Protect the City

March 30, 2021

Additional Questions to be Addressed

Can only speak from personal experience and discussions with others.

Finances

Consolidation effects on

How Accessible is Consolidated Government to the residents of the City of Lafayette?

How Responsive is Consolidated Government to requests for information from residents of the City of Lafayette?

What is the level of Customer Service from Consolidated Government to the residents of the City of Lafayette?

What steps does Consolidated Government employ to guarantee a high level of Quality Control for the residents of the City of Lafayette?

What has Consolidated Government done to alleviate Legal Disputes and Legal Confusion between itself and the City Council?

What has Consolidated Government done to Empower the City Council to act in the best interests of residents of the City of Lafayette?

How has Consolidated Government acted to resolve the innate Conflict between being elected Mayor of the City of Lafayette and the President of Lafayette Parish?

Has Consolidated Government responded in a timely and professional fashion in Filling Positions that directly affect the residents of the City of Lafayette?

How has Consolidated Government resolved the General Confusion over what is parish, what is city, who pays what, and why?

(Can a municipality (Youngsville) borrow an LCG tractor? Do they have to pay? If it is damaged, who pays repair? If Funding Ratio is 80% City and 20% LCG, is there a priority list?)

The City of Lafayette is unique. It is diverse. It is also complex. It has a Northside and a Southside. An Eastside and a Westside. It has a Downtown. It has a midcity. The Vermilion River, Major highways run through it. It is home to the University of Louisiana and to SLCC, to libraries and recreation centers. The City of Lafayette requires and demands the attention of a full-time, exclusive Mayor. A person to champion the causes of the City of Lafayette and to advocate for the City of Lafayette. The City of Lafayette requires and demands a City Council free and unencumbered, a City Council that can provide leadership and direction to its residents without interference. The City of Lafayette deserves what each of the other municipalities already has. The City of Lafayette needs its own Mayor and a level of autonomy necessary to manage itself.

Protect the City

Tuesday, March 30, 2021

I would like to request information on:

All LCG Funding Allocations

An explanation of the method/criteria used to determine each Funding Allocation.

Who recommends the change in a Funding Allocation?

Do either of the councils have a vote on the Funding Allocation?

Is there a cap on the Funding Allocation (for either side)?

Once a Funding Allocation is determined and money is deposited into an account, can the rationale/reasoning/application of the funds be modified? Once funds are in a department's account, can the funds be used for anything?

MEMORANDUM

To: Members of the Protect the City Committee

From: Stuart Breaux

Date: April 22, 2021

Re: Considerations Regarding Mayor-President Response and Chief Financial Officer Presentation

---

As the "Protect the City Committee," our task is to answer certain questions posed to us by the City Council from the perspective of how best to protect the City of Lafayette. To answer these questions, it falls to us to educate ourselves as a committee on a host of complex issues. With information rolling in, and a daunting schedule ahead, I hope you will indulge me in a discussion of certain points raised by Mrs. Toups in her presentation of April 13 and by Mayor-President Guillory in the Administration Response dated April 16, which identify what I believe to be core issues on which we need to focus and pertinent questions that remain unanswered.

At the outset, let me say that I greatly appreciate that the administration has been a willing partner in this process so far. We are private citizens volunteering our time to serve on an advisory committee, and we cannot fulfill our charge without the cooperation of public servants past and present. Their experience and expertise are invaluable.

Furthermore, and to avoid any doubt, it is not my intention to make any statement about the job performance of any public official, current or former, all of whom I consider honorable public servants. This discussion is about the structure of our government.

Finally, I do not intend this to be an exhaustive treatment of the issues raised by Mrs. Toups or by Mayor-President Guillory, but to highlight only a couple of the most salient points that I believe should inform our work as we continue to consider and debate the questions presented to us by the City Council. There are additional points that we will need to consider as a committee, and I look forward to doing so as we move forward in our work.

THE ADMINISTRATION RESPONSE

With respect to Mayor-President Guillory's Administration Response, the recurrent theme was that the city has prospered and grown under consolidation, which proves that the city has benefitted from consolidation. But a closer look at the statistics show that, relative to the rest of the parish (including the other municipalities and unincorporated areas), the City of Lafayette lags in every metric. Although Mayor-President Guillory raises several points that had not before been presented to the committee, which deserve our consideration, in many instances these points raise additional questions and/or require additional clarity.

Has consolidation lived up to the promise made in 1992 when it was voted on?

In response to the question of whether consolidation has lived up to the promise made in 1992 when it was voted on, the Mayor-President answered in the affirmative for three reasons:

- Annexations

First, the Mayor-President notes that the City of Lafayette has grown by more than 20% through annexation since 1996. Although this is true, it glosses over the fact every municipality in Lafayette Parish, except Duson (which grew by 19%), has grown by considerably more than 20% over that same period. In fact, since 1996, Broussard has grown by 105% and Youngsville has grown by 399%. Prior to consolidation, the total area of the City of Lafayette was approximately 46.1 square miles, while the combined area of the other five municipalities in Lafayette Parish was approximately 28.85 square miles. Today, the total area of the City of Lafayette is approximately 56 square miles, and the area of the other five municipalities is approximately 52.7 square miles.

	Square Miles Annexed Since 1996	Today's Footprint in Square Miles	Percentage Growth since 1996
Youngsville	10.0	12.6	399%
City of Lafayette	9.9	56	21.6%
Broussard	9.0	17.6	105%
Scott	3.2	11.7	38%
Carencro	1.6	7.8	25.8%
Duson	0.5	3.0	19%

Annexation numbers are derived from official LCG statistics and GIS shapefiles.

Moreover, during the first nine years of consolidation, which includes the entirety of Mayor-President Walter Comeaux's tenure and the first year of Mayor-President Durel's tenure, Youngsville annexed 5,153 acres and Broussard annexed 4,447 acres, while the City of Lafayette annexed only 1,861 acres. Much of the land annexed by Youngsville and Broussard was prime commercial property. For instance, Broussard annexed large portions of land fronting on the east side of U.S. Highway 90 south of Lafayette Regional Airport. Had the City of Lafayette been more aggressive, the tax dollars generated by this commercial property would be accruing to the benefit of the City of Lafayette instead of other municipalities.

Why, particularly under Mayor-President Comeaux, has the City of Lafayette grown at such an anemic pace relative to Broussard and Youngsville? Why did the City of Lafayette

not pursue a more aggressive annexation strategy, particularly as other municipalities rapidly annexed land adjacent to the City of Lafayette? Would the City of Lafayette have experienced more robust growth if it had a Mayor? Is this an outgrowth of the inherent conflict of interest faced by the Mayor-President as both Mayor and Parish President? These questions deserve further inquiry.

Population is another way to measure growth. As with annexations, a review of population statistics shows that the City of Lafayette has grown at a considerably slower pace than both the unincorporated area of Lafayette Parish and the other municipalities in Lafayette Parish:

	1996 (est)	2019 (est)	Growth	% Change
Youngsville	2,976	14,704	11,728	394.1%
Broussard	5,088	12,607	7,519	147.8%
Carencro	5,838	9,449	3,611	61.9%
Unincorporated	44,429	71,256	26,827	60.4%
Scott	6,846	8,675	1,829	26.7%
Duson	1,301	1,514	213	16.4%
City of Lafayette	114,953	126,185	11,232	9.8%
TOTAL PARISH	181,431	244,390	62,959	34.7%

According to these statistics, every municipality in Lafayette Parish, as well as the unincorporated area of Lafayette Parish, has experienced more robust population growth than the City of Lafayette.

These population metrics are important for two reasons. First, they show that growth in the City of Lafayette has trailed the rest of the parish since consolidation, suggesting that the City of Lafayette may not have benefitted from consolidation. Second, and more importantly, they foreshadow an impending political crisis for the City, that being the loss of any semblance of self-governance. The Lafayette Mayor-President, who serves as the Mayor of the City of Lafayette, is elected by voters throughout the parish. While the City of Lafayette accounted for 63.4% of the population of Lafayette Parish in 1996, Census estimates from 2019 (the latest available data) show that the City of Lafayette accounts for only 51.6% of the population of Lafayette Parish.

	Percentage of Parish Population		
	1996	2019	Change
Unincorporated	24.5%	29.2%	4.7%
Youngsville	1.6%	6.0%	4.4%
Broussard	2.8%	5.2%	2.4%
Carencro	3.2%	3.9%	0.6%
Duson	0.7%	0.6%	-0.1%
Scott	3.8%	3.5%	-0.2%
City of Lafayette	63.4%	51.6%	-11.7%

Thus, as things currently stand, more than 48% of the people who vote for the Mayor of the City of Lafayette live outside of the City of Lafayette (including those who live in the other municipalities, which all have their own mayors who are elected exclusively by the citizens of those municipalities).

In his remarks to our committee, Mr. Ed Abell, who chaired the Charter Commission that led to the 1992 consolidation vote, told us that the Charter Commission never dreamed that the population of the City of Lafayette would decline in relation to the rest of the parish. But now, what was never dreamed has become a reality. It will almost certainly soon be the case that a majority of the people eligible to vote for the City of Lafayette's Mayor will live outside of the City of Lafayette. Indeed, this reality the driving force behind the "Fix the Charter" effort that resulted in the most recent amendments to our City-Parish Home Rule Charter. Despite the charter amendments, the City of Lafayette still faces the prospect of being subject to the political will of people who do not live in the City of Lafayette.

- <u>Sales Tax Revenues</u>

Second, as with annexations, Mayor-President Guillory touts the fact that the City of Lafayette's sales tax revenues have "massively increased over the last 25 years." It is true that the City of Lafayette has experienced a 107% increase in sales tax revenues. Again, however, the numbers show that the City of Lafayette's increase in sales tax revenues has been dwarfed by the increase in sales tax revenues experienced by the other municipalities in Lafayette Parish. In fact, the growth of sales tax revenue in Scott, which is nearest to the City of Lafayette in terms of percentage, is more than double that of the City of Lafayette over the same period. The growth of sale tax revenue in Youngsville is more than 500 times greater than that of the City of Lafayette.

Sales Tax Revenue increase since 1996	
Youngsville	5191%
Carencro	870%
Broussard	465%
Duson	307%
Scott	203%
City of Lafayette	107%

Also worth considering is whether a 107% increase in sales tax revenue since 1996 is actually a "massive" increase given that the cumulative increase in the value of the dollar from 1996 to 2021 is 69% and the City of Lafayette grew by 20% through annexation. Adjusting for inflation, one could argue that sales tax revenues for the City of Lafayette have barely grown at all during consolidation.

- ILOT Payments

Finally, the Mayor-President notes that the annual ILOT payment by LUS to the City of Lafayette have more than doubled since 1996, increasing by $13 million. Growth in ILOT payments is certainly a good thing, but LUS is owned by the ratepayers of the City of Lafayette. There is no basis to credit consolidation with the growth of a benefit generated by an asset that is wholly owned by the City of Lafayette.

Another point to consider is that, after consolidation, the business model of LUS changed. A Mayor-President, elected by the entire parish, entered into agreements expanding LUS service outside of the City of Lafayette. This spurred considerable growth outside of the City, which could not have occurred on the same scale otherwise. It also disincentivized annexation into the City of Lafayette, as annexation had previously been a condition to the receipt of LUS utilities.

It is not clear that the expansion of LUS services outside the City of Lafayette led to an increase in ILOT payments, but if there was an increase in the ILOT payments based on the expansion of LUS services outside the City of Lafayette, how does it compare with the loss of revenue that the City of Lafayette would have received if the properties were annexed?

I would reiterate, however, that LUS is owned by the ratepayers of the City of Lafayette and in no way can consolidation be credited with an expansion of LUS ILOT payments. Assuming the expansion of services outside the City of Lafayette resulted in a net benefit

to the City of Lafayette, that expansion could and probably would have occurred regardless of consolidation.

How has the City of Lafayette's share of the cost of government services changed over time relative to the Parish?

In response to the question of how the City of Lafayette's share of the cost of government services changed over time relative to the Parish, Mayor-President Guillory states: "The City of Lafayette's share has increased as the city has increased in size over time relative to the parish. The city has annexed nearly 10 square miles, increasing its land area more than 20%. That annexed land has come from unincorporated areas of the parish."

However, as discussed above, the population of the unincorporated areas of the parish increased by 26,827 during consolidation. By comparison, the population of the City of Lafayette increased by only 11,232 people over the same time period.

If, over the past 25 years, the City of Lafayette grew by 9.8% and the unincorporated areas of Lafayette Parish grew by 60.4%, how is it possible that the City of Lafayette's share of the cost of government services has increased over that same period?

Note also that the parish's annual contribution to consolidated government services, funded through an annual contribution to the city's general fund, has remained both remarkably consistent and miniscule over the last 25 years. Indeed, the parish contributed $4,440,021 to the city's general fund in 2008 and contributed $4,391,755 to the city's general fund in 2019. Although it has fluctuated from year to year, the parish contribution has exceeded $6 million only once and has generally trended downward since 2013. If costs have increased, but the parish contribution has not increased, how is it possible that the parish is paying its fair share?

What are the potential annual savings to the City of Lafayette after deconsolidation?

Responding to the question of what potential annual savings the City of Lafayette might realize after deconsolidation, the Mayor-President stated that deconsolidation would actually result in additional costs for the city. He pointed to three specific sources of additional costs: the loss of cost sharing with the parish, the loss of control over parish millages for public works, and a return to the Municipal Employee Retirement System (MERS) from the Parochial Employee Retirement System (PERS). Taking each in turn, it is not entirely clear that any of these would result in additional costs to the city in the event of deconsolidation.

- Cost Sharing

  Per the Mayor-President's Administration Response, in the event of deconsolidation, the City of Lafayette would no longer be able to share costs with the Parish, and all costs would be shifted to the City. As discussed above, the Parish contribution to the costs of consolidation is miniscule. In 2019, that

contribution was $4,391,755. Moreover, this contribution is intended to pay for the Parish's share of consolidated government. It is not a donation. Thus, in the event of deconsolidation, it does not seem correct to say that the City of Lafayette would have to absorb all costs of government.

To take but one example, the office of Parish President and Mayor are consolidated. The FY 2020-2021 budget provides that the City will pay 79% of cost of the consolidated Mayor-President's office, while the parish will pay 21% of the cost. Under the theory of cost allocation, the City of Lafayette pays its share for the Mayor and Lafayette Parish pays its share for the Parish President. In the event of deconsolidation, the city would not be faced with having to pay for both a Mayor's office and a Parish President's office. It would only have to pay for a Mayor's office. The 21% contribution from the Parish goes away, but so does the office that it funds. Accordingly, the loss of cost sharing would not result in additional costs to the city. At worst, the city would fare exactly the same.

Again, the allocation for the Mayor-President's Office (among other consolidated offices) is based on "non-dedicated ad valorem and sales tax revenue," which is determined based on the ability of the parish, with its meager general fund, to pay. Thus, one can reasonably surmise that the city is more than covering the costs of consolidated governmental functions and would realize additional savings in the event of deconsolidation.

- Parish Public Works Millages

According to the Mayor-President, most of the parish millages for public works, roads and drainage are spent within the City of Lafayette. No figures were provided in support of this contention. Further, as discussed below in the section on Mrs. Toups' presentation to the committee, it may be that parish millages are being diverted from capital projects to fund the operation of the Public Works, Drainage, and Roads and Bridges Departments to account for the inability of the parish to fund other consolidated government services out of its general fund. I believe the committee would benefit from additional information from the administration on this point. The committee would also benefit greatly from a review of LCG records tracking the costs of the Public Works Department, the Drainage Department and the Roads and Bridges Department in terms of whether such costs are City of Lafayette costs or Lafayette Parish costs.

That said, and although we are members of a "Protect the City Committee," we are all citizens of the parish and understand that parish millages should benefit the parish as a whole. The point of consolidation was not for the city to take control of parish resources. If deconsolidation were to result in less control over parishwide millages by the City of Lafayette, that would seem to be a just and

democratic result, particularly in return for the City of Lafayette regaining full control over its government and tax dollars.

- MERS vs. PERS

  Frankly, I know nothing about MERS, PERS, or the relative benefits of each. I think the committee would benefit from understanding the actual cost savings to LCG by participating in PERS instead of MERS. It would also be helpful to understand why, in 2010, LCG adopted ordinance O-2010-026, which switched LCG from PERS to MERS and described MERS as "a sound and reputable system with recent favorable audit and actuarial examinations," and has now switched back to PERS. Did switching to MERS in 2010 result in cost savings to LCG? Do the relative benefits of MERS and PERS change over time, such that ten years from now MERS might result in greater cost savings than PERS?

THE CFO PRESENTATION

Turning to Mrs. Toups remarks, I believe that there is one overriding, unresolved issue that requires our further attention and investigation, to-wit: Is it true, as Mayor-President Durel stated in his FY 2013-2014 Budget Message to the City-Parish Council, that "millions of dollars" have "leaked into parish government," causing "the city to build less infrastructure, hire fewer firemen, policemen, public works employees, as well as other personnel needed to provide for the needs of our community"?

According to Mayor-President Durel, we "stopped most of the leaking" in 2013 by adjusting the allocation formula to increase the parish's share of the costs of consolidation. The parish could not afford to pay these increased costs out of the Parish General Fund, resulting in a "parish government deficit owed to city government" of "approximately $5.1 million." To account for the deficit and make "the city whole" the Durel administration took two "parish funds" – the Parish Drainage Fund and the Parish Road and Bridge Fund – "using them to fund the operations of public works" instead of capital projects.

The allocation table for each of the FY 2013-2014, 2014-2015, and 2015-2016 budgets refer to "coverage of parish deficit," which was over $5 million in each case. Subsequent budgets, starting in FY 2016-2017, do not reference "coverage of parish deficit." Also, starting in FY 2016-2017, the allocation formulas were re-adjusted so that what had been changed to an allocation of 54% City of Lafayette and 46% Lafayette Parish was again changed to roughly 80% City of Lafayette and 20% Lafayette Parish.

Although the re-adjusted allocation formula would have erased, in whole or in part, the "parish deficit" by reducing the costs of consolidation charged to the parish, this would have returned us to the situation previously referenced by Mayor-President Durel, where the inability of the parish to pay was papered over by "having city tax dollars leak outside of the legal boundaries of the city."

So was Mayor-President Durel correct in his assessment of the situation prior to 2013? And, if he was, have we returned to the situation that existed at that time, where city funds are propping up parish government? Is there a hidden parish deficit?

CONCLUSION

My intent in drafting this memorandum was to highlight certain core issues on which we need to focus and pertinent questions that remain unanswered. I believe the foregoing can be of help to the committee as we determine how best to proceed with our work—which speakers to reach out to, what information to review, and which issues to focus on. I would also suggest that the committee submit this memorandum to the administration with a request to respond to the additional questions and requests for clarity set out herein.

April 25, 2021

To: The Protect the City Committee
From: Kevin Blanchard

Re: The Fix the Charter "Disaster": A Different Perspective

The Administrative Response suggests repealing the 2018 amendments to the City-Parish Charter. As one of many volunteers who worked to secure a "yes" vote on those amendments, I am writing in hopes that I can add some context to help the committee in its deliberations.

The Administration Response makes the following general criticisms of the charter amendments:

- Five of the nine City-Parish Council districts had a majority makeup of City of Lafayette residents. After the charter amendments, only two of the five Parish Council districts are majority City of Lafayette districts. This has eliminated the "virtually unfettered control" the City of Lafayette allegedly used to exercise over consolidated government.
- The charter amendments have given the Parish Council "veto power" over the City Council.
- It is now more difficult than before to amend the city-parish charter.
- The charter amendments passed in a "low-turnout" election - this seems to be more specifically a criticism of the validity of the election as opposed to the content of the charter amendments.

I will address these in order.

"Unfettered control"

The argument is that because only two of the five seats on the Parish Council are majority City of Lafayette, the City of Lafayette has lost the "virtually unfettered control" it once enjoyed over consolidated government. There are two large flaws in this argument.

First, this argument ignores the fact that while the City of Lafayette lost a majority on the parish governing authority, it gained a whole new governing authority — the City Council.

This new City Council was a driving force behind the charter amendments and a large reason why City of Lafayette residents voted for the charter amendments in large margins. The charter amendments provide that the City Council is the governing authority for the City of Lafayette, with members elected only by City of Lafayette residents.

The old City-Parish Council had five majority city districts, but there was only one district with boundaries entirely inside the City of Lafayette — 8 of the 9 districts, in other words, had varying percentages of non-city of Lafayette residents.

And that "majority" was slim and getting slimmer. When the City and Parish of Lafayette consolidated, the City of Lafayette made up about two-thirds of the parish population. Today the ratio is closer to 50-50. And so perhaps as soon as the 2020 Census, that fifth City-Parish Council seat could have swung to a majority parish seat. This would have meant that a majority of people voting for the governing authority of the City of Lafayette would not even be City of Lafayette residents.

And so City of Lafayette residents were anxious to have their own City Council to control city operations, funding, and policy. City Council in hand, City of Lafayette residents were less concerned with whether they did or did not have a majority on the Parish Council. We are all parish residents. **The problem was not that the city wanted control over the parish; the problem was that the city did not want parish control over the city.**

Besides, after the charter amendments, seven of the 10 council members are elected by primarily city residents (the City Council plus the two city majority Parish Council districts). During consolidation, only five of nine officials were elected primarily by city residents — and with the population shift, that could have easily become four of nine.

Finally, this statement from the Administrative Response makes a pretty big claim, but contains a fundamental flaw in logic:

> There was not a single budget, finance, or operational question on which the City did not enjoy a decisive majority [on the City-Parish Council]. In fact, there was not even a single instance in 25 years in which a vote by Council members from parish majority districts unilaterally blocked something wanted by the members representing the city.

It is a mathematical truth that if all five majority city councilmen agreed on something, that the four non-City of Lafayette majority districts could not win the vote. Five is a larger number than four, afterall.

But that does not mean that the City of Lafayette's "will" was dominant and never subject to challenge. This is the accurate way to think about the math in that statement:

> So long as every single one of the five city majority districts agreed on something, the will of the City of Lafayette would win out. But if one single city majority district voted no, then it would take a non-city district to join the remaining city votes in order for the City of Lafayette's will to win out.

And so, in practice, at every City-Parish Council meeting for 25 years, if there was not unanimous agreement across all five city districts, then the city side of the issue would need "help" from a non-city district. This applied across the board, even with Lafayette Utilities System issues and fire and police.

Just one example that's particularly telling in this context. Following the 2011 deconsolidation vote, the first effort to propose amendments to the charter to give the City of Lafayette more autonomy happened in 2013. The idea at the time was to give the city a permanent five of nine seats on the consolidated council and to carve out "city only" issues for only those five city representatives to vote on.

That effort failed when then-City-Parish Councilman Andy Naquin voted "no," joining the four no votes of the non-city districts. So four of the five "city" councilmen all agreed that their constituents deserved to vote, but only unanimous agreement would have been enough.

Today, the City Council represents the will of its constituents on its own. No unanimous votes are required. Only members who are elected by city residents make decisions for the city. That's what the charter amendments were meant to accomplish.

"Veto Power"

You have heard testimony from Chief Financial Officer Lorrie Toups that a very small percentage of the City-Parish budget is shared between the city and parish and allocated accordingly. It's still a large number in real dollars. Still it's true that 95% or more of every consolidated government function can be easily identified as a city or parish function, paid for by separate city or parish funds.

And yet in the first year of the new charter amendments, the main point of contention was the "veto power" the Administrative Response described the Parish Council having over the City Council's budget decisions.

This "veto power" is not an intended feature of the charter amendments. It is a result of an interpretation of those amendments that was not the intent of the council members who drafted the amendments. And it's an interpretation that doesn't fit with the plain language of the charter.

I won't get into a long legal analysis here, but you should know the basics of a couple of portions and how they interact:

- Section 5-04 of the City-Parish Charter deals with amendments to the operating budget. If a particular line item in question is funded solely by the City of Lafayette, it's solely a vote of the City Council, and vice versa for the parish. Both councils have to agree to budget amendments, except when the line item in question is funded solely by the City of Lafayette, then it's controlled solely by the City Council.

- Section 2-11E is in the section of the City-Parish Charter that deals with ordinances. An ordinance with "subject matter that is within the legislative power" of both councils has to be approved by both councils. That's a joint ordinance. So how do we determine what's

a subject matter within the legislative power of both? This is the legal test in the charter for a joint ordinance:

> Items [whether it's a budget related ordinance or a non-budget related ordinance] arising out of or related to shared, joint, or common operations, employees, employee benefits, equipment, facilities, property, funding, or services, between the City and Parish.

- Finally, Section 5-02 requires that the City-Parish Budget document be "finally adopted" by a joint decision of both the City and Parish Councils. This "final adoption" process happens every year at the end of an annual budget process, which is also outlined in the charter.

It's important to note that every line item in the budget document is identifiable as being paid for by city funds, parish funds, or a fund that contains both parish and city line items.

The administration has taken these three provisions of the charter and read into them "veto power" of the Parish Council over the City Council for any line item in a "joint" department. The Parish Council has been required to ratify decisions over city-funded line items in the budget and decisions dealing with entirely city-owned assets. The Parish Council has even been allowed to keep the City Council from even debating a joint ordinance that the Parish Council did not support.

When the City Council attempted to hire an attorney to give it a second opinion about how to negotiate the joint decision making process, the administration claimed the authority to fire that attorney and then sued that attorney personally. The City Council passed a resolution ordering the administration to drop the suit. The suit has not been dropped. It's still pending in court. And so without their own attorney, the City Council is powerless to argue against the "veto power" of the Parish Council.

The intent of the charter amendments was most certainly not to give the parish "veto power" over city decisions. Here's how it is supposed to work:

- The administration proposes the budget each year. The councils then make changes to the budget in the form of amendments. This is how it's always worked.

- Under the new charter - Section 5-04 - if the line item is city funded, it's solely a City Council decision made by a city budget amendment. Likewise for the parish. Jointly funded line items are handled by joint amendments. At the end of the process, all of those budget amendments are compiled into the final budget document. And then, at the very end, after each council has handled its own decisions, and after they've hashed out their joint decisions, that's when there's a final joint vote to adopt the final budget document.

Instead, the administration took Section 2-11E—meant to be the catch-all for when you don't have clear guidance—and ignored Section 5-04 altogether. All of the provisions should, instead, be interpreted so that they all make sense together.

Here's an example. The Parks and Recreation Budget, funded 99% with city funds, with only one small parish line item in the whole department's budget, was deemed a "joint" department. And instead of looking at each line item to see whether it was city or parish funded, every decision in the entire department was a joint council decision. The same thing happened with Community Development and other department budgets funded primarily by city dollars.

In fact, the Administration Response says that the administration's interpretation requires joint approval for "most measures." Why is it that most measures require joint approval when Ms. Toups' testimony has made it clear that only a very small percentage of items are actually shared between the city and parish? So the parish makes a very small contribution to consolidation, but the Parish Council has "veto power" over "most measures?" That was not the intent of the charter amendments.

Even if you think that the administration has interpreted this portion of the charter correctly, we can all agree that this is not what voters wanted. The charter amendment election was premised on city-elected officials having control over city funds because city voters can't hold parish elected officials accountable. I would encourage the Protect the City Committee to make recommendations to the City Council that would result in actual city control over city funds. That could range from convincing the administration to change its interpretation, to charter amendments, to deconsolidation.

More Difficult to Amend the Charter

If I may take a moment of levity. When I read in the Administration Response that under the previous version of the charter "there was little difficulty" getting two-thirds of the City-Parish Council to propose an amendment to the charter, I saw six years of my life flash before my eyes. It has been my experience that it takes quite a bit of effort to build the necessary coalitions and consensus to place a measure on the ballot.

It's still not easy to change the City-Parish Charter. The Administration Response is correct that it takes a super-majority of each council to place deconsolidation or charter amendments directly on the ballot. That's four of five on each council, where it used to be six out of nine.

But state law would allow for a simple majority of each to call a Charter Commission. That Charter Commission could then propose amendments to voters. The deconsolidation vote of 2011 was a recommendation by a Charter Commission, while the 2018 charter amendments were placed on the ballot directly by the City-Parish Council.

"Low Turnout Election"

I have heard this criticism a lot. We didn't choose the election date. The charter amendments shared the ballot with two new tax proposals and the Louisiana Secretary of State election — certainly not a ballot to "hide" on. And the December 2018 charter amendment election had a 50% higher parishwide turnout than the December 2020 election where two sales tax rededication measures failed.

Our strategy was based on driving turnout. I want to put in a good word for all the volunteers and donors who worked hard to drive turnout for that election. The Council held town halls. Fix the Charter promoted the election date and shared information. Turnout was much higher than expected, and that's in large part the result of a lot of people's hard work.

Conclusion

Let's remember how we got to where we are today. It started in earnest ten years ago, when the 2011 Charter Commission was not able to reach agreement on a set of amendments, so they instead proposed deconsolidation. That ballot measure failed. Why? To borrow a marriage analogy, voters didn't want to skip marriage counseling and go straight to divorce — they wanted to try to make consolidation work. The 2018 charter amendments were that attempt to make consolidation work.

But rather than accept the will of the voters and recognize that the charter amendment results reflected the desire on the part of city voters to regain some measure of autonomy, the opponents of progress spent 2019 pursuing a frivolous lawsuit in an attempt to throw out the election results. The transition process that year also was largely fruitless, failing to produce a report. Without a report, there was no progress during the transition to smooth out the inevitable rough edges — work that could have avoided a lot of the conflict involving the City Council in 2020.

The 2018 charter amendments were never designed to solve every issue with the charter. They were a good faith effort to restore some of the City of Lafayette's autonomy. While I disagree with the Administrative Response's supposition that the chaos of the last year was inevitable, I do agree that the City of Lafayette has not gained the autonomy it was supposed to gain from the charter amendments.

The Protect the City Committee has a responsibility to the citizens of the City of Lafayette to truly understand the full picture. I would urge each of you to understand the 2018 charter amendments and turn a critical eye to how the amendments were enacted in practice. I believe that if the charter amendments had been enacted as intended, there would be fewer city voices calling for deconsolidation today. Unfortunately, the attempt at marriage counseling did not seem to work.

If the promises made to voters in 2018 are not going to be delivered on, I would urge this committee and the City Council to consider deconsolidation. In my opinion, continued consolidation, in its past and current form, only harms the City of Lafayette.

Sincerely,



Kevin Blanchard

RESOLUTION NO. R-4807

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE APPOINTMENT BY THE MAYOR OF DON OUCHLEY AS DIRECTOR OF UTILITIES.

BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Lafayette, Louisiana:

SECTION 1: That the appointment by the Mayor of Don Ouchley as Director of Utilities effective February 2, 1988 is herein endorsed.

SECTION 2: That the starting salary level of $57,803 annually as established by the Mayor in this appointment and as is provided for funding-wise in the attached budgetary revision, a copy of which is made a part hereof, is additionally endorsed and approved in accordance with applicable provisions of the Utility Bond Resolution.

SECTION 3: That this appointment of Don Ouchley to the position of Director of Utilities has been approved by R. W. Beck and Associates, Inc., consulting engineers to the Lafayette Utility System, as is required under the Utility Bond Resolution and as is more specifically identified in a letter from R. W. Beck and Associates, Inc. dated February 2, 1988 to Mayor Lastrapes, a copy of which is on file in the official records of the City Council.

SECTION 4: That all resolutions, ordinances or parts thereof in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

This resolution having been sumitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: LANDRY, PIERRE, HEYMANN, SIMON, BACON

NAYS: NONE

ABSENT: NONE

AND, the resolution was declared adopted on the 29th day of March, 1988.

ATTEST: APPROVED:

CITY CLERK MAYOR

DATE: March 31, 1988

3/18/88
ok for agenda
jgw

CITY OF LAFAYETTE

INTERNAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Glenn Duhon **DATE:** March 18, 1988

FROM: Glenn M. Weber (8314) **OUR FILE:** DOU - General

SUBJ: Appointment of Director of Utilities

INFO: Mayor Lastrapes

Per the attached, you will note that all things are in order for appointment of Don Ouchley as Director of Utilities and Managing Director of LPPA.

Inasmuch as Don has been serving in an Acting Director capacity since February 2, 1988, please note that we are requesting this appointment be made retroactively to that date.

The salary which Don will hold as Director is identical to that which he held as Associate Director; therefore, no differential would be involved in his being appointed retroactively or as of the date this resolution would become effective.

Attached hereto you will find a budgetary revision which assigns and approves this salary for Don.

By way of information, the position vacated by Don would be filled at a lower starting salary as compared to the salary which Don held as Associate Director (after application of merit raises prior to that time when salaries were frozen).

Glenn M. Weber
Chief Administrative Officer

nd

Attachments

R. W. BECK AND ASSOCIATES

ENGINEERS AND CONSULTANTS

PLANNING
DESIGN
RATES
ENVIRONMENTAL
ECONOMICS
MANAGEMENT

DENVER NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
SUITE 1900
1125 SEVENTEENTH STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80202
TEL: 303-295-6900

GENERAL OFFICE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Telephone: 206-441-7500
Telex: 4990402 BECKSEA
Denver, CO Telecopier:
303-297-2811

FILE NO. DD-2900-UG1-MA

February 2, 1988

Honorable Mayor Dud Lastrapes
City of Lafayette
705 W. University Avenue
P. O. Box 4017-C
Lafayette, Louisiana 70502

Subject: Approval of Don Ouchley as Director of Utilities

Dear Mayor Lastrapes:

Section 9 of the City of Lafayette Utilities System governing Bond Resolution which pertains to the duties and responsibilities of the Consulting Engineer, states in part as follows:

> "It shall be the further duty of the consulting engineer to advise the City in its appointment of a manager or superintendent for the Utilities System and the City agrees that it will not appoint anyone as manager or superintendent who has not been approved by the consulting engineer."

With regard to your proposed appointment of Mr. Don Ouchley to the position of Director of Utilities, based upon our review of Mr. Ouchley's credentials and professional experience which were provided by your office, upon discussions with my associates within our Firm who have had the opportunity to work with Don since 1985 in his present capacity as Associate Director, and my personal observations of Don's maturity as a utility executive, we are pleased to be able to offer our approval of Mr. Ouchley to the position of Director of Utilities.

Kindest personal regards to you and best wishes to the City of Lafayette for continued success of the Utilities System with this important transfer of management responsibilities.

Sincerely,

R. W. BECK AND ASSOCIATES

William R. Mayben
Managing Partner

WRM:lm (0177L)

Col Form #595 (R/6/78)

AUTHORIZATION FOR BUDGETARY REVISIONS
(As Provided for by Ordinance No. 0-1642 Dated July 25, 1978

TYPE Revision

Intra – departmental transfers of appropriations	☑ Electrical Engr. & Operations
Inter – departmental transfers of appropriations	☐
Disposition of new revenues	☐
Disposition of supplemental appropriations from Council Reserves	☐

JUSTIFICATION

To transfer ~~amount~~ needed for Directors salary

TRANSFER FROM (DECREASE)

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
48-781-502-0000-001	Labor - Normal Operating	$1,049.00

TRANSFER TO (INCREASE)

ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
48-710-502-0000-001	Labor - Normal Operating	$1,049.00

DIVISION HEAD (DATE) UTILITY CONSULTING ENGINEER (DATE) (WHEN APPLICABLE)

DEPARTMENT HEAD 3/18/88 (DATE) BUDGET MANAGEMENT OFFICER Larry Miller (DATE) 3-18-88 MAYOR (DATE) 3/18/88

Date of Council Action _____

YEAS	NAYS	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENT

RECEIVED FROM CITY CLERK:

3/30/88 - 10:40 am
date/time

ORDINANCE NO. O- 5258

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING A CONTRACT WITH MR. TERRY HUVAL AS DIRECTOR OF THE LAFAYETTE UTILITIES DEPARTMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 4-06 OF THE CITY OF LAFAYETTE HOME RULE CHARTER.

BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Lafayette, Louisiana, that:

SECTION 1: Kenneth F. Bowen, Mayor of the City of Lafayette, be and is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to enter into a contract with Mr. Terry Huval to serve as the City of Lafayette's Director of Utilities, pursuant to Section 4-06 of the Lafayette Home Rule Charter.

SECTION 2: This Contract shall be on such terms and conditions as stated in the contract which is attached hereto and made a part hereof by reference.

SECTION 3: All ordinances or resolutions or parts thereof in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4: This ordinance shall become effective upon signature of the Mayor or, if not signed by the Mayor, upon the date as determined by Sections 2-11 and 2-12 of the Lafayette Home Rule Charter.

++

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 23rd day of November, 1994, by and between the **CITY OF LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA,** herein referred to as **"Employer"**, duly authorized by Ordinance O-5258 of the Lafayette City Council adopted on the 22nd day of November, 1994; and **TERRY HUVAL,** 107 Chip Drive, Scott, Louisiana 70583, hereinafter referred to as **"Employee"**,

W I T N E S S E T H , That:

WHEREAS, Employer desires to hire Employee and Employee desires to accept employment as a municipal employee; and

WHEREAS, Employer has determined what a reasonable compensation will be for Employee and has offered employment for such compensation and other benefits as hereinafter set forth and Employee is willing to accept employment on such terms.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises and of the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. EMPLOYMENT

Employer hereby employs Employee and Employee hereby accepts employment with Employer upon the terms and conditions set forth herein.

2. TERM

Employee shall be an "at will" employee of employer, and either party may terminate this Agreement in accordance with and subject to the provisions of Paragraph 6 herein.

3. COMPENSATION

(a) Salary. For all services rendered by Employee under the terms of this Agreement, Employer shall pay Employee an annual salary of Eighty-Five Thousand and No/100 ($85,000.00) Dollars, payable during the term of this Agreement in equal payments on such dates as are in accordance with Employer's policies and procedures for departmental directors of the City of Lafayette. Additionally, Employee will be eligible for any and all pay increases given to other departmental directors of the City of Lafayette.

(b) Employee Benefit Plan. As an employee of Employer, Employee shall be entitled to participate in any pension, profit sharing, health or medical plan, medical reimbursement, insurance, vacation or other employee benefit plan of Employer as may be in effect from time to time for departmental directors of the City of Lafayette, subject to the participation standards and other terms thereof.

(c) Car Allowance. Employee shall be entitled to use of an Employer automobile to be utilized by Employee for purposes of fulfilling his job duties as described under the terms of this Agreement, or shall be entitled to a vehicle subsidy or allowance for use of Employee's automobile for such purposes, in accordance

with Employer's policies and procedures for departmental directors of the City of Lafayette.

(d) Reimbursable Expenses. Employer shall reimburse Employee for all reasonable expenses incurred by Employee in connection with the performance of duties hereunder, including entertainment, travel, meals, lodging and related expenses incurred by Employee in the interest of Employer. In order to obtain reimbursement, Employee must submit to Employer an itemized statement of such expenses, along with copies of bills or receipts and a statement of the purpose or reason for the expenditures.

4. DUTIES

Employee will serve as Director of Utilities of Employer. As Director of Utilities, Employee shall be the manager and superintendent of the Lafayette Utilities System in accordance with the provisions of outstanding City of Lafayette utility bond resolutions. Employee shall also have such duties as are designated in Section 4-06 of the Home Rule Charter of the City of Lafayette. Employee will not in any manner act to the detriment of LEPA. Employee will make a concerted effort to obtain necessary knowledge for the proper management of the water and wastewater systems.

5. OFFICE FACILITIES

Employer shall furnish Employee with an office, stenographic help, supplies, equipment and such other facilities and services suitable to the position of Director of Utilities and adequate for the performance of his duties.

6. TERMINATION

This Employment Agreement may be terminated by either party, with or without cause, upon giving thirty (30) days written notice to the other party. In the event of termination, the salary which may be due to Employee to the date of such termination and any accrued benefits, shall be full compensation in payment for all claims under this Agreement.

7. WAIVER OF BREACH

The waiver of either Employer or Employee of a breach of any provision of this Employment Agreement shall not operate or be construed as a waiver of any subsequent breach by either Employer or Employee.

8. BINDING EFFECT

This Employment Agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of both Employer and Employee and their respective successors, heirs and legal representatives. Recognizing that this Agreement is for the personal services of Employee, neither this Employment Agreement nor any rights hereunder may be assigned by Employee.

9. AMENDMENTS

No amendments or variations of the terms and conditions of this Employment Agreement shall be valid unless the same is in writing and signed by all of the parties hereto, and approved by the Lafayette City Council by ordinance.

10. CHOICE OF LAW

This Agreement shall be governed by and construed under the laws of the State of Louisiana.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Employment Agreement has been executed by Employer and Employee on the date first above written.

EMPLOYER:

CITY OF LAFAYETTE

By Kenneth F. Bowen
Mayor

EMPLOYEE:

Terry Huval
Terry Huval

C:\WPWIN60\WPDOCS\HUVAL\EMPLOYAG.3

November 22, 1994

VIA FACSIMILE

Honorable Mayor Kenneth F. Bowen
City of Lafayette
705 W. University Ave.
Lafayette, LA 70502

Subject: ***LUS Director***

Dear Mayor Bowen:

Today you requested that I confirm in writing R. W. Beck's approval of Mr. Huval as Utilities Director.

Based upon my interviews with Mr. Huval, I believe his experience and education meets the bond resolution criteria of experience operating similar systems.

Sincerely,

R. W. BECK

Timothy R. Corrigan
Director of Client Services

[TRC/aw]
[F:\cd2900.ugf\gaw164tcJtr]

c: Helen Bellamy

1125 Seventeenth Street, Suite 1900 Denver, CO 80202-2615 Phone (303) 299-5200 Fax (303) 297-2811

TOTAL P.02

Original Submittal

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this _____ day of _____, 1994, by and between the **CITY OF LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA** herein referred to as **"Employer"**, and **TERRY HUVAL,** 107 Chip Drive, Scott, Louisiana 70583, hereinafter referred to as **"Employee"**,

WITNESSETH, That:

WHEREAS, Employer desires to hire Employee and Employee desires to accept employment as a municipal employee; and

WHEREAS, Employer has determined what a reasonable compensation will be for Employee and has offered employment for such compensation and other benefits as hereinafter set forth and Employee is willing to accept employment on such terms.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises and of the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. EMPLOYMENT

Employer hereby employs and Employee hereby accepts employment with Employer upon the terms and conditions set forth herein.

2. TERM

The term of this Agreement shall begin on the _____ day of _____, 1994, and shall continue for a five (5) year term until the _____ day of _____, 1999.

3. COMPENSATION

(a) Salary. For all services rendered by Employee under the terms of the Agreement, Employer shall pay Employee an annual salary of Eighty Five Thousand and No/100 ($85,000), payable over the term of this Agreement in equal payments on such dates as are in accordance with Employer's current policies and procedures. Additionally, employee will be eligible for any and all pay increases given to other employees of Employer.

(b) Employee Benefit Plan. As an employee of Employer, Employee shall be entitled to participate in any pension, profit sharing, health or medical plan, medical reimbursement, insurance, vacation or other employee benefit plan of employer as may be in effect from time to time, subject to the participation standards and other terms thereof.

(c) Car Allowance. Employee shall be entitled to use of an Employer automobile to be utilized by Employee for purposes of fulfilling his job duties as described under the terms of this Agreement. Employee is also authorized to use such automobile for reasonable personal use at times other than when fulfilling his job duties. All expenses for the upkeep, operation, maintenance and insurance for such automobile shall be paid by Employer.

(d) Reimbursement of Expenses. Employer shall reimburse Employee for all reasonable expenses incurred by Employee in connection with the performance of duties hereunder, including entertainment, travel, meals, lodging and related expenses incurred by Employee in the interest of Employer. In order to obtain reimbursement, Employee must submit to Employer an itemized statement of such expenses, along with copies of bills or receipts and a statement of the purpose or reason for the expenditures.

4. DUTIES

Employee will serve as Director of Utilities of Employer, and in said capacity, shall direct and be responsible for the following activities:

(1) Production and distribution of electricity;

(2) Water production, treatment and distribution;

(3) Sewerage collection, treatment and disposal;

(4) Utility engineering services;

(5) Supervision of contract construction work for the utility system;

(6) Maintenance of utility equipment in cooperation with the central garage;

(7) Reading of utility meters; and

(8) Other activities as may be directed by Employer which are necessary or incidental to the operation of the Employer's utility system.

5. OFFICE FACILITIES

Employer shall furnish Employee with an office, stenographic help, supplies, equipment and such other facilities and services suitable to the position of Director of Utilities and adequate for the performance of his duties.

6. TERMINATION

(a) This Employment Agreement may be terminated by Employee upon giving thirty (30) days written notice to Employer. In the event of termination by Employee in accordance herewith, Employee will forfeit all remaining sums provided for hereunder except for sums accrued as of the date of termination. This Employment Agreement may be terminated immediately by Employer upon the occurrence of any one of the following events:

(1) If Employee is elected to a public office or accepts employment that, pursuant to law, places restrictions or limitations upon Employee's continued rendering of services as Director of Utilities.

(2) In the event the Employee shall be guilty of fraud, dishonesty or other acts of misconduct in the rendering of services on behalf of Employer; and

(3) If Employee dies during the term of this Agreement.

(b) In the event this Agreement is terminated by Employer for one of the reasons set forth in (1), (2), or (3) above, Employer shall remain obligated to pay to Employee all sums accrued through the date of termination, including the accrual of all benefits provided for in paragraph 3 (b) above.

(c) In the event this Agreement is terminated by Employer for any reason other than those set forth in (1), (2) or (3) above, Employer shall remain obligated, and shall pay to Employee, for the balance of the term hereof, the salary and benefits set forth in paragraphs 3 (a) and (b) above.

(d) The parties hereto expect and anticipate that upon the effectiveness of city-parish consolidation in 1996, that Employee will then serve as Director of Utilities for the consolidated government. If for any reason, beyond the control of Employee, Employee does not serve in such capacity, then and in that event, Employer shall either provide Employee with a position of similar level and status as that provided for herein with the same compensation and benefits set forth herein, or alternatively, shall pay to Employee for the remaining term hereof, the salary and the benefits set forth herein.

7. WAIVER OF BREACH

The waiver of either Employer or Employee of a breach of any provision of this Employment Agreement shall not operate or be construed as a waiver of any subsequent breach by either Employer of Employee.

8. BINDING EFFECT

This Employment Agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of both Employer and Employee and their respective successors, heirs and legal representatives, but neither the Employment Agreement nor any rights hereunder may be assigned by Employee without the consent in writing of Employer.

9. AMENDMENTS

No amendments or variations of the terms and conditions of this Employment Agreement shall be valid unless the same is in writing and signed by all of the parties hereto.

10. CHOICE OF LAW

This Agreement shall be governed by and construed under the laws of the State of Louisiana.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Employment Agreement has been executed by Employer and Employee on the date first above written.

EMPLOYER
CITY OF LAFAYETTE

_____
MAYOR

EMPLOYEE
Terry Huval

_____
Terry Huval

F I S C A L N O T E

_____ NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE _____
(Title)

_____ RESOLUTION _____
(Title)

INTRODUCTORY ORDINANCES:

_____ BUDGETARY REVISIONS _____
(Title)

__x__ CONTRACT - With Mr. Terry Huval as Director of Utilities _____
Title)

_____ OTHERS _____
(Title)

FISCAL IMPACT (Explain)

CONTRACT IS FOR $85,000/YEAR funded under Account # 48-710-502-0000-001

_____ No Fiscal Impact

[signature] Cap.
(Director's Signature)

10-20-94
(Date)

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this _____ day of _____, 1994, by and between the **CITY OF LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA** herein referred to as **"Employer"**, and **TERRY HUVAL**, 107 Chip Drive, Scott, Louisiana 70583, hereinafter referred to as **"Employee"**,

WITNESSETH, That:

WHEREAS, Employer desires to hire Employee and Employee desires to accept employment as a municipal employee; and

WHEREAS, Employer has determined what a reasonable compensation will be for Employee and has offered employment for such compensation and other benefits as hereinafter set forth and Employee is willing to accept employment on such terms.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises and of the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. EMPLOYMENT

Employer hereby employs and Employee hereby accepts employment with Employer upon the terms and conditions set forth herein.

2. TERM

The term of this Agreement shall begin on the _____ day of _____, 1994, and shall continue for a five (5) year term until the _____ day of _____, 1999.

3. COMPENSATION

(a) Salary. For all services rendered by Employee under the terms of the Agreement, Employer shall pay Employee an annual salary of Eighty Five Thousand and No/100 ($85,000), payable over the term of this Agreement in equal payments on such dates as are in accordance with Employer's current policies and procedures. Additionally, employee will be eligible for any and all pay increases given to other employees of Employer.

(b) Employee Benefit Plan. As an employee of Employer, Employee shall be entitled to participate in any pension, profit sharing, health or medical plan, medical reimbursement, insurance, vacation or other employee benefit plan of employer as may be in effect from time to time, subject to the participation standards and other terms thereof.

(c) Car Allowance. Employee shall be entitled to use of an Employer automobile to be utilized by Employee for purposes of fulfilling his job duties as described under the terms of this Agreement. Employee is also authorized to use such automobile for reasonable personal use at times other than when fulfilling his job duties. All expenses for the upkeep, operation, maintenance and insurance for such automobile shall be paid by Employer.

(d) Reimbursement of Expenses. Employer shall reimburse Employee for all reasonable expenses incurred by Employee in connection with the performance of duties hereunder, including entertainment, travel, meals, lodging and related expenses incurred by Employee in the interest of Employer. In order to obtain reimbursement, Employee must submit to Employer an itemized statement of such expenses, along with copies of bills or receipts and a statement of the purpose or reason for the expenditures.

4. DUTIES

Employee will serve as Director of Utilities of Employer, and in said capacity, shall direct and be responsible for the following activities:

(1) Production and distribution of electricity;

(2) Water production, treatment and distribution;

(3) Sewerage collection, treatment and disposal;

(4) Utility engineering services;

(5) Supervision of contract construction work for the utility system;

(6) Maintenance of utility equipment in cooperation with the central garage;

(7) Reading of utility meters; and

(8) Other activities as may be directed by Employer which are necessary or incidental to the operation of the Employer's utility system.

5. OFFICE FACILITIES

Employer shall furnish Employee with an office, stenographic help, supplies, equipment and such other facilities and services suitable to the position of Director of Utilities and adequate for the performance of his duties.

6. TERMINATION

(a) This Employment Agreement may be terminated by Employee upon giving thirty (30) days written notice to Employer. In the event of termination by Employee in accordance herewith, Employee will forfeit all remaining sums provided for hereunder except for sums accrued as of the date of termination. This Employment Agreement may be terminated immediately by Employer upon the occurrence of any one of the following events:

(1) If Employee is elected to a public office or accepts employment that, pursuant to law, places restrictions or limitations upon Employee's continued rendering of services as Director of Utilities.

(2) In the event the Employee shall be guilty of fraud, dishonesty or other acts of misconduct in the rendering of services on behalf of Employer; and

(3) If Employee dies during the term of this Agreement.

(b) In the event this Agreement is terminated by Employer for one of the reasons set forth in (1), (2), or (3) above, Employer shall remain obligated to pay to Employee all sums accrued through the date of termination, including the accrual of all benefits provided for in paragraph 3 (b) above.

(c) In the event this Agreement is terminated by Employer for any reason other than those set forth in (1), (2) or (3) above, Employer shall remain obligated, and shall pay to Employee, for the balance of the term hereof, the salary and benefits set forth in paragraphs 3 (a) and (b) above.

(d) The parties hereto expect and anticipate that upon the effectiveness of city-parish consolidation in 1996, that Employee will then serve as Director of Utilities for the consolidated government. If for any reason, beyond the control of Employee, Employee does not serve in such capacity, then and in that event, Employer shall either provide Employee with a position of similar level and status as that provided for herein with the same compensation and benefits set forth herein, or alternatively, shall pay to Employee for the remaining term hereof, the salary and the benefits set forth herein.

7. WAIVER OF BREACH

The waiver of either Employer or Employee of a breach of any provision of this Employment Agreement shall not operate or be construed as a waiver of any subsequent breach by either Employer of Employee.

8. BINDING EFFECT

This Employment Agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of both Employer and Employee and their respective successors, heirs and legal representatives, but neither the Employment Agreement nor any rights hereunder may be assigned by Employee without the consent in writing of Employer.

9. AMENDMENTS

No amendments or variations of the terms and conditions of this Employment Agreement shall be valid unless the same is in writing and signed by all of the parties hereto.

10. CHOICE OF LAW

This Agreement shall be governed by and construed under the laws of the State of Louisiana.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Employment Agreement has been executed by Employer and Employee on the date first above written.

EMPLOYER
CITY OF LAFAYETTE

_____
MAYOR

EMPLOYEE
Terry Huval

_____
Terry Huval

CITY OF LAFAYETTE

INTERNAL MEMORANDUM
Office of CAO (261-8314)

TO: Helen Bellamy, Council President DATE: Oct 20, '94

FROM: Mike Mouton, CAO Our File: Special Meet.

SUBJ: Special Council Meeting Request - Tuesday, October 25, '94

INFO: Mayor Kenny Bowen

Helen, the Administration is requesting a special Council meeting next Tuesday in order to introduce a contract ordinance with Mr. Terry Huval as the City of Lafayette's Director of Utilities.

Your consideration of this request is appreciated.

/gb

Fiscal Year 1995
Appropriation for
48-710-502-0000-001
133,524.00
ok. OQem
10/20/94

TBLD PRIOR TO INTRO ON _____ TABLED AFTER INTRO ON November 8, 1994 - 2 weeks

DISPOSITION OF ORDINANCE NO. O-5258

THIS ORDINANCE WAS APPROVED FOR INTRODUCTION ON October 25, 1994

YEAS: Landry, Williams, Bellamy, Laborde, Mounce

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAINED/RECUSED: None

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING, PUBLISHED BY TITLE IN DAILY ADVERTISER ON:

Fri., OCTOBER 28, 1994

FINAL DISPOSITION BY COUNCIL ON November 22, 1994

YEAS: Landry, Williams, Laborde, Mounce

NAYS: Bellamy

AMENDMENTS: See Attached.

ABSENT: None

ABSTAINED/RECUSED None

++

PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR FOR HIS APPROVAL ON November 23, 1994 AT 8:15 A M

RETURNED TO COUNCIL OFFICE ON November 23, 1994 AT 11:20 A M

++

November 23, 1994
(Date)

Norma A Duffy
CITY CLERK

DISPOSITION BY MAYOR (ASSUMING ORDINANCE ADOPTED)

1. I hereby APPROVE/VETO this ordinance.

11/23/94
(Date)

Kenneth F. Bowman
MAYOR

2. If no approval nor veto of Mayor appears and 10 days elapse since this ordinance was presented to him for approval, SAME HAS AUTOMATICALLY BEEN APPROVED.

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

IF VETOED, RECONSIDERATION BY COUNCIL:

On _____, the Council DID/REFUSED to readopt this ordinance after the Mayor's Veto.

_____ _____
Date CITY CLERK

##########################

FULL & FINAL PUBLICATION OF THIS ORDINANCE WAS MADE IN THE DAILY ADVERTISER, IN FULL, ON November 27, 1994.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ORDINANCE: November 23, 1994

AMENDMENTS TO O-5258

1. Substitute revised draft contract as submitted by Mike Hebert.

2. In Section 6. TERMINATION, add a new sentence at the end of sub-section (a). "In the event of termination, the salary which may be due to the employee to the date of such termination and any accrued benefits, shall be full compensation in payment for all claims under this agreement." Delete remaining sub-sections of Section 6.

3. In Section 4. DUTIES, add at end of section. "Employee will not in any manner act to the detriment of LEPA. Employee will make a concerted effort to obtain necessary knowledge for the proper management of the water and wastewater systems."

Lafayette Consolidated Government Allocation % over the years

FY ENDED	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Adopted	2014 Adopted	2015 Adopted	2016 Adopted	2017 Adopted	2018 Adopted	2019 Adopted	2020 Adopted	2021 Adopted
Allocations:																									
General Adm. & EO & CAO City	60%	60%	60%	60%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	83%	83%	83%	84%	84%	84%	84%	54%	54%	54%	54%	78%	78%	82%	81%	79%
Parish	40%	40%	40%	40%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	17%	17%	17%	16%	16%	16%	16%	46%	46%	46%	46%	22%	22%	18%	19%	21%
Human Resources City	80%	80%	80%	80%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	83%	83%	83%	84%	84%	84%	84%	74%	74%	74%	74%	77%	77%	77%	77%	73%
Parish	20%	20%	20%	20%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	17%	17%	17%	16%	16%	16%	16%	26%	26%	26%	26%	23%	23%	23%	23%	27%
PW Director City	54%	72%	78%	78%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%	60%	60%	60%	68%	68%	68%	68%	54%	54%	54%	54%					
Parish	46%	28%	22%	22%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	40%	40%	40%	32%	32%	32%	32%	46%	46%	46%	46%					
PW Streets City	54%	60%	62%	62%	68%	61%	61%	61%	61%	61%	61%	62%	61%	61%	61%	61%	54%	54%	54%	54%					
Parish	46%	40%	38%	38%	32%	39%	39%	39%	39%	39%	39%	38%	39%	39%	39%	39%	46%	46%	46%	46%					
PW Drainage City	54%	55%	56%	56%	47%	55%	55%	55%	55%	50%	50%	50%	62%	62%	62%	62%	54%	54%	54%	54%					
Parish	46%	45%	44%	44%	53%	45%	45%	45%	45%	50%	50%	50%	38%	38%	38%	38%	46%	46%	46%	46%					

serves as the Parish CFO). Simply put, the Parish of Lafayette is invoiced for the services it receives from the city. The LCG Home Rule Charter clearly indicates that the City of Lafayette still exists as a legally, separate entity, as does the parish side of government.

In recent years, we have experienced a "perfect storm" of information that has caused this allocation to be looked at differently. The recent Charter Commission hearings put a spotlight on consolidation and some of its known problems, which are not easily corrected. Separately, we had begun to question some of the findings of the company that had been hired to perform the Lafayette allocation analysis. Our allocation numbers were remaining constant from year to year and the in-depth analysis they were performing on an annual basis raised questions. While "objective" in numbers and calculations, it must be pointed out that this is a very "subjective" process. These discussions had begun before the Charter Commission was formed, and it was later determined that we needed to hire another company that would put more analytical work into developing a more accurate accounting of resources.

In this new analysis (which is still underway and subject to revision), I believe the starting point for a proper allocation has to be population. The City of Lafayette makes up 54% of the total parish population, meaning 46% of the population resides outside the city. My position and my office should therefore be allocated at that percentage. In contrast, historically my office has a budgeted allocation of 84% city, 16% parish. These numbers are true of all administrative offices, including the office of the CAO, Finance, IS&T, etc. There are obvious exceptions to this starting point, such as The Lafayette (City) Utilities System, the Lafayette (City) Fire Department and Lafayette (City) Police Department, which are close to being 100% city departments. The Public Works Department has historically been funded with an allocation that ranged from 30%-40% from the parish, but current estimates indicate that DPW is spending approximately 60% of its manpower and equipment resources outside of the city.

It is important to take a step back to reflect on the big picture on this issue. Except in rare circumstances, it is illegal to spend city tax dollars outside of a city, and that is the very reason an allocation plan was developed and an **accurate** allocation plan is a necessity. Therefore, the problem is that since 1996, the city has been subsidizing parish work. What we believe to be a serious inequity in funding allocations has existed for over 16 years.

All administrative offices should reflect the population breakdown of the parish since the whole parish votes for our City-Parish Government. The parish side of government benefits from what we have, because it benefits from all of these positions for a fraction of what it would cost if funding were provided 100% by Parish Government. It simply would not be possible for the Parish of Lafayette to fund its own executive and administrative branches of government for 16% of the expenses of today's budget.

Moving Forward

It is time to face this reality and deal with it fairly and properly. It is time to realize that our structure has made us complacent, and we have been falsely disguising the inevitable. We cannot (I wish we could) pass this on to the future. The future is now.

Here is the ugly truth. When we properly allocate the cost to the parish, the Parish General Fund Reserve Account is reduced to less than zero. Meaning, the parish owes the city (a legal entity) money for these services. The only way to keep that fund from being zero is to deliberately leave money in it, money that belongs to the city (I don't know that this is even legal). We have done so this year, showing it as a shortage or deficit in the City-Parish allocation.

However, this is not a long-term solution. The needs of the City of Lafayette are many. They include the need to hire additional firefighters to protect our Class 2 insurance rating and the need to hire additional police officers to keep pace with our population growth and the battle against crime. This imbalance, therefore, cannot continue. It may be that this "misallocation" has caused city taxpayers to incorrectly subsidize the parish side of government tens of millions of dollars since 1996. I don't think it is realistic to expect that the parish will ever be able to pay that back. But, it is time for the bleeding to stop and it is time to face the realities that we must face together.

As I said, it took a "perfect storm" of information to bring it all to the forefront. While providing efficiencies of operation that have helped the parish through troubled financial difficulties, consolidation has simply delayed a problem that existed on the final day that both governments existed separately. There is insufficient funding to sustain parish operations and something other than a distorted allocation process must be done to correct it. In the short term, it is obvious that the parish will have to begin to operate within its means. This means we will have to reduce the number of crews in the Department of Public Works doing work outside of the city. It will have other consequences as well.

There are solutions, but we have to get all of the facts and drill down into all the details; we have to deal with the truth. Only then can we propose solutions. To that end, I intend to ask a few knowledgeable people to help us find those answers. It is going to be a group that will advise me on what I should bring to this council for discussion and possible action. We cannot let this drag on any longer, so it will be an intense, fast moving process.

I cannot begin to tell you the anguish it gives me to be the bearer of such negative findings. But, this is what the people who voted us into office expect of us as leaders, and we cannot be the politicians who "kick the can down the road" so future elected officials are forced to deal with today's problems.

We will work through it. And, we will propose solutions before my term is over and I hope some answers will come before the next budget year. It will not be easy, not for us as

debt service is satisfied is approximately $21 million. I am recommending the inclusion of a potential bond sale of approximately $20 million to fund major capital projects (including $14.2 million for streets and $5.2 million for drainage) this coming year.

This budget also includes a Pay-As-You-Go (cash) program of approximately $21 million. Included in PAYG capital:

Public Works Department and TT	$9,900,000
Includes asphalt overlay	$2,500,000
Includes concrete street repair	$ 500,000
Information Services and Technology	$3,000,000
Fire Department	$2,000,000
Police Department	$2,100,000
Includes 35 marked units	$ 997,500
Includes 20 unmarked units	$ 570,000

Use of Fund 260 (Parish Roads/Bridges), Fund 261 (Parish Drainage)

While we have made much progress restoring the city's reserve fund and eliminating the use of fund balance, we still have not addressed the flaws inherent to the funding structure associated with "consolidated" government. The "economies of scale" or "efficiencies" achieved by operating one government instead of two have been well documented and realized since so-called consolidation became reality in 1996. What have not been addressed are the true funding needs of the parish within a structure that provides no opportunity for revenue growth for the parish without raising taxes. Without "true" consolidation, all municipalities within Lafayette Parish are legally allowed to grow, while all the unincorporated area can do is "shrink." The problem is, the needs of maintaining parish roads, drainage, recreation, and public buildings exist without adequate funding. The parish general fund has basically remained "stagnant" for decades, while the demands for public service in the parish have not.

This year, we calculate the parish government deficit owed to city government to be approximately $5.1 million, about $2 million more than last year. Of course, the parish does not have enough general fund dollars to pay this debt, its fair and legal share of the cost of consolidation this budget year, and as we know it is more than just a little *inappropriate* to use "city" dollars outside of the city. We had to find a way to make the city whole by having the parish pay the city back. I think everyone agrees with this basic premise. We have made the city whole by taking two "parish funds" and using them to fund the operations of Public Works. This frees up "city" general fund dollars, thereby keeping our reserve account healthy.

When the Parish Roads and Bridges Tax Proposition was approved and again when it was renewed in July of 2006, parishwide voters authorized the use of this funding "...for the purpose of constructing, improving, and maintaining roads and bridges in Lafayette Parish." When the Parish Drainage Tax Proposition was approved and again when it was renewed in July of 2006, parishwide voters authorized the use of this funding "...for the purpose of maintaining, operating and improving drainage works within and for said (Lafayette) Parish". I am proposing the use of this funding to support the very divisions within the Department of Public Works that provide this service. This is identical in philosophy to using the City of Lafayette's Sales Tax Fund (401) to pay for the Capital Improvements Division, or the use of the Library Millage to fund operation of the parish library and its branches.

I think it is important to show that this proper use of funds is also sustainable and the affect it will have on future operations and capital projects. I asked CFO Lorrie Toups to provide a proforma for each of these funds and it is included with this budget. Here is a brief summary:

New budget schedules added to budget to show change

Parish Road and Bridge Fund (260) - This fund has a recurring Parish Millage of approximately $7.2 million and the recurring Parish Transportation Act/Gasoline Tax is approximately $1.5 million. The Gasoline Tax is restricted for road/street maintenance and overlay and is dedicated to this purpose. It is **not impacted, this year,** by this recommendation.

The fund also had approximately $4.6 million in recurring expenses before the move. The remainder was used for capital – mostly in the unincorporated area. With carryovers from prior years, it has over $10 million set aside for "named" capital projects. **These carryover projects will not be impacted this year.**

After moving part of Public Works departmental funding into this fund for 2014, it will still have the $10 million in carryover projects from prior years and it will have the recurring Parish Transportation Act/Gasoline Tax money of $1.5 million for capital, but little other capital. You will see in the fund proforma, there will only be about $600,000-$700,000 each year for capital in years 2014-2017.

Please note that the City of Lafayette Street Maintenance Millage of approximately $1.6 million will now be transferred to this Parish Road and Bridge Fund since this millage is restricted for that use. Now all street maintenance expenses will be accounted for in this single fund. With the Parish and City Millage and Parish Transportation Act funding, it will have approximately $10.6 million in recurring revenue and about $10.1 million in recurring expenses (including the $1.5 million in restricted PTA money.) The fund can sustain the operations added to it at this time.

Parish Drainage Fund (261) - This fund has a recurring Parish Millage of approximately $5.8 million. The fund had approximately $2.5 million in recurring expenses before the move. The remainder was used for capital – mostly in the unincorporated area. With carryovers from prior years, it had over $11.5 million set aside for "named" capital projects. **These carryover projects will not be**

impacted this year.

After moving part of Public Works departmental funding into this fund, it will still have all of the carryover capital of $11.5 million, but will *have no capital available in the foreseeable future.* In order to get the fund in balance for the proformed three years 2015 – 2017, we would need to reduce operating and maintenance expenses. For this proforma, I asked CFO Lorrie Toups to reduce Coulee Maintenance-Unimproved, Materials & Supplies, and Coulee Maintenance-Cleaning for the proformed years 2015-2017. I did not reduce the funding requested for the 2014 budget. We will re-evaluate this year-to-year to make necessary adjustments.

You should note that the expenses for PW Administrative costs (Accounting, Purchasing, President, CAO, Council, etc.) are being charged to fund 260 since that is where most of the expenses are now recorded and because the funds are available. Therefore, you will see the internal appropriations in fund 261 reduced to "zero" after the aforementioned expenses for PW are moved to this fund.

Consequences – In future years, funds available for capital in the unincorporated areas will be reduced substantially. When funds available for the City are cut because the Parish General Fund is short of its ability to pay the City/Parish "split," the difference will need to come from street and bridge projects and not drainage. In this proposed budget, the difference was split equally between streets and drainage projects. This will further limit the funds available for capital in the unincorporated area.

This is no different than the process we use to fund capital projects in the City of Lafayette. Once debt service is paid, and 35% of all sales tax funding is moved to the City General Fund as required, any leftover funding is used for departmental capital (Pay-As-You-Go) and to issue bonds for new projects. In years when sales taxes dramatically decreased, departmental capital was cut, projects were shifted to future years, and bonds were not issued to build new capital projects. *Consequences.* I am proposing that we operate these parish funds exactly the same way. We will use available funds to operate and maintain what we have and to construct what we can when we can, just as we've done with the City of Lafayette's capital projects.

It should be clear to anyone examining the funding structure for the parish that it is time for a change. The Parish General Fund and, in most cases, the Parish Dedicated Funds are simply too small to meet the parish's needs. The City of Lafayette's resources must no longer be tapped for this purpose. It is time to face this reality and deal with it fairly and properly. It is time to realize that our structure has made us complacent, and we have been falsely disguising the inevitable.

As I said in my last budget message, it took a "perfect storm" of information to bring it all to the forefront. While providing some efficiencies of operation that have helped the parish through troubled financial difficulties, consolidation has simply delayed a problem that existed on the final day that both governments existed separately. It delayed making us face the realities by having city tax dollars leak outside of the legal boundaries of the city. Parish government has been operating

Lafayette

Lafayette Consolidated Government
2013-14 Adopted Budget
Allocation Schedule Summary

10/09/13

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY 14 BUDGET City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	FY 14 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	DEFICIT Parish 105	Adj. Cost Parish 105
5145	Courthouse Complex Maint	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5147	War Memorial Bldg Maint	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5144	Transit Operations	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5148	Chenier Center Maint.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	218,160	185,840	0	0	404,000	(91,566)	94,274
5149	Old Federal Courthouse Maint.	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	31,400	0	0	0	31,400	0	0
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	298,433	254,221	552,654	0	0
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	138,792	118,231	257,023	0	0
5911	Traffic Engineering Maint	19	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.28	1.00	456,832	0	0	181,390	638,222	0	0
5930	Traffic Signal Maint.	10	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.00	593,076	0	0	32,104	625,180	0	0
	Subtotal - Traffic							*1,049,908*	*0*	*437,226*	*585,945*	*2,073,079*	*0*	*0*
5940	Transit Operations	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT														
6120	Oper & Maint-Parish Capital	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT														
8100	Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	194,601	165,771	0	0	360,372	(81,678)	84,093
8100	Admin.-Social Programs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	360,690	307,254	0	0	667,944	(151,388)	155,866
8105	15th Judical District Drug Court	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	22,665	0	0	22,665	0	22,665
8121	Senior Center	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	204,053	173,823	0	0	377,876	(85,645)	88,178
8166	Program Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	54,571	46,487	0	0	101,058	1,992	48,479
PLANNING, ZONING, AND DEVELOPMENT														
5901	Development Review	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	277,475	0	0	236,368	513,843	0	0
OTHERS														
9100	Municipal Civil Service	14	0.65	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.00	293,073	158,208	0	0	451,281	(77,951)	80,257
9110	Police and Fire Civil Service	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	61,191	0	0	0	61,191	0	0
9130	LA Coop Ext Service	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	112,125	0	0	112,125	0	112,126
	TOTAL AS ALLOCATED							80,834,971	20,298,240	1,690,661	1,630,344	104,454,216	(5,658,987)	14,639,254

*Allocation Method

1 Budgeted Expenditures
2 Direct - City CIP/Special Fund
3 Direct - City Fund 101
4 Direct - Parish Fund 105
5 Direct - Parish Spc Rev Fund
6 Direct Assignment for Repeat Offender Program
7 Direct Charge
8 Population
9 # of Employees
10 Traffic Signals
11 # of Employees ex Utilities
12 Population (Parish Special)
13 Est % of Staff Time (5132)
14 # of Employees (Civil Svc)
15 AOC Contract Split
16 Fire Ops Respread
17 Hazmat Responses
18 Population (City/Parish Special)
19 Traffic Signs

COVERAGE OF PARISH DEFICIT

City Street Millage transferred to Parish-wide Street & Bridge Fund	(1,647,785)
PW Cost Transferred to Parish-wide Special Revenue Funds	6,105,453
Capital Improvements Budgeted in City from Parish-wide Special Rev Fds	1,262,618
TOTAL	5,720,286

Difference of $61,299 is due to increase in assessed valuation for the City Streets Millage.

Lafayette

modified

Lafayette Consolidated Government
2012-13 Adopted Budget
Allocation Schedule Summary

10/11/12

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY 13 BUDGET City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	FY 13 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	DEFICIT Parish 105	Adj. Cont Parish 105
INFORMATION SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT														
2110	Record's Management	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	68,171	58,071	0	0	126,242	(15,638)	42,433
2163	Communications	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	78,465	66,841	0	0	145,306	(18,000)	48,841
2910	Info Svcs & Technology-CIO	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,644,908	2,253,069	0	0	4,897,977	(606,744)	1,646,325
POLICE DEPARTMENT														
3100	Administration	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	22,157,969	0	0	0	22,157,969	0	0
3120	Patrol	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,170,295	0	0	0	1,170,295	0	0
3130	Services	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,943,289	0	0	0	2,943,289	0	0
3131	ANC	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	59,416	0	0	0	59,416	0	0
3140	Criminal Investigation	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	465,228	0	0	0	465,228	0	0
FIRE DEPARTMENT														
4100	Administration	16	0.92	0.08	0.00	0.00	1.00	398,878	34,336	0	0	433,214	(9,246)	25,090
4131	Communications	16	0.92	0.08	0.00	0.00	1.00	822,576	70,807	0	0	893,383	(19,068)	51,739
4120	Emergency Operations	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	14,128,568	0	0	0	14,128,568	0	0
4121	HAZMAT	17	0.86	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.00	92,179	14,777	0	0	106,956	(3,979)	10,798
4132	Fire Prevention	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	841,136	0	0	0	841,136	0	0
4133	Training	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	577,199	0	0	0	577,199	0	0
4190	Parish wide Fire Protection	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	1,331,439	0	0	1,331,439	0	1,331,439
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT														
5100	Director's Office	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	283,878	0	0	241,822	525,700	0	0
5121	Administration	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	345,992	0	0	294,734	640,726	0	0
5122	Drainage	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.23		2,270,589	0	0	967,103		0	0
5122	Drainage	12				0.23	1.00	0	0	0	967,103	4,204,795	0	0
5123	OP Engineering	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.23		262,468	0	0	111,792		0	0
5123	OP Engineering	12				0.23	1.00	0	0	0	111,792	486,051	0	0
5124	Streets/Bridges	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	2,136,158	0	0	1,819,690	3,955,848	0	0
5124	Streets/Bridges	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
5124	Streets/Bridges	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	465,480	465,480	0	0
5132	Right of Way	13	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0	0	217,403	217,403	434,805	0	0
5133	Estimates & Administration	13	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.25	1.00	0	0	191,956	63,985	255,941	0	0
5134	Project Control	13	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.30	1.00	0	0	762,383	326,736	1,089,119	0	0
5141	Facility Maint-Admin	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	185,149	0	0	157,719	342,868	0	0
5142	Fac. Maint-Buildings	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	206,397	175,819	0	0	382,216	(47,348)	128,471
5143	City Hall Maint.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	374,226	318,785	0	0	693,011	(85,848)	232,937
5145	Courthouse Complex Maint	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	1,371,565	1,371,565	0	0
5147	War Memorial Bldg Maint	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	307,241	307,241	0	0
5144	Transit Operations	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	174,500	0	174,500	0	0
5148	Chenier Center Maint.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	218,160	185,840	0	0	404,000	(50,046)	135,794
5149	Old Federal Courthouse Maint.	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	31,400	0	0	0	31,400	0	0
TRAFFIC & TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT														
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	278,731	237,437	516,168	0	0
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	72,455	61,721	134,176	0	0
5911	Traffic Engineering Maint	19	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.28	1.00	423,335	0	0	168,090	591,425	0	0
5930	Traffic Signal Maint.	10	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.00	566,570	0	0	30,669	597,239	0	0
5901	DOTT-Planning	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	262,800	0	0	223,867	486,667	0	0
5900	DOTT-Director's Office	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	162,464	0	0	136,395	380,859	0	0
	Subtotal - Traffic							*1,415,169*	*0*	*351,186*	*860,179*	*2,626,534*	*0*	*0*
5940	Transit Operations	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	4,806,111	0	4,806,111	0	0
PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT														
6120	Oper & Maint-Parish Capital	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	218,000	0	0	218,000	0	218,000
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT														
8100	Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	166,385	141,736	0	0	308,121	(38,169)	103,567
8100	Admin.-Social Programs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	324,510	276,434	0	0	600,944	(74,443)	201,991
8105	15th Judicial District Drug Court	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	22,665	0	0	22,665	0	22,665
8121	Senior Center	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	200,332	170,653	0	0	370,985	(45,956)	124,697
8166	Program Administration	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	56,137	47,821	0	0	103,958	2,257	50,078
8181	Arts & Culture-Admin	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	128,528	0	128,528	0	0
8182	Arts & Culture-HPACC	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	874,547	0	874,547	0	0

PW = $15,865,266

Lafayette

Lafayette Consolidated Government
2013-14 Adopted Budget
Allocation Schedule Summary

10/09/13

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY 14 BUDGET City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	FY 14 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	DEFICIT Parish 105	Adj. Cont Parish 105
FIRE DEPARTMENT														
4100	Administration	16	0.92	0.08	0.00	0.00	1.00	892,434	81,871	0	0	974,305	(40,339)	41,532
4131	Communications	16	0.92	0.08	0.00	0.00	1.00	836,656	76,754	0	0	913,410	(37,818)	38,936
4120	Emergency Operations	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	14,613,366	0	0	0	14,613,366	0	0
4121	HAZMAT	17	0.86	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.00	96,271	15,433	0	0	111,704	(7,604)	7,829
4132	Fire Prevention	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	858,804	0	0	0	858,804	0	0
4133	Training	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	621,801	0	0	0	621,801	0	0
4190	Parish wide Fire Protection	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	1,469,852	0	0	1,469,852	0	1,469,852
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT														
5100	Director's Office	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5121	Administration	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5122	Drainage	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.23		0	0	0	0		0	0
5122	Drainage	12				0.23	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5123	OP Engineering	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.23		0	0	0	0		0	0
5123	OP Engineering	12				0.23	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5124	Streets/Bridges	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5124	Streets/Bridges	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
5124	Streets/Bridges	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5132	Right of Way	13	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0	0	221,237	221,237	442,474	0	0
5133	Estimates & Administration	13	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.25	1.00	0	0	203,975	67,992	271,967	0	0
5134	Project Control	13	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.30	1.00	0	0	828,223	354,953	1,183,176	0	0
5141	Facility Maint-Admin	12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.46	1.00	192,345	0	0	163,849	356,194	0	0
5142	Fac. Maint-Buildings	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	212,985	181,431	0	0	394,416	(89,394)	92,037
5143	City Hall Maint.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	375,255	319,662	0	0	694,917	(157,502)	162,160

Lafayette

Lafayette Consolidated Government
2013-14 Adopted Budget
Allocation Schedule Summary

10/09/13

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY 14 BUDGET City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	FY 14 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	DEFICIT Parish 105	Adj. Cont Parish 105
5145	Courthouse Complex Maint	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5147	War Memorial Bldg Maint	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5144	Transit Operations	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5148	Chenier Center Maint.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	218,160	185,840	0	0	404,000	(91,566)	94,274
5149	Old Federal Courthouse Maint.	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	31,400	0	0	0	31,400	0	0
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	298,433	254,221	552,654	0	0
5910	Traffic Engineering Dev	18	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.46	1.00	0	0	138,792	118,231	257,023	0	0
5911	Traffic Engineering Maint	19	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.28	1.00	456,832	0	0	181,390	638,222	0	0
5930	Traffic Signal Maint.	10	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.00	593,076	0	0	32,104	625,180	0	0
5940	Transit Operations	2	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PW = $3,878,544

AD-VALOREM MILLAGES

If not renewed, the following ad valorem millages will expire in the next two years:

Purpose	Millage Amount	Expiration Year
Library	2.91	2016
Courthouse Complex	2.34	2017
Correctional Center	2.06	2017
City Public Buildings	1.13	2017
Library	1.61	2018
Juvenile Detention	1.17	2018
City Streets/Roads	1.29	2018
City Recreation	1.92	2018

CITY-PARISH ALLOCATION SCHEDULE

The administrative and general costs for operating the consolidated government are allocated between the City and Parish General Fund. This budget includes a change in the allocation methods used in allocating these costs. The primary change is moving from allocating certain costs based on the population of the City verses the population outside the City of Lafayette to an allocation using the amount of undedicated tax revenue in the City and Parish General Funds. The method of allocating the Science Museum, the Heymann Performing Arts Center, and City golf courses were changed to be funded 100% by the City since they are City owned assets. The allocation schedule can be found in the Budget Overview & Highlights section of this budget.

EXCELLENCE IN BUDGET PRESENTATION

The Budget Management Division of the Office of Finance and Management continues to demonstrate its commitment to providing high quality service and excellence in financial reporting. The Office of Finance and Management received the "Distinguished Budget Presentation Award" from the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) of the United States and Canada for the FY 2015-16 Annual Operating & Capital Budget. This is the third consecutive year that this award was received. This national award is the highest professional recognition in governmental budgeting. To receive this award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, an operations guide, a financial plan, and a communications device.

Lafayette

Durel

Lafayette Consolidated Government
2013-14 Adopted Budget
Allocation Schedule Summary

10/03/13

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY 14 BUDGET City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	FY 14 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS City 101	Parish 105	City CIP/ Spec	Parish Spec Rev	Total	DEFICIT Parish 105	Adj. Cost Parish 105
FINANCE DEPARTMENT														
0100	Chief Financial Officer	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	507,301	72,571	0	0	579,872	(35,757)	36,814
0120	Accounting	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,517,623	217,100	0	0	1,734,723	(106,968)	110,132
0140	Budget Management	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	583,562	83,480	0	0	667,042	(41,132)	42,348
0150	Purchasing and Property Mgt	1	0.87	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00	599,547	85,767	0	0	685,314	(42,259)	43,508
General Accounts														
0170	GA- Retirement Pol/Fire Pension	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	3,446,563	0	0	0	3,446,563	0	0
0170	GA- Health Insurance-Retirees	11	0.66	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00	537,481	280,245	0	0	817,726	(119,972)	160,273
0170	GA- Retirement - Tax Deduction	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	133,233	0	0	133,233	0	133,233
0170	GA- Utilities-Street Lighting Cost	7	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,700,000	6,500	0	0	1,706,500	0	6,500
0170	GA- Laf Parish Service Officer	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	38,853	0	0	38,853	0	38,853
0170	GA- AOC	15	0.65	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.00	365,147	196,617	0	0	561,764	(7,149)	189,468
0170	GA- OEP/Civil Defense	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	103,680	88,320	0	0	192,000	3,784	92,104
0170	GA- Recreation Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,971,582	1,679,495	0	0	3,651,077	(827,511)	851,984
0170	GA- Laf Science Museum Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	654,393	557,445	0	0	1,211,838	(274,661)	282,784
0170	GA- City Road& Bridge Millage	2	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,647,785	0	0	0	1,647,785	0	0
0170	GA- Planning/Zoning/Develop.	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	558,162	0	0	0	558,162	0	0
0170	GA- Transit Transfer	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,654,461	0	0	0	2,654,461	0	0
0170	GA- HPACC Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	293,717	250,203	0	0	543,920	(123,279)	126,924
0170	GA- Animal Control Transfer	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	674,228	574,342	0	0	1,248,570	(282,986)	291,356
0170	GA- Comb. Golf Courses Trans.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	195,215	166,295	0	0	361,510	(81,936)	84,359
0170	GA- Unemp & Workers Comp	11	0.66	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00	44,696	23,304	0	0	68,000	(11,482)	11,822
0170	GA- Coroner Transfer	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	481,668	0	0	481,668	0	481,668
0170	GA- Criminal Court Transfer	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	2,819,807	0	0	2,819,807	0	2,819,807
0170	GA- Other Internal Transfers	7	0.42	0.58	0.00	0.00	1.00	362,316	495,136	0	0	857,452	0	495,136
0170	GA- Allocation Transfer	7	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00							
0170	GA- Accrued Sick/Annual Leave	11	0.66	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,548,055	807,161	0	0	2,355,216	(321,223)	485,938
0170	GA- Contractual Services	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	15,579	13,271	0	0	28,850	(6,539)	6,732
0170	GA- Contractual Srvs-800 Mhz	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	54,000	46,000	0	0	100,000	(22,665)	23,335
0170	GA- Election Costs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	116,640	99,360	0	0	216,000	4,257	103,617
0170	GA- Insurance Premiums	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	60,829	51,817	0	0	112,646	(25,531)	26,286
0170	GA- Auditing Fees-Advisory Fees	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,350	1,150	0	0	2,500	(567)	583
0170	GA- Uninsured Losses-BAILEY	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0170	GA- Cajundome Subsidy	6	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	270,000	230,000	0	0	500,000	(113,324)	116,676
0170	GA- National Guard	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	6,000
0170	GA- ARDD	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	22,158	0	0	22,158	0	22,158
0170	GA- Sheriff	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	36,000	0	0	36,000	0	36,000
0170	GA- School Board Tax Collection	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	65,500	0	0	65,500	0	65,500
0171	GA-Other: ULL Grant	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	18,900	16,100	0	0	35,000	690	16,790
0171	GA-Other: Dues and Licenses	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	22,761	19,389	0	0	42,150	(1,596)	17,793
0171	GA-Other: Duplicating Costs	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	62,640	53,360	0	0	116,000	(26,291)	27,069
0171	GA-Other: Contr. Serv-Annual Rep.	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	17,820	15,180	0	0	33,000	(7,479)	7,701
0171	GA-Other: Govt. Relations	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	61,776	52,624	0	0	114,400	(5,136)	47,488
0171	GA-Other: Travel & Meetings	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	162	138	0	0	300	80	218
0171	GA-Other: Publication & Record.	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	23,000	0	0	23,000	0	23,000
0171	GA-Other: Printing and Binding	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	1,404	1,196	0	0	2,600	692	1,888
0171	GA-Other: Conventions	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	2,106	1,794	0	0	3,900	1,038	2,832
2180	Risk Management	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	417,035	355,252	0	0	772,287	(175,038)	180,214
ELECTED OFFICIALS														
1100	Council Office	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	760,034	647,436	0	0	1,407,470	(319,001)	328,435
1117	Justices/Peace & Constables	4	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0	168,650	0	0	168,650	0	168,650
1200	President's Office	8	0.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	512,801	436,831	0	0	949,632	(215,233)	221,598

$2,883,438 ?

Lafayette

Robideaux

Lafayette Consolidated Government
2016-17 Adopted Budget
Allocation Schedule Summary

10/07/16

ACCT #	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	*	ALLOCATION % - FY 17 ADOPTED CITY 101	PARISH 105	CITY CIP/ Spec	PARISH Spec Rev	TOTAL	FY 17 ADOPTED BUDGET ALLOCATED AMOUNTS CITY 101	PARISH 105	CITY CIP/ Spec	PARISH Spec Rev	TOTAL
FINANCE & MANAGEMENT												
0100	Chief Financial Officer	1	0.82	0.18	-	-	1.00	431,484	92,836	-	-	525,320
0120	Accounting	1	0.82	0.18	-	-	1.00	1,478,535	317,379	-	-	1,795,914
0140	Budget Management	1	0.82	0.18	-	-	1.00	489,040	104,976	-	-	594,016
0150	Purchasing and Property Mgt	1	0.82	0.18	-	-	1.00	584,046	125,370	-	-	709,416
0170	Gen'l Accts: Retirement - Pol & Fire Pension	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	3,449,538	-	-	-	3,449,538
0170	Gen'l Accts: Health Insurance-Retirees	3	0.70	0.30	-	-	1.00	663,685	287,265	-	-	950,950
0170	Gen'l Accts: Retirement - Tax Deduction	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	148,671	-	-	148,671
0170	Gen'l Accts: Utilities-Street Lighting Cost	5	0.98	0.02	-	-	1.00	1,700,000	37,900	-	-	1,737,900
0170	Gen'l Accts: Laf Parish Service Officer	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	41,827	-	-	41,827
0170	Gen'l Accts: AOC - City	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	448,353	-	-	-	448,353
0170	Gen'l Accts: AOC - Parish	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	217,355	-	-	217,355
0170	Gen'l Accts: OEP/Civil Defense	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	150,553	41,447	-	-	192,000
0170	Gen'l Accts: Recreation Transfer	23	0.90	0.10	-	-	1.00	3,355,285	367,702	-	-	3,722,987
0170	Gen'l Accts: Laf Science Museum Transfer	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	1,266,661	-	-	-	1,266,661
0170	Gen'l Accts: City Road & Bridge Millage	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	1,996,178	-	-	-	1,996,178
0170	Gen'l Accts: Transit Transfer	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	3,122,393	-	-	-	3,122,393
0170	Gen'l Accts: HPACC Transfer	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	513,247	-	-	-	513,247
0170	Gen'l Accts: Animal Control Transfer	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
0170	Gen'l Accts: Combined Golf Courses Trans.	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	431,125	-	-	-	431,125
0170	Gen'l Accts: City Court Services Transfer-City	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	62,352	-	-	-	62,352
0170	Gen'l Accts: City Court Services Transfer-Parish	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	8,502	-	-	8,502
0170	Gen'l Accts: Parking Program Transfer	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	211,951	-	-	-	211,951
0170	Gen'l Accts: PZD Transfer	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	427,936	117,811	-	-	545,747
0170	Gen'l Accts: Fire Pension Fund Transfer	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	365,000	-	-	-	365,000
0170	Gen'l Accts: Police Pension Fund Transfer	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	353,000	-	-	-	353,000
0170	Gen'l Accts: Reserve - 2% State Fire Dept Raises	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
0170	Gen'l Accts: Unemp Comp Transfer	3	0.70	0.30	-	-	1.00	45,365	19,635	-	-	65,000
0170	Gen'l Accts: Coroner Transfer	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	593,265	-	-	593,265
0170	Gen'l Accts: Criminal Court Transfer	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
0170	Gen'l Accts: Other Internal Transfers	5	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	356,876	-	-	356,876
0170	Gen'l Accts: Accrued Sick/Annual Leave	3	0.70	0.30	-	-	1.00	1,277,008	552,731	-	-	1,829,739
0170	Gen'l Accts: Laf Parish CJC - City	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	14,289	-	-	-	14,289
0170	Gen'l Accts: Laf Parish CJC - Parish	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	5,711	-	-	5,711
0170	Gen'l Accts: Assessor Software Maint - City	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	6,103	-	-	-	6,103
0170	Gen'l Accts: Assessor Software Maint - Parish	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	65,000	-	-	65,000
0170	Gen'l Accts: Contractual Services	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	22,622	6,228	-	-	28,850
0170	Gen'l Accts: Contractual Srvs-800 Mhz Mtc	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	78,413	21,587	-	-	100,000
0170	Gen'l Accts: Election Costs	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	58,810	16,190	-	-	75,000
0170	Gen'l Accts: Insurance Premiums	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	109,340	30,101	-	-	139,441
0170	Gen'l Accts: Auditing Fees-Advisory Fees	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	1,960	540	-	-	2,500
1 0170	Gen'l Accts: Cajundome Subsidy	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	392,065	-	-	-	392,065
0170	Gen'l Accts: National Guard	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
0170	Gen'l Accts: ARDD	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
0170	Gen'l Accts: Sheriff	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	41,004	-	-	41,004
0170	Gen'l Accts: School Board Tax Collection	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	65,500	-	-	65,500
0171	Gen'l Accts-Other: ULL Grant	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	27,445	7,555	-	-	35,000
0171	Gen'l Accts-Other: Dues and Licenses	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	33,522	9,228	-	-	42,750
0171	Gen'l Accts-Other: Duplicating Costs	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	100,369	27,631	-	-	128,000
0171	Gen'l Accts-Other: Contractual Serv	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	14,114	3,886	-	-	18,000
0171	Gen'l Accts-Other: Governmental Relations	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	39,520	10,880	-	-	50,400
0171	Gen'l Accts-Other: Travel & Meetings	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	188	52	-	-	240
0171	Gen'l Accts-Other: Publication & Recordation	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	10,400	-	-	10,400
0171	Gen'l Accts-Other: Printing and Binding	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	1,255	345	-	-	1,600
0171	Gen'l Accts-Other: Conventions	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	2,446	674	-	-	3,120
2180	Risk Management	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	514,956	141,767	-	-	656,723
ELECTED OFFICIALS												
1100	Council Office	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	1,172,363	322,750	-	-	1,495,113
1117	Justices/Peace & Constables	4	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	190,718	-	-	190,718
1200	President's Office	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	761,152	209,544	-	-	970,696
1210	CAO Administration	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	262,715	72,325	-	-	335,040
1250	CAO-Emerg Oper & Security	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	105,676	29,093	-	-	134,769
1217	International Trade	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	344,948	94,964	-	-	439,912
1211	CAO-Small Business Support Svcs	6	0.78	0.22	-	-	1.00	37,511	10,327	-	-	47,838
2161	CAO-Human Resources	7	0.77	0.23	-	-	1.00	564,581	168,295	-	-	732,876
1130	City Court	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	2,324,619	-	-	-	2,324,619
1131	City Marshal	2	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	1,715,701	-	-	-	1,715,701
	Subtotal - City Court / Marshal							*4,040,320*	-	-	-	*4,040,320*

CITY OF LAFAYETTE
COMBINED (61 & 85) SALES TAX COLLECTIONS

MONTH COLLECTED	FY 19-20 ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	FY 20-21 ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	$ GAIN OR LOSS OVER
NOVEMBER	$ 6,880,764.39	$ 7,421,759.60	540,995
DECEMBER	$ 6,953,838.22	$ 6,950,709.73	(3,128)
JANUARY	$ 7,990,427.32	$ 8,679,468.63	689,041
FEBRUARY	$ 6,396,301.06	$ 6,609,128.26	212,827
MARCH	$ 5,919,877.26	$ 6,602,744.58	682,867
APRIL	$ 6,172,283.44	$ 8,784,518.32	2,612,235
MAY	$ 5,276,476.15		-
JUNE	$ 5,988,734.34		-
JULY	$ 7,000,723.75		-
AUGUST	$ 6,782,130.23		-
SEPTEMBER	$ 6,480,530.31		-
OCTOBER	$ 7,853,353.82		-
TOTAL	$ 79,695,440.29	$ 45,048,329.12	$ 4,734,837

PARISH OF LAFAYETTE
SALES TAX COLLECTIONS

MONTH COLLECTED	FY 19-20 ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	FY 20-21 ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	$ GAIN OR LOSS OVER
NOVEMBER	$ 427,330.07	467,197.44	39,867
DECEMBER	$ 358,426.06	433,712.72	75,287
JANUARY	$ 467,356.74	518,967.36	51,611
FEBRUARY	$ 453,808.73	487,981.67	34,173
MARCH	$ 397,358.25	439,164.51	41,806
APRIL	$ 446,180.49	685,224.42	239,044
MAY	$ 358,612.30		-
JUNE	$ 472,369.12		-
JULY	$ 542,771.50		-
AUGUST	$ 456,596.13		-
SEPTEMBER	$ 438,999.01		-
OCTOBER	$ 485,890.01		-
TOTAL	5,305,698.41	3,032,248.12	$ 481,788

CITY OF LAFAYETTE
COMBINED (61 & 85) SALES TAX COLLECTIONS

MONTH COLLECTED	FY 19-20 ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	FY 20-21 ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	$ GAIN OR LOSS OVER
NOVEMBER	$ 6,880,764.39	$ 7,421,759.60	540,995
DECEMBER	$ 6,953,838.22	$ 6,950,709.73	(3,128)
JANUARY	$ 7,990,427.32	$ 8,679,468.63	689,041
FEBRUARY	$ 6,396,301.06	$ 6,609,128.26	212,827
MARCH	$ 5,919,877.26	$ 6,602,744.58	682,867
APRIL	$ 6,172,283.44	$ 8,784,518.32	2,612,235
MAY	$ 5,276,476.15	$ 8,358,164.24	3,081,688
JUNE	$ 5,988,734.34		-
JULY	$ 7,000,723.75		-
AUGUST	$ 6,782,130.23		-
SEPTEMBER	$ 6,480,530.31		-
OCTOBER	$ 7,853,353.82		-
TOTAL	$ 79,695,440.29	$ 53,406,493.36	$ 7,816,526

PARISH OF LAFAYETTE
SALES TAX COLLECTIONS

MONTH COLLECTED	FY 19-20 ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	FY 20-21 ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	$ GAIN OR LOSS OVER
NOVEMBER	$ 427,330.07	467,197.44	39,867
DECEMBER	$ 358,426.06	433,712.72	75,287
JANUARY	$ 467,356.74	518,967.36	51,611
FEBRUARY	$ 453,808.73	487,981.67	34,173
MARCH	$ 397,358.25	439,164.51	41,806
APRIL	$ 446,180.49	685,224.42	239,044
MAY	$ 358,612.30	582,227.83	223,616
JUNE	$ 472,369.12		-
JULY	$ 542,771.50		-
AUGUST	$ 456,596.13		-
SEPTEMBER	$ 438,999.01		-
OCTOBER	$ 485,890.01		-
TOTAL	5,305,698.41	3,614,475.95	$ 705,403

Presented by Lorrie Toups, CFO 7-28-20

FY2020-21 Proposed Operating & Five-Year Capital Improvement Budget

Lafayette
CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

July 28, 2020

GFOA BUDGET AWARD

GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

Distinguished Budget Presentation Award

PRESENTED TO

Lafayette City-Parish Consolidated Government

Louisiana

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

November 1, 2019

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director

GFOA CAFR AWARD

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

Lafayette Consolidated Government
Louisiana

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

October 31, 2019

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

WHAT'S NEW

SPLIT COUNCILS

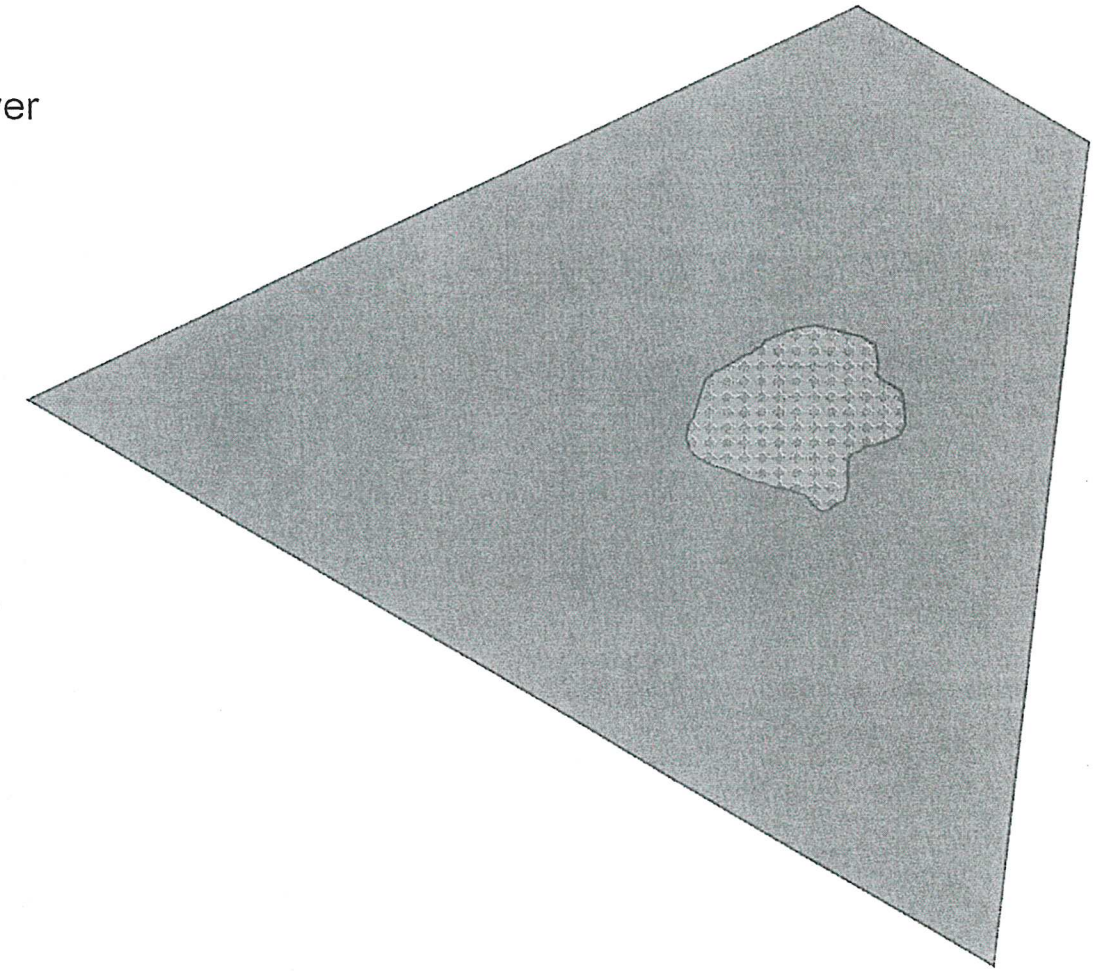
CITY – PARISH - JOINT

Revenue

- Who would have control over the revenue if we were separate governments?
- Who voted on the tax?

Expense

- Who is mandated to cover the expense?
- Who chose to cover the expense? – Parish-wide or City only tax election?
- Where is the money being spent?



FUND BALANCE - CITY

	(Millions)	
November 2019	$55	
Budgeted use of FB	(18)	
November 2020	$37	Year 1
Make Zero Changes	(18)	
November 2021	$19	Year 2
Make Zero Changes	(18)	
November 2022	$1	Year 3

FUND BALANCE

Fund Balance

- 2011 Spent 50% of City GF Fund Balance
- 2020 Budgeted to spend 33%

How Much

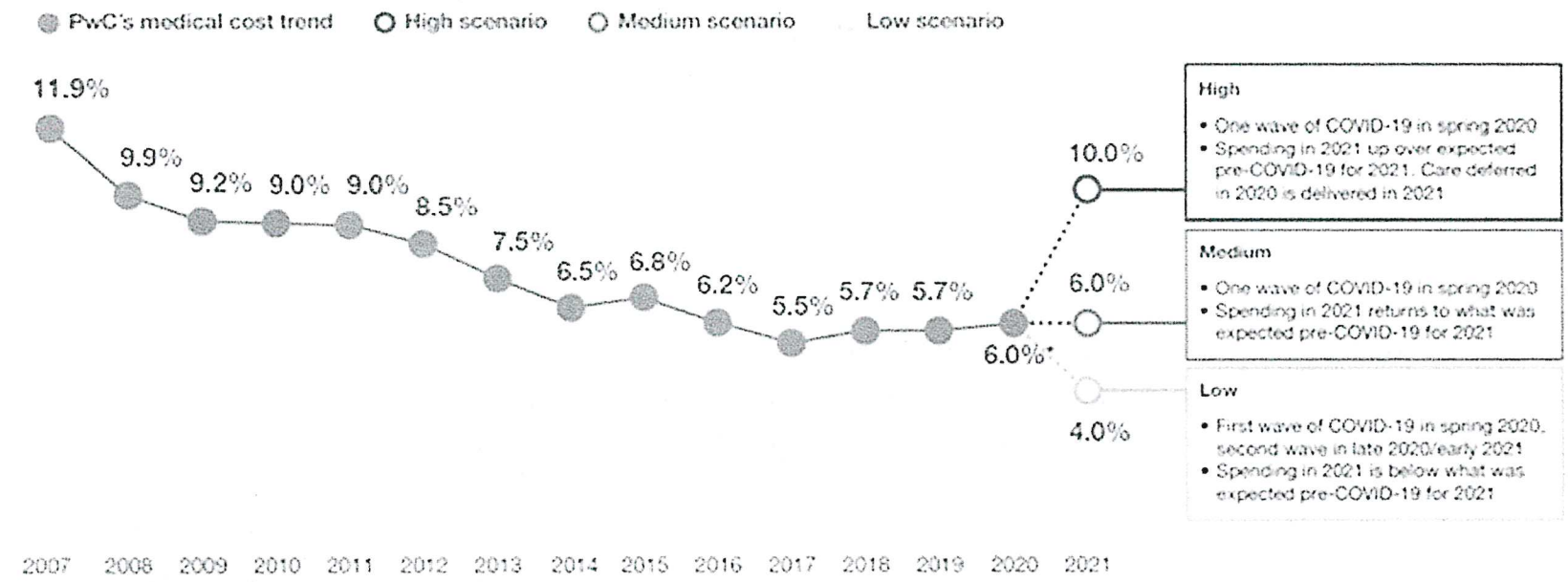
Weather or Economic Related events/disaster
Federal Aid comes in the form of reimbursements
Rating agencies consider liquidity in their credit rating formulas.

Fund Balance Policy

- Support strong fund balance
- Allow for financial flexibility

HEALTH CARE TREND

Figure 1: Medical cost trend could range from 4% to 10% in 2021



Source: PwC Health Research Institute medical cost trends, 2007-21
*Note: The 6% trend shown for 2020 was projected in PwC Health Research Institute's "Medical Cost Trend: Behind the Numbers 2020" report in June 2019. This number does not reflect the impacts of COVID-19 on 2020 employer health care spending. Actual spending in 2020 likely will be lower than in 2019, because of the care deferred during the COVID-19 pandemic. Please refer to the Appendix and the "Macroeconomic" section of this report for a deeper discussion of the impacts of COVID-19 on 2020 employer healthcare spending

GROUP INSURANCE

- Increase of 3.1%
- Employee Coverage
  - Employee Cost $0.60 per pay period
  - LCG Cost $5.96 per pay period
- Family Coverage
  - Employee Cost $5.09 per pay period
  - LCG Cost $12.00 per pay period

	Monthly Premium	Per Pay Period Premium
Employee Coverage		
Employee Cost	42.97	19.83
LCG Cost	428.29	197.67
Total Cost	471.26	217.50
Family Coverage		
Employee Cost	366.54	169.17
LCG Cost	860.89	397.33
Total Cost	1,227.43	566.50

PARISH SALES TAX

FY 19-20 Budgeted $4.4 Million
Projected $4.5 Million

FY 20-21 Budgeted $3.9 Million (Down 12.5%)

*Note: Does not include Sales Tax - TIF

CITY SALES TAX

FY 19-20 Budgeted $79.3 Million
Projected $67.0 Million (Down 18%)

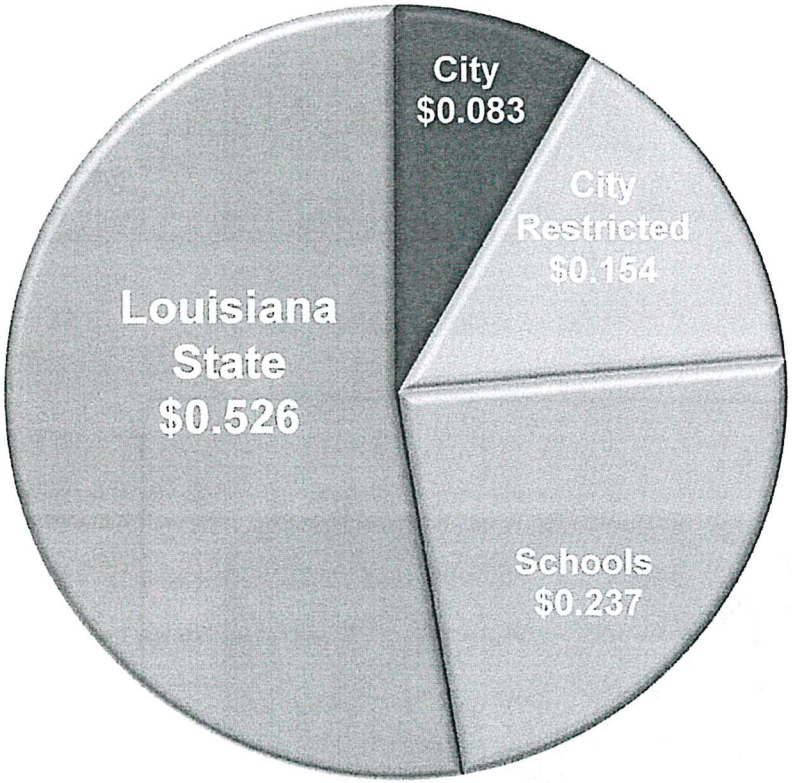
FY 20-21 Budgeted $59.7 Million (Down 10.8%)

*Note: Does not include Sales Tax - TIF

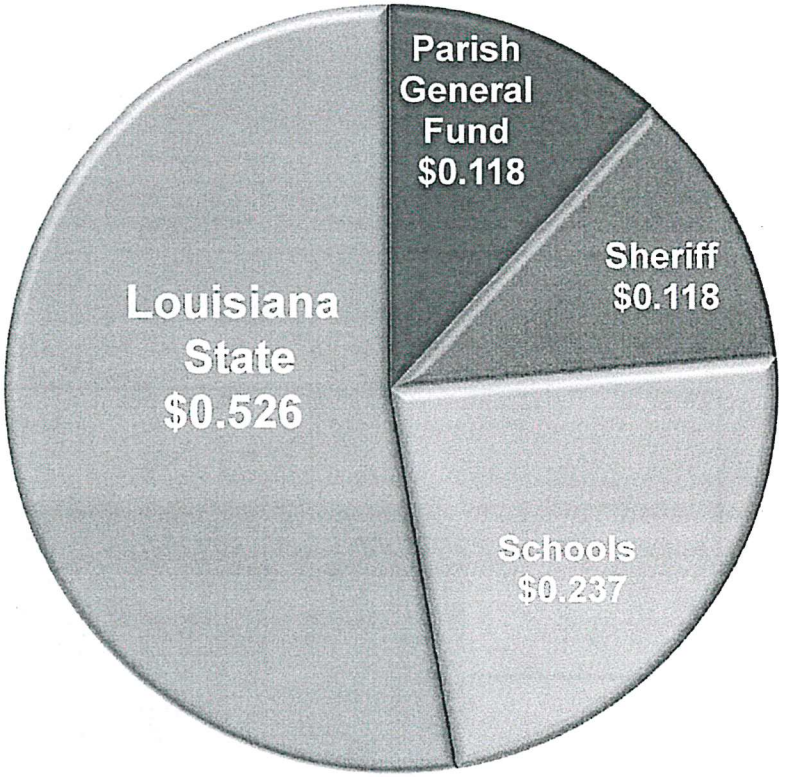
SALES TAX DISTRIBUTION

(NON-TIF ZONES)

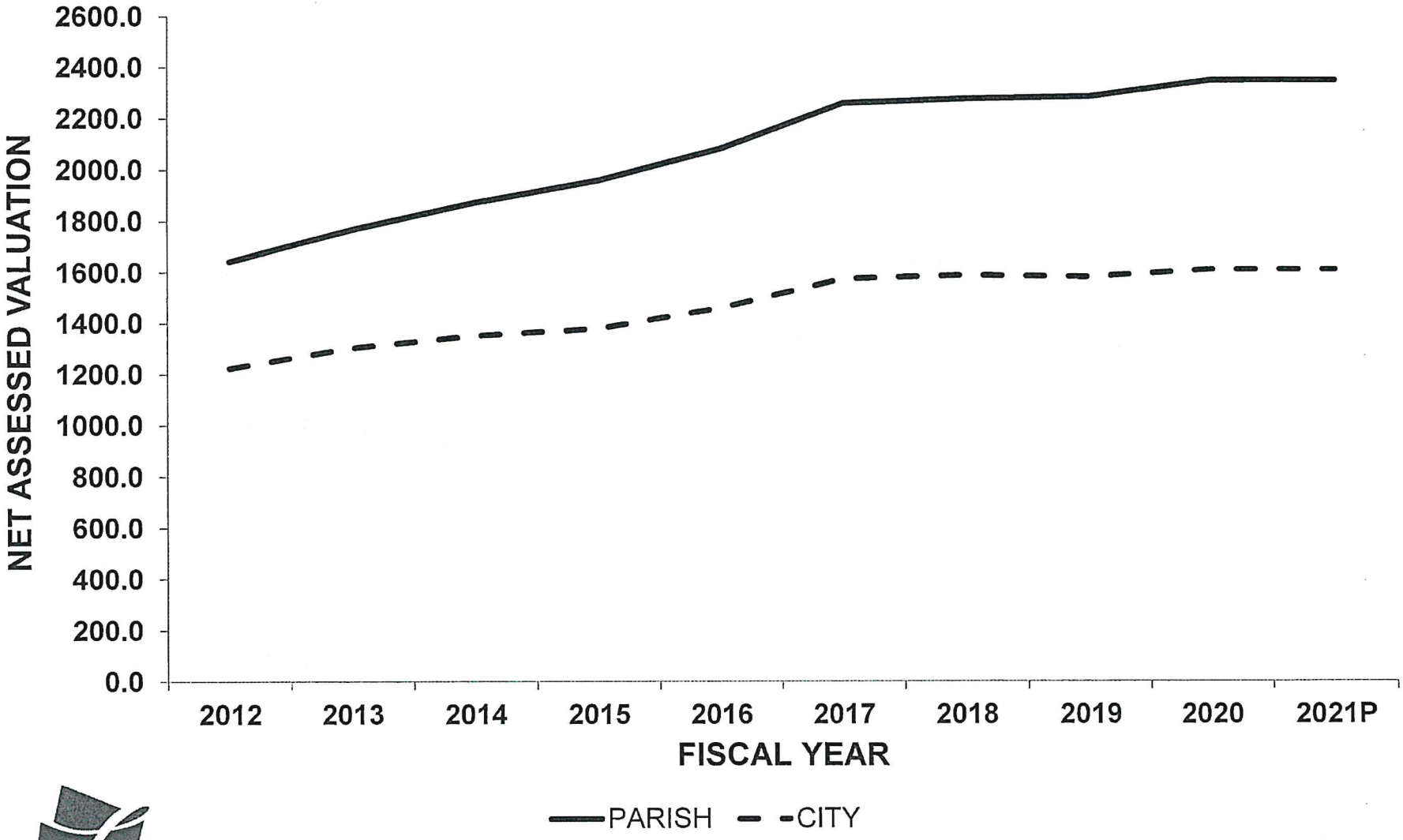
City



Unincorporated Areas



PARISH & CITY NET ASSESSED VALUATIONS



OTHER ITEMS AFFECTING REVENUE

Sales Tax

- Decreases due to COVID-19

City ILOT

- Provides 25% of City GF revenue
- Two parts to ILOT calculation

EXPENDITURE CHANGES

Public Works decreasing $20.1 million

- Separation of Drainage and Traffic, Roads & Bridges from Public Works

General Accounts decreasing $2.9 million

- Internal App Transit – decrease $1.8 million
- City Street Lights – decrease $1.6 million
- Internal App Correctional Center – increase for additional staff

Parks & Recreation decreasing $3.4 million

- Reduction in operations and staff

Community Development decreasing $2.4 million

- Reduction in operations and staff

Most funds have reductions to temporary employees, contractual services, and other line items. Where staff was reduced, expenses related to supporting these positions, such as transportation, training, and utilities, were also reduced. Across the board cuts were made sparingly and only in cases where those identified core services were not affected.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Department	Net Change #
Elected Officials Executive – Mayor-President's Office	-1
Elected Officials Executive – CAO-311 C/P Comm Services	-6
Finance & Management	-7
Information Services & Technology	-1
Police	-1
Public Works	2
Drainage	11
Parks & Recreation	-37
Community Development	-24
Other – Library	-2
Utilities	-13
Communications System	12
Total	-67

MERS TO PERS

NEW POSITIONS/EMPLOYEES ADDED FOR FY 2020-21	
SALARY:	
11 NEW DRAINAGE EMPLOYEES	$ 314,468
2 NEW PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYEES	$ 89,318
TOTAL NEW SALARIES	$ 403,786
RETIREMENT SYSTEM COST:	
MERS	$ 124,972
PERS	$ 55,319
SAVINGS FROM RETIREMENT SYSTEM	$ 69,653

MAYOR-PRESIDENTS REDUCTIONS

REDUCTIONS TO THE MAYOR-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

			FY20 Current Budget	FY21 Proposed Budget	Reduction	Proposed vs Current	
EO - MAYOR-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE			**2,307,854**	**1,044,987**	**(1,262,867)**	**-54.72%**	(Includes CREATE cut)
1200 EO-MAYOR-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE			**1,274,831**	**968,291**	**(306,540)**	**-24.05%**	(Excludes CREATE cut)
AU	ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION					
1011200	50000-0	PERSONNEL SALARIES	744,253	606,788	(137,465)	-18.47%	
1011200	50100-0	TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES	64,640	32,320	(32,320)	-50.00%	
1011200	50200-0	OVERTIME	180	-	(180)	-100.00%	
1011200	50400-0	GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE	84,989	72,211	(12,778)	-15.03%	
1011200	50415-0	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE	2,710	2,123	(587)	-21.66%	
1011200	50430-0	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	4,111	3,277	(834)	-20.29%	
1011200	50500-0	RETIREMENT/MEDICARE TAX	209,561	161,461	(48,100)	-22.95%	
	TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS		**1,110,444**	**878,180**	**(232,264)**	**-20.92%**	

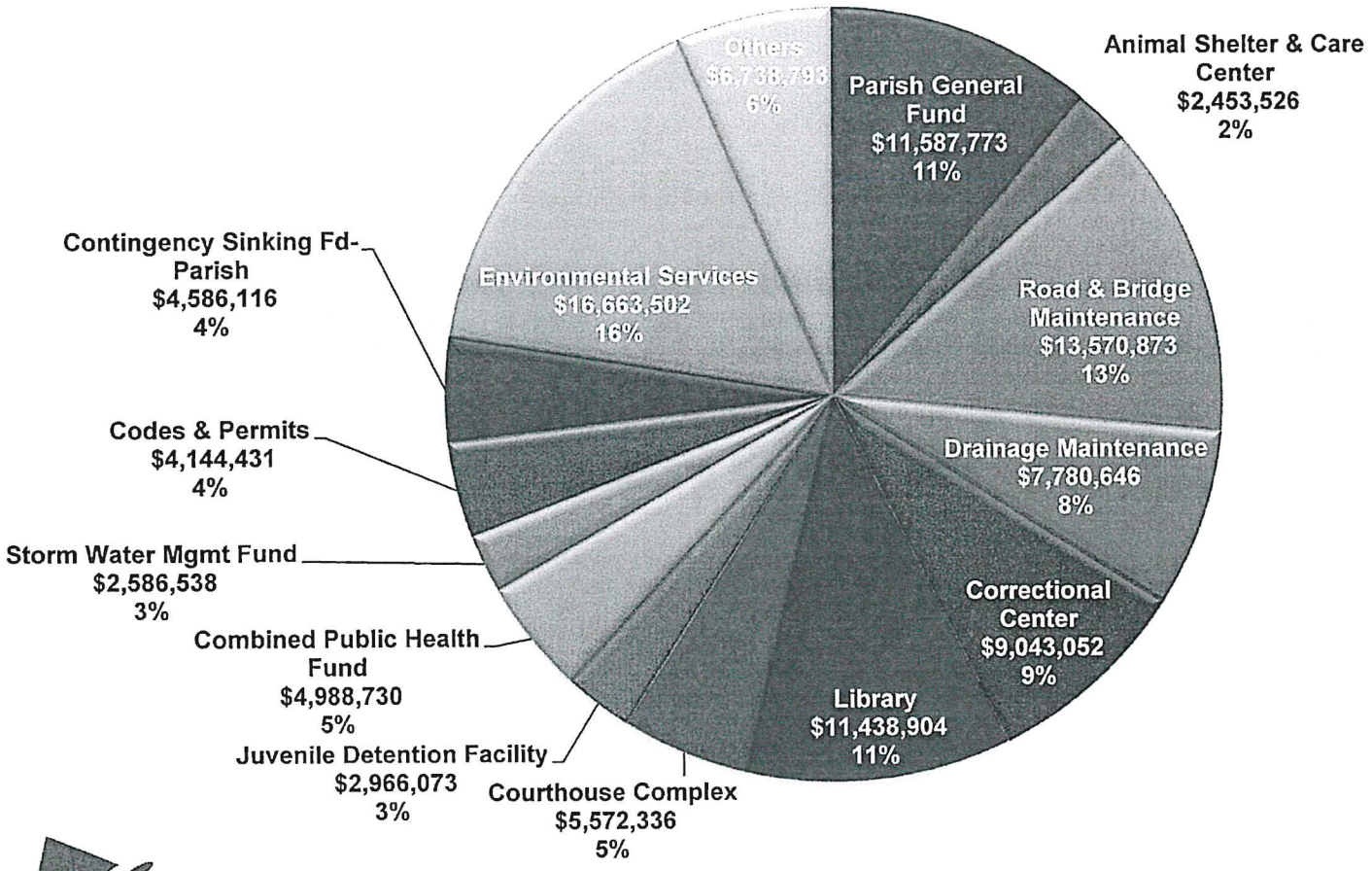
PAGE 114 FY 2020-21 PROPOSED BUDGET

PARISH-WIDE
REVENUE & EXPENDITURES

Lafayette

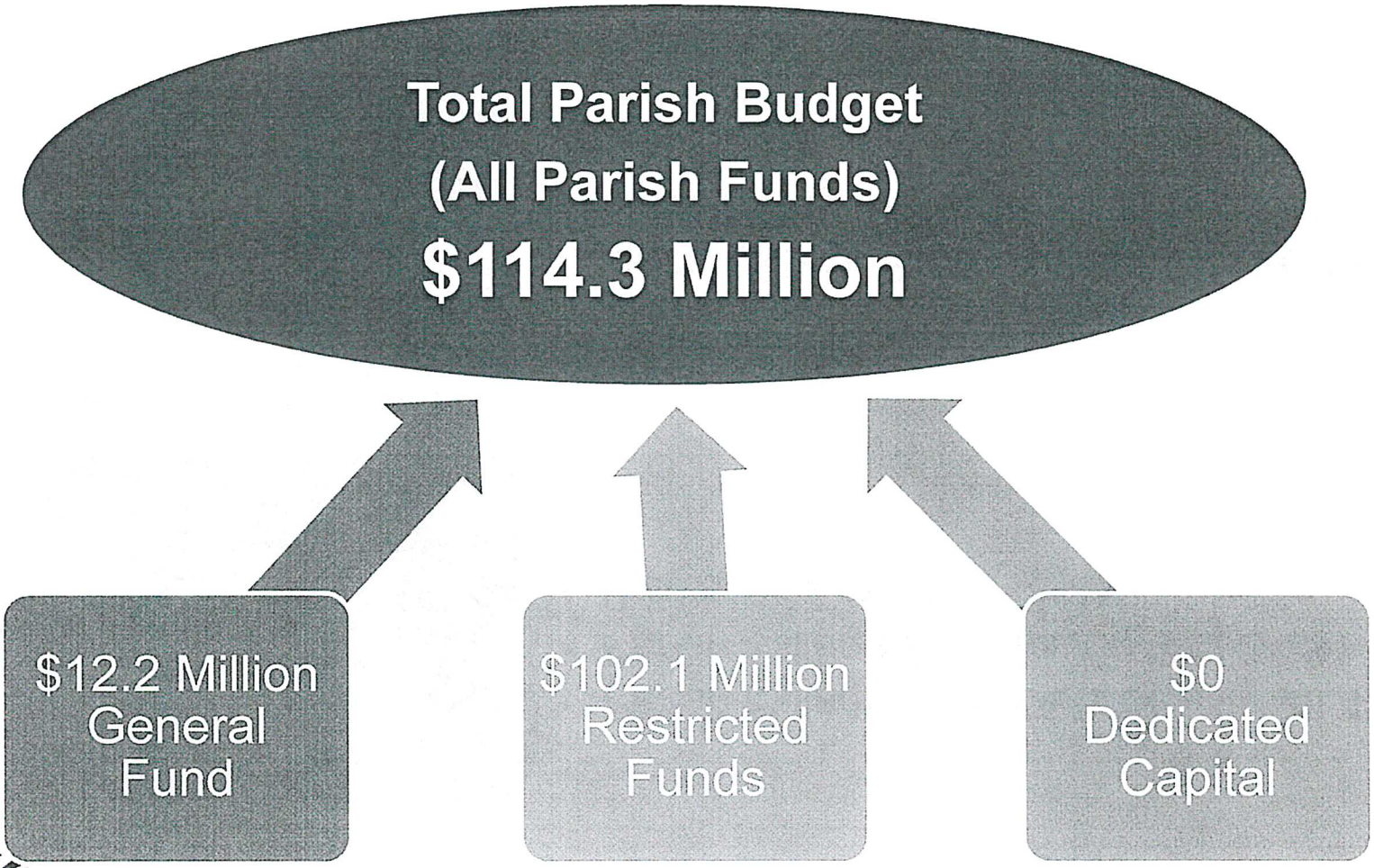
ALL PARISH REVENUES

$104.1 MILLION



Others includes: Criminal Non-Support Fund, Public Health Unit Maintenance, War Memorial Fund, Criminal Court Fund, Coroner Fund, Mosquito Abatement & Control, Parishwide Streets, Drainage, Bridges, Parishwide Parks & Recreation Project, and Cultural Economy Fund

PROPOSED FY 2020-21



PARISH AD VALOREM TAX (PROPERTY TAX)

FY 19-20
$57.5 Million

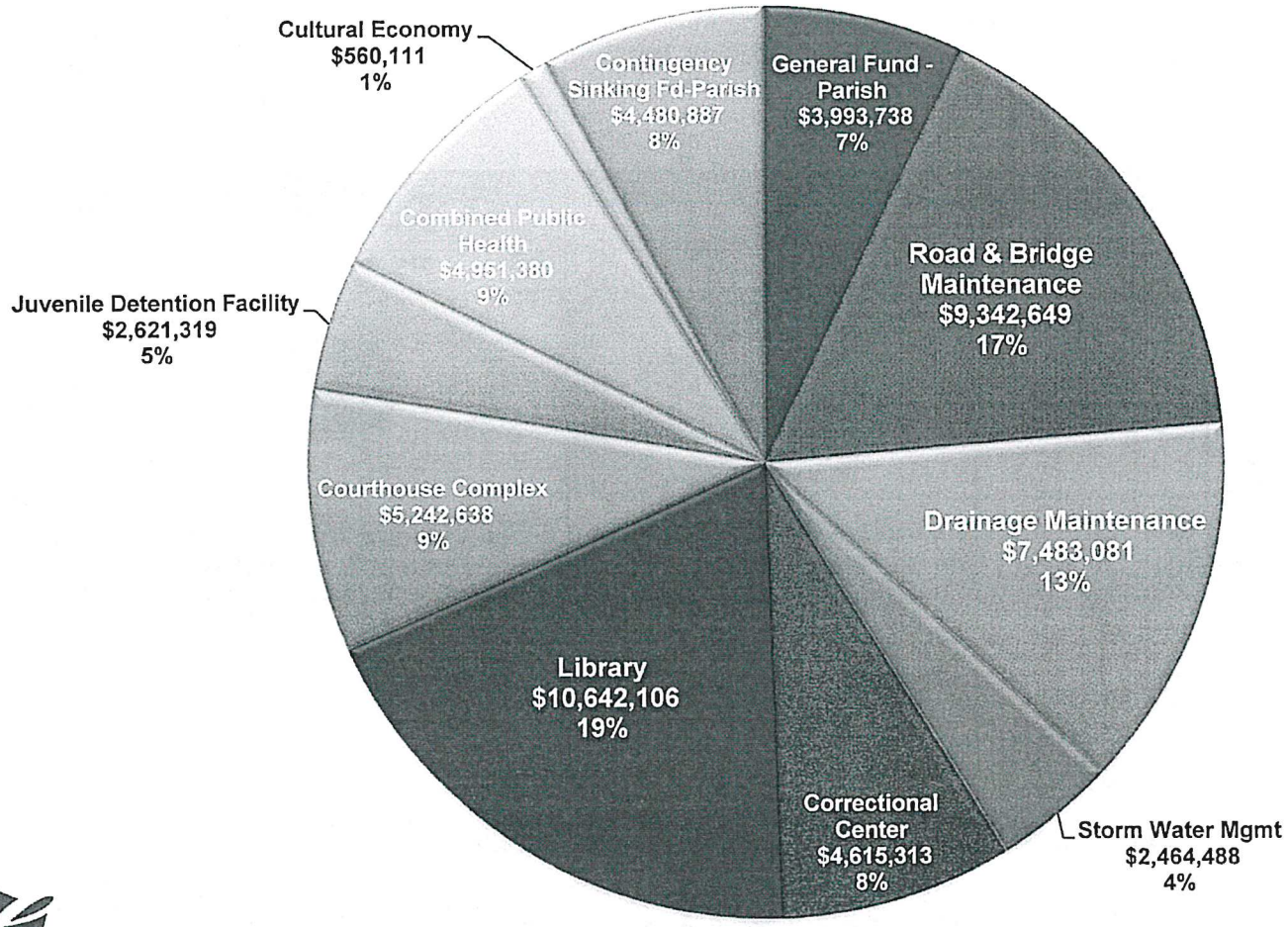
- Parish Millage Rate Outside City 26.44
- Parish Millage Rate Inside City 24.91
- Projected Amounts

FY 20-21
$56.4 Million

- Parish Millage Rate Outside City 26.44
- Parish Millage Rate Inside City 24.91

ALL PARISH AD VALOREM REVENUES

$56.4 MILLION



PROPOSED PARISH PROPERTY TAX DOLLAR

ASSESSED VALUE OF HOME $200,000 = $1,049.40

(INCLUDES HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION)

Schools
40% $419.50

Others - Non LCG
9% $89.50

Roads & Bridges
5% $52.13

Other - LCG
4% $45.38

Courthouse Complex
3% $29.25

Detention Facility
2% $25.75



Sheriff
20% $209.88

Drainage
5% $55.50

Library
6% $59.38

Parish - General Gov't
4% $38.13

Bonds
2% $25.00

- Others – Non LCG includes: LEDA $21.00, Airport $21.38, Assessor $18.00, Teche-Vermilion $17.62, & Bayou-Vermilion $11.50
- Others – LCG includes: Combined Public Health $27.63, JDH $14.63, & Cultural Economy $3.12

CURRENT & FUTURE OPERATING SUBSIDIES

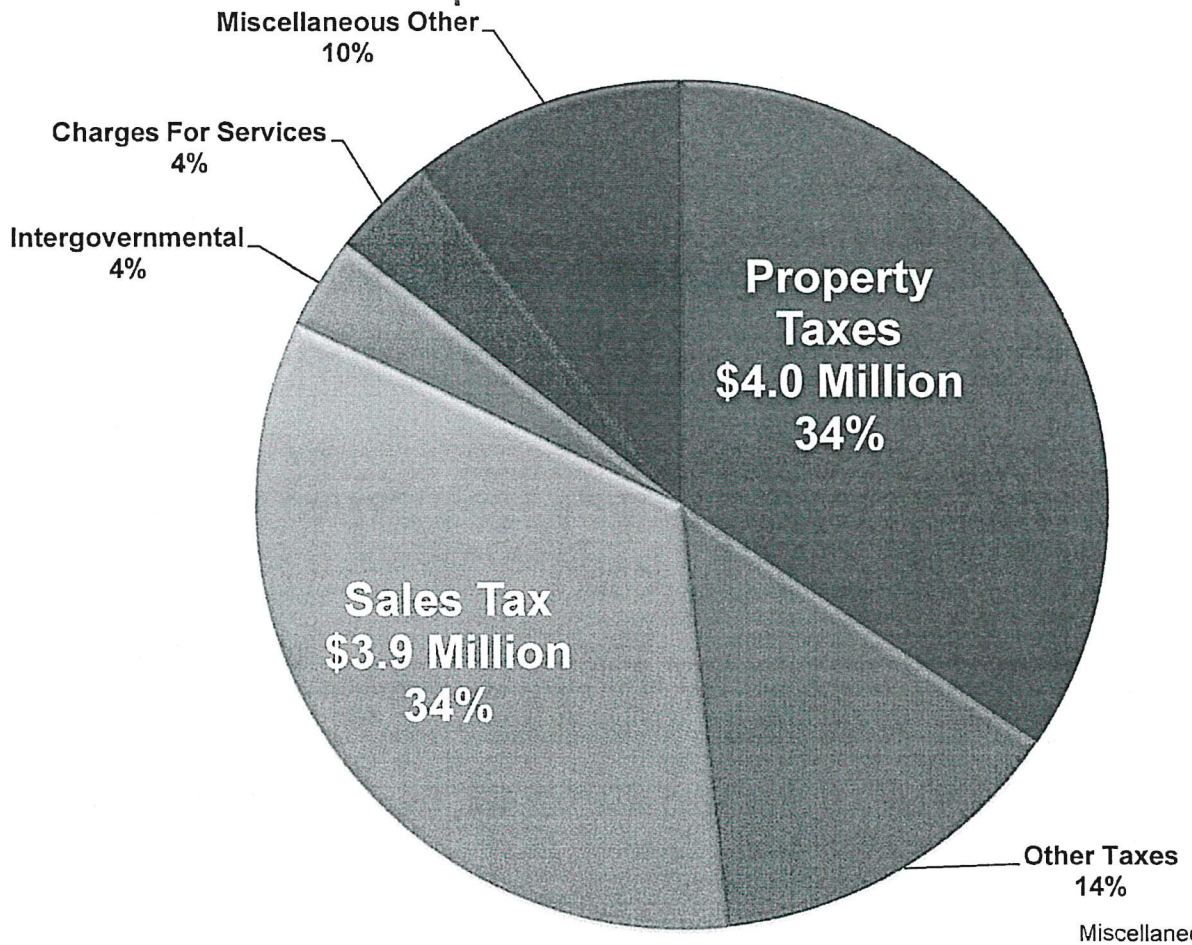
PARISH GENERAL FUND

(In Thousands)	Proposed	Projected if costs increase 2% annually		
FUND	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
War Memorial	333	339	346	353
Coroners	660	674	687	701
Correctional Center*	4,241	4,326	4,412	4,501
TOTAL	5,234	5,339	5,446	5,555

*From Courthouse Complex Fund for FY 2020-21

PARISH GENERAL FUND - REVENUES

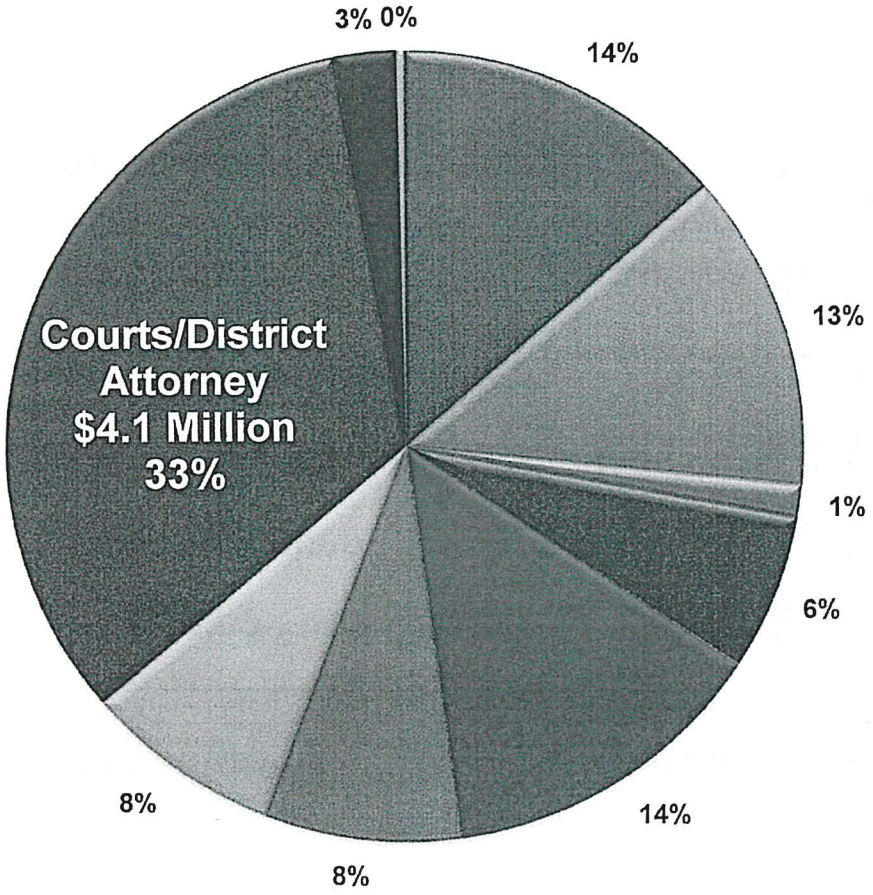
$11.6 MILLION



Miscellaneous Revenues includes Fines & Forfeitures, Interest Income, LUS/LPPA/COMM A&G & Other Revenues

PARISH GENERAL FUND - EXPENDITURES

$12.2 MILLION



- Elected Officials
- Other
- Community Development
- Finance & Management
- Public Safety
- General Administration
- Information Serv &Tech
- Courts/District Attorney
- Public Works
- Recreation

Other includes Civil Service, War Memorial Building, Retiree's Insurance and Benefits, AOC, LA Coop Ext Service, EOC, Radio System, etc.

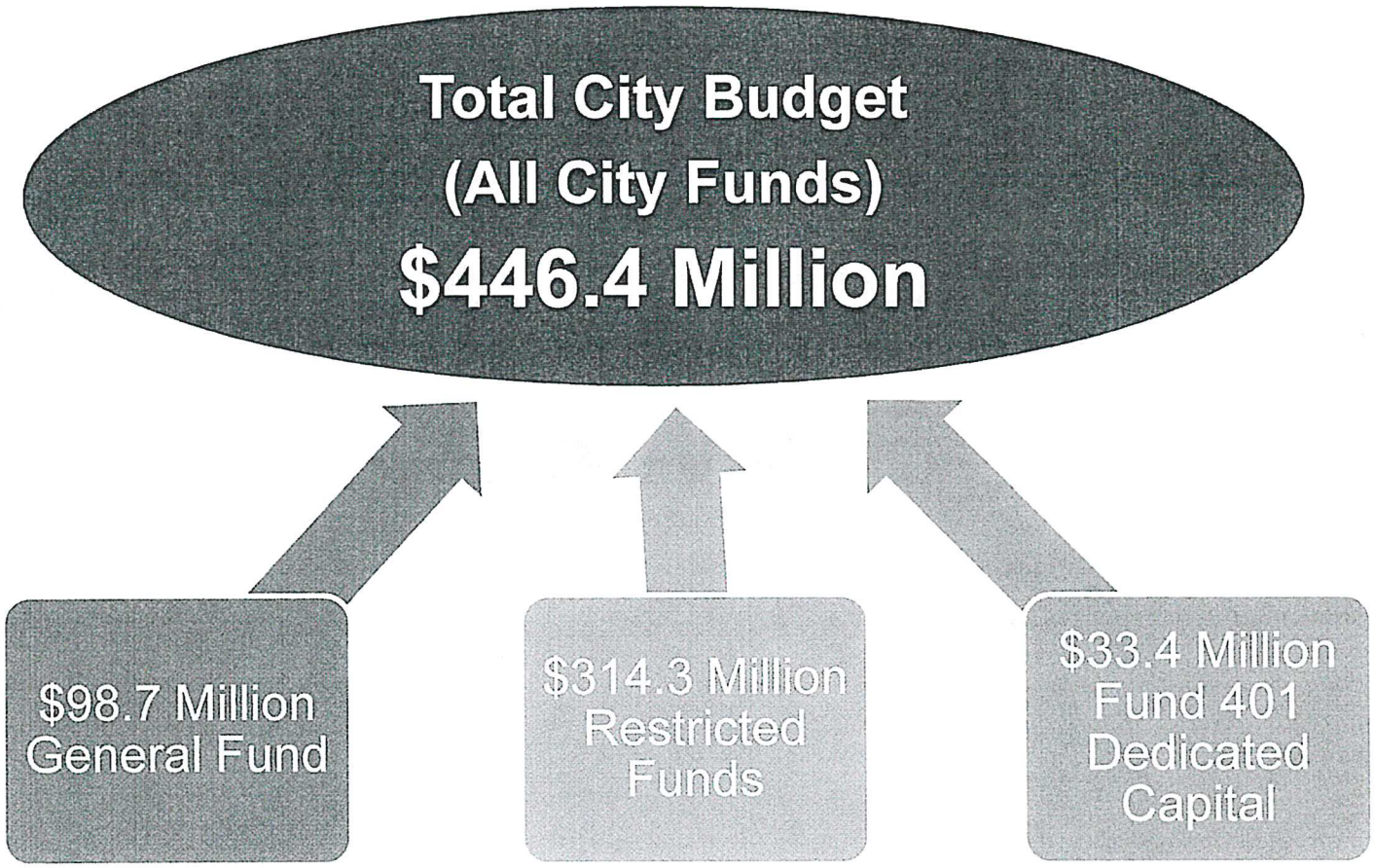
PARISH GENERAL FUND PRO FORMA - SUMMARY

(In Thousands)	Projection FY 19-20	Proposed FY 20-21	Projected FY 21-22	Projected FY 22-23	Projected FY 23-24
Beginning Fund Balance	$ 1,339	**$ 701**	$ 94	$ 71	$ 175
Total Revenues	12,406	**11,588**	11,719	11,880	12,045
Total Expenditures	(13,044)	**(12,195)**	**(11,743)**	**(11,776)**	**(11,810)**
Net Increase/(Decrease)	(638)	**(607)**	(23)	104	235
Ending Fund Balance	$ 701	**$ 94**	$ 71	$ 175	$ 410
ADJUSTMENT FOR PARISH STREET LIGHTS		**(38)**			
REVISED ENDING FUND BALANCE		**$ 56**			

CITY-WIDE
REVENUE & EXPENDITURES

Lafayette

PROPOSED FY 2020-21



CURRENT & FUTURE OPERATING SUBSIDIES

CITY GENERAL FUND

(In Thousands)	Proposed	Projected if costs increase 2% annually		
FUND	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Science Museum	363	370	378	385
Transit	892	2,800	2,856	2,913
Parking Fund	61	62	63	64
Development & Planning	1,580	1,612	1,644	1,677
Fire Pension Fund	494	494	494	494
Police Pension Fund	464	464	464	464
TOTAL	3,854	5,802	5,898	5,997

CITY AD VALOREM TAX (PROPERTY TAX)

FY 19-20
$28.2 Million

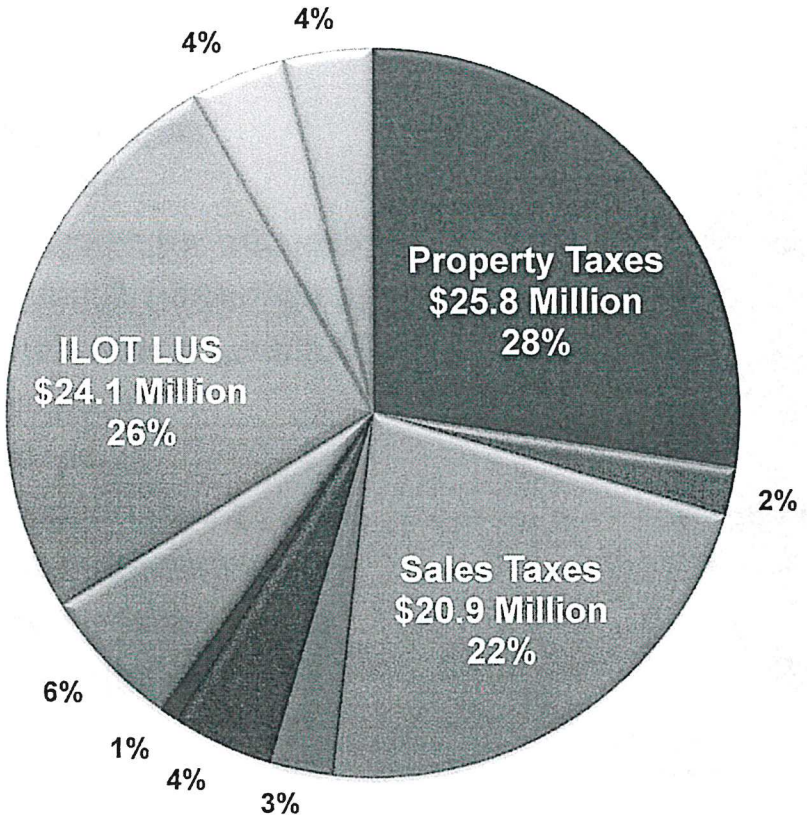
- City Millage Rate 17.94
- Projected Amounts

FY 20-21
$28.9 Million

- City Millage Rate 17.94

FY 2021 CITY GENERAL FUND REVENUES

$94.1 MILLION



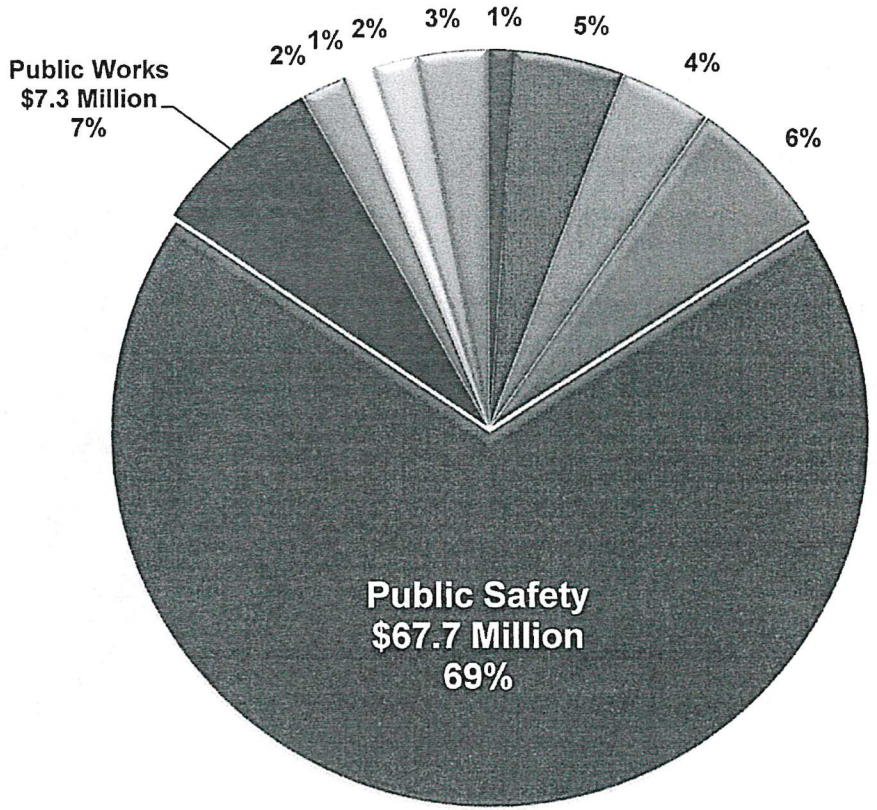
- Property Taxes
- Franchise Taxes
- Sales Taxes
- Licenses/Permits
- Charges for Services
- Fines & Forfeitures
- Internal Transfers In
- ILOT LUS
- Other Revenues
- LUS/LPPA/COMM A&G

Miscellaneous Revenues includes Interest Earnings, Intergovernmental, Miscellaneous Revenues, Other Revenue, and Fines & Forfeitures

FY 2021 CITY GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES

$98.7 MILLION

- Elected Officials
- General Administration
- Finance & Management
- Information Serv &Tech
- Public Safety
- Public Works
- Development & Planning
- Community Development
- Other Municipal Services
- Recreation
- Judicial System



Other Municipal Services includes Civil Service, Retiree's Insurance and benefits, AOC, Cajundome, EOC, Radio System, etc.

CITY GENERAL FUND PRO FORMA - SUMMARY

(In Thousands)	Projection FY 19-20	Proposed FY 20-21	Projected FY 21-22	Projected FY 22-23	Projected FY 23-24
Beginning Fund Balance	$ 54,863	**$ 37,827**	$ 33,240	$ 31,523	$ 29,544
Total Revenues	96,205	**94,071**	96,699	99,423	102,248
Total Expenditures	(113,241)	**(98,657)**	(98,416)	(101,402)	(101,896)
Net Increase/(Decrease)	(17,036)	**(4,586)**	(1,717)	(1,979)	352
Ending Fund Balance	$ 37,827	**$ 33,240**	$ 31,523	$ 29,544	$ 29,895
FINANCIAL POLICIES					
Fund Balance as a % of Expenditures		**33.69%**	32.03%	29.14%	29.34%



CITY SALES TAX CAPITAL FUND PRO FORMA

MAJOR LINE-ITEMS ONLY.

(In Thousands)	Projection FY 19-20	Proposed FY 20-21	Projected FY 21-22	Projected FY 22-23	Projected FY 23-24
Amt Available for PAYG	**66,399**	**33,439**	**14,345**	**17,228**	**21,191**
Use of Funds					
Others	(8,491)	(6,821)	(6,763)	(6,899)	(7,036)
Information Serv & Tech	(11,250)	(4,785)			
Police Department	(2,572)	(1,925)			
Fire Department	(3,343)	(969)			
Drainage Dept.	(2,354)	(837)			
Public Works Dept.	(28,304)	(10,448)			
Traffic, Roads & Bridges	(2,804)	(1,088)			
Parks & Recreation Dept.	(4,653)	(1,570)			
Community Dev. Dept.	(902)	(305)			
Development & Planning	(1,727)	-			
Reserves - Future Capital			(5,581)	(8,329)	(12,155)
Reserves - New Debt	-	(4,691)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)
Subtotal	**(66,399)**	**(33,439)**	**(14,345)**	**(17,228)**	**(21,191)**
Excess Fund Balance	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**

UTILITIES SYSTEM PRO FORMA

MAJOR LINE-ITEMS ONLY.

(In Thousands)	Projection FY 19-20	Proposed FY 20-21	Projected FY 21-22	Projected FY 22-23	Projected FY 23-24
Total Operating Revenue	$ 242,460	$ 235,563	$ 240,928	$ 246,565	$ 252,489
Total Operating Expenses	(200,224)	(191,040)	(196,582)	(203,912)	(211,583)
Total Other Income/(Expense)	(41,515)	(37,319)	(33,170)	(33,168)	(33,152)
Cash Available for Capital & New Debt Service	$ 722	$ 7,204	$ 11,177	$ 9,484	$ 7,754

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM PRO FORMA

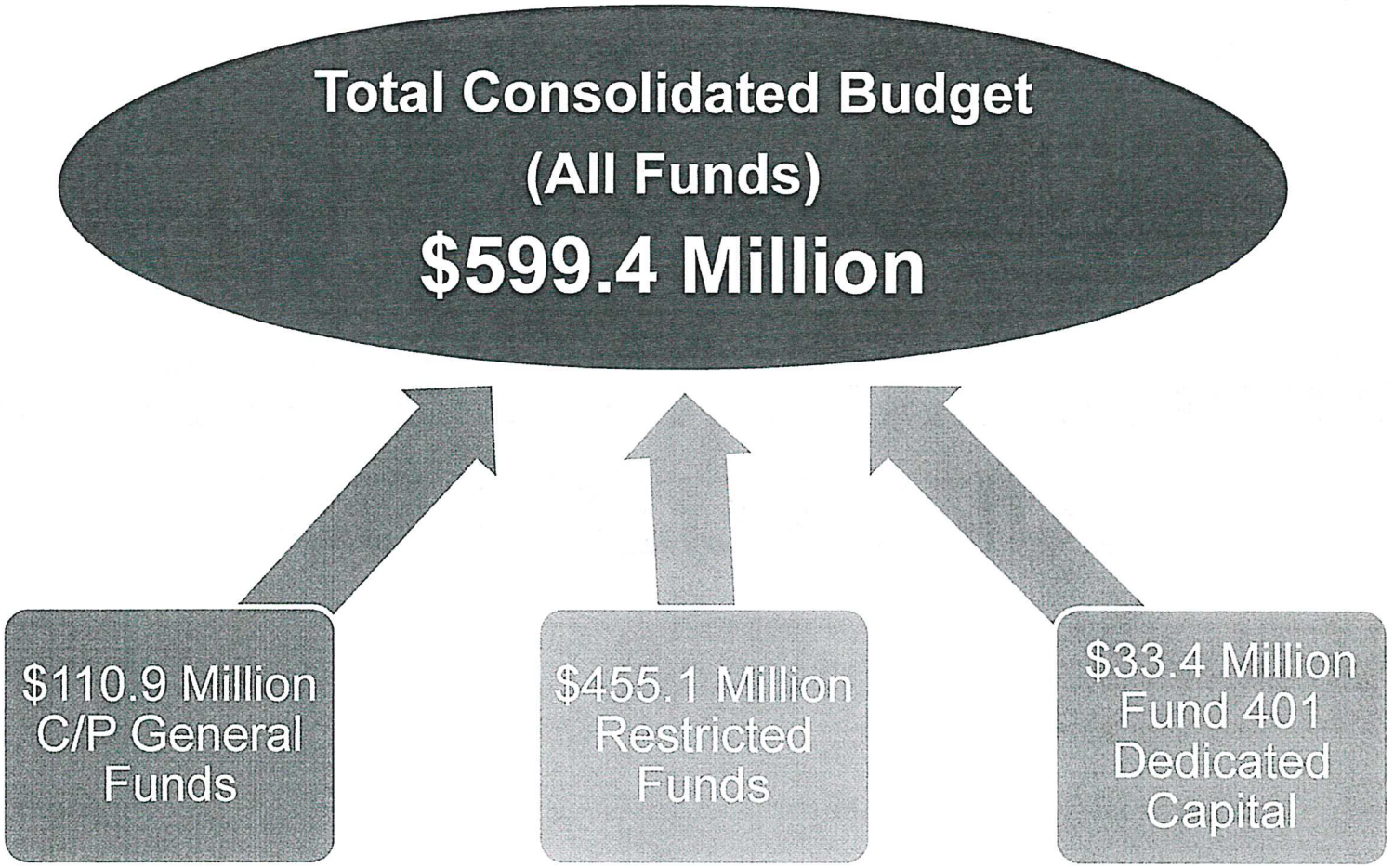
MAJOR LINE-ITEMS ONLY.

(In Thousands)	Projection FY 19-20	Proposed FY 20-21	Projected FY 21-22	Projected FY 22-23	Projected FY 23-24
Total Operating Revenue	$ 42,954	$ 44,726	$ 46,492	$ 48,019	$ 49,598
Total Operating Expenses	(24,268)	(26,290)	(27,230)	(28,546)	(29,934)
Total Other Income/(Expense)	(11,368)	(12,029)	(13,204)	(13,229)	(13,247)
Cash Available for Capital & New Debt Service	$ 7,317	$ 6,406	$ 6,058	$ 6,244	$ 6,417

LCG ENTITY-WIDE REVENUE & EXPENDITURES

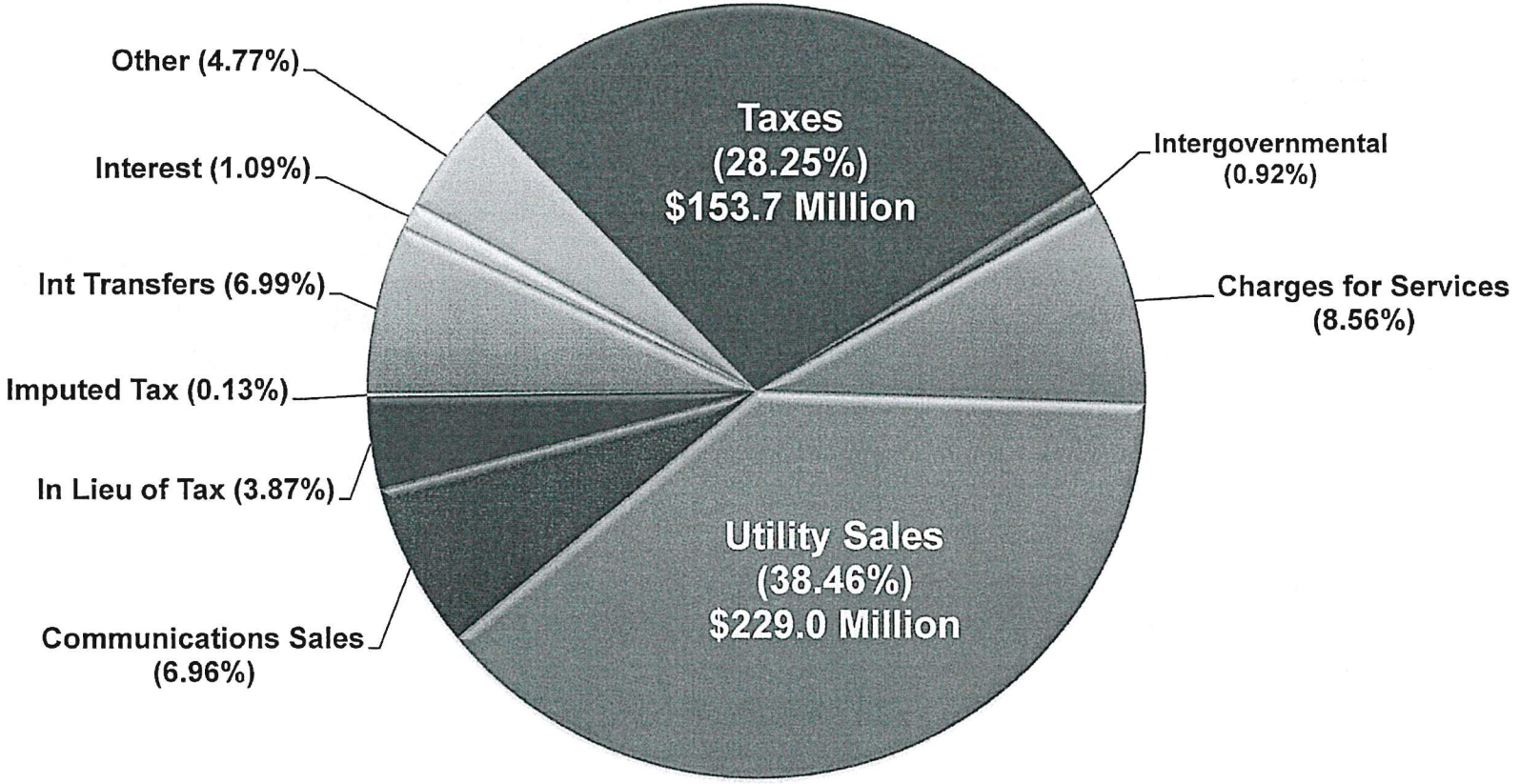
Lafayette

Proposed Operating & Capital Improvement Budget FY 2019-20



2019-20 PROPOSED BUDGET – REVENUES

$577.8 MILLION

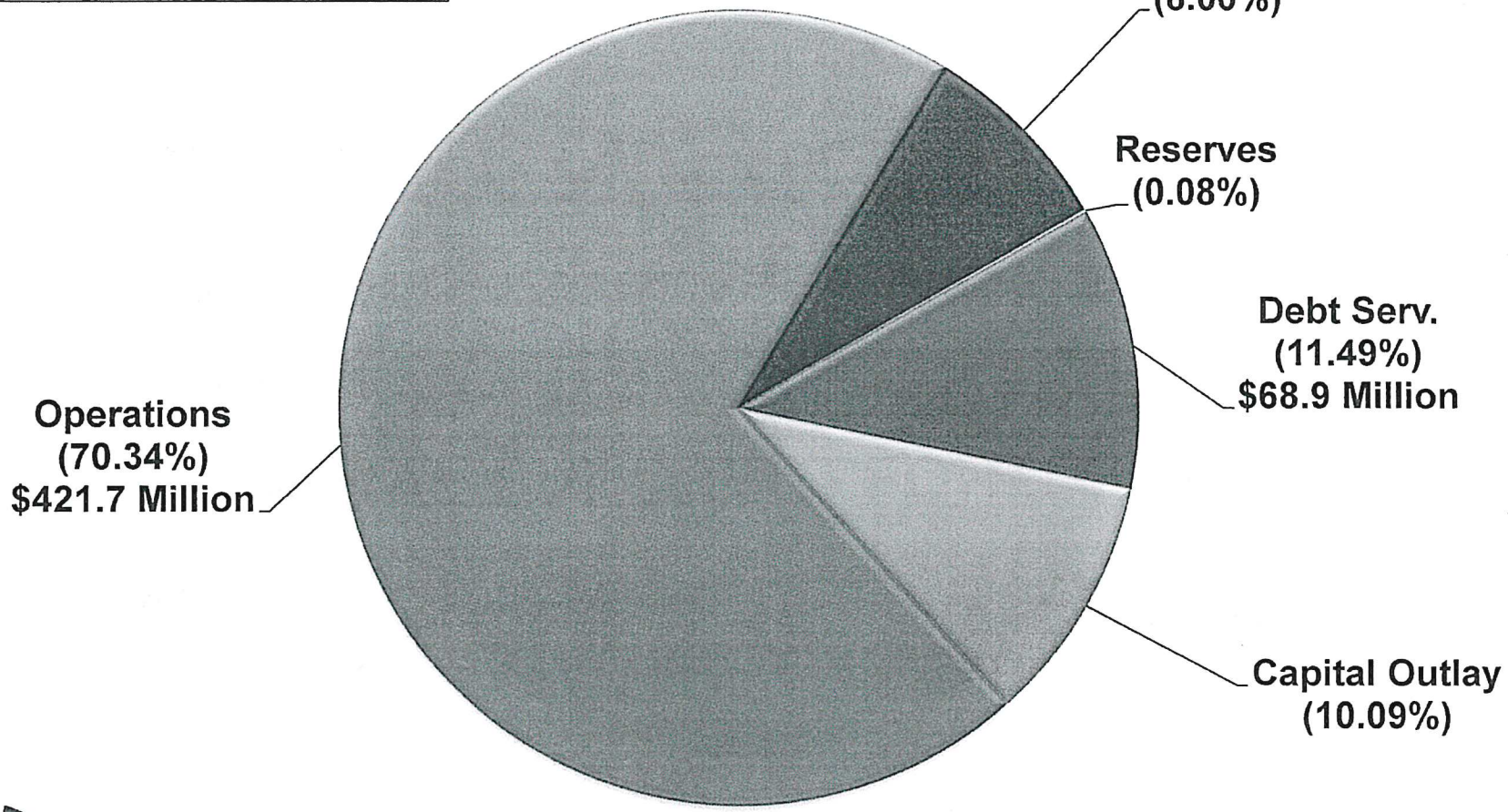


Miscellaneous Revenues Includes: Fines & Forfeits, Licenses & Permits, and Other revenues

2019-20 PROPOSED BUDGET – EXPENDITURES & RESERVES

LUS & Communications accounts for:
54.5% - $229.8 Million of Total Operations
46.4% - $31.9 Million of Total Debt Service

$599.6 MILLION



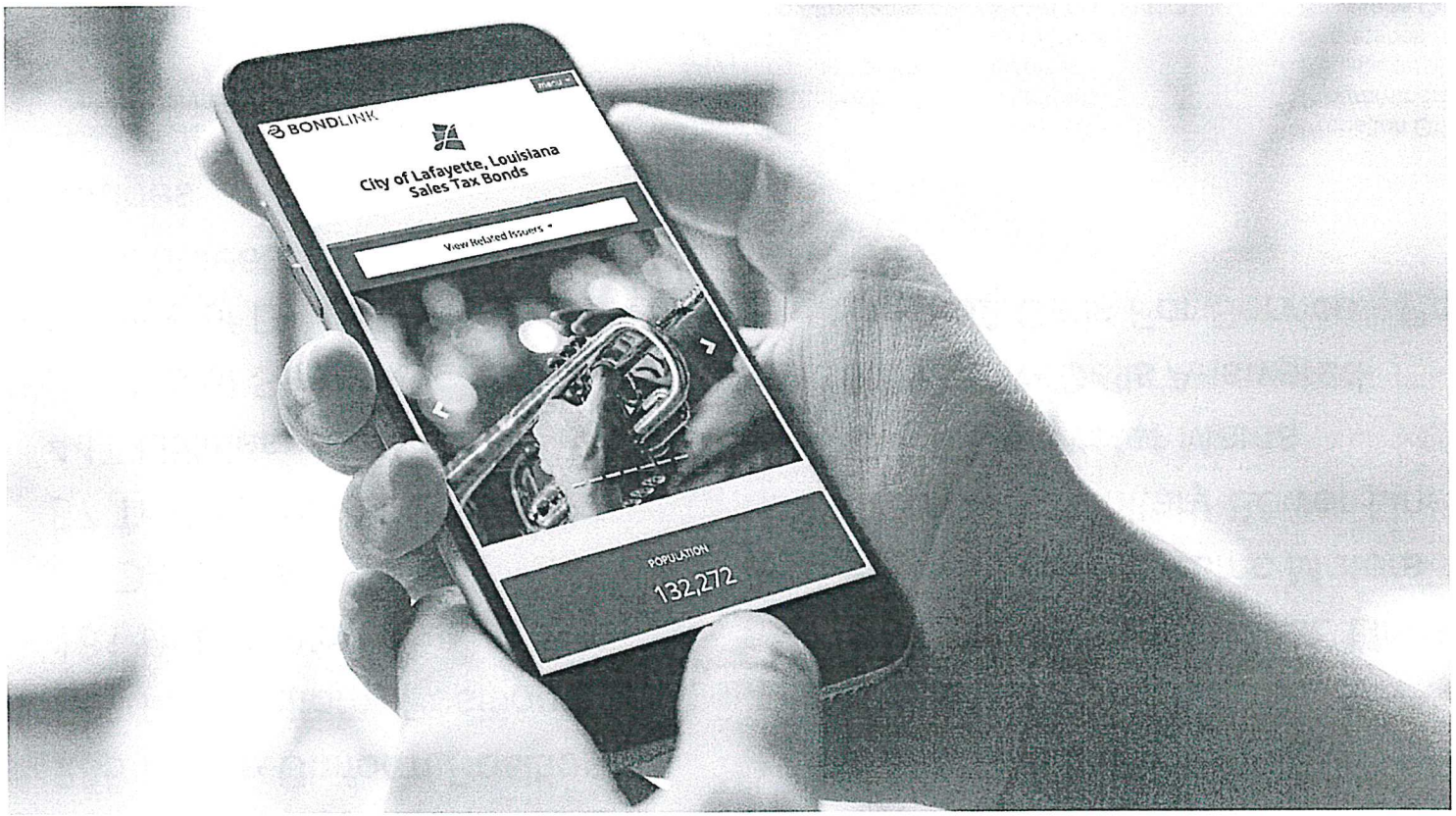
MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

- 2,181 Employees
  - 285 Police Uniform Positions
  - 263 Fire Uniform Positions
  - 181 Public Works
  - 82 Drainage
  - 87 Traffic, Roads & Bridges
  - 447 Utilities
- 1,790 Miles of Streets
- 2,480 Miles of Drainage Ditches/Coulees
- 400 Bridges
- 17,486 Street Lights
- 1,314 Acres of Parks
- 9 Libraries
- 1,011 Miles Electric Dist. Lines
- 68,495 Active Electric Meters
- 673 Miles Sanitary Sewer Lines
- 976 Miles Water Mains
- 8,653 Fire Calls Answered
- 199,882 Calls For Service - Police

Accountants
Animal Control Officers
Arborist
Asst. DA's
Bus Drivers
Buyers
Carpenters
Cashiers
Cement Masons
Chemists
City Marshal
Civil Engineers
Claims Investigators
Clerks
Cooks
Counselors
Court Reporters
Death Investigators
Dispatchers
Electrical Engineers
Equipment Operators
Firemen
Golf Shop Attendants
Housing Inspectors
Janitors
Judges
Justice of Peace
Laborers
Librarians
Linemen
Mechanics
Museum Curators
Painters
Paralegals
Planners
Policemen
Probation Officers
Programmers
Registered Nurse
Secretaries
Sewerage Operators
Tree Trimmers
Truck Drivers
Water Operators
Webmaster

AUTOMATIC NOTIFICATIONS

www.lafayettebonds.com



Presented by Conrad Comeaux on March 3, 2020
Millage the Basics - Council Meeting

LAFAYETTE CITY-PARISH PROPERTY TAX SYSTEM



Local Government Revenue Types

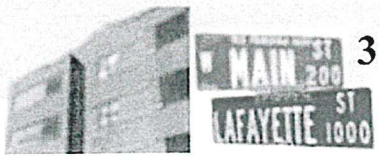
- **Property Tax**
- **Sales Tax**
- **Use Tax**



Property Tax System

Based On

- **Total Assessed Value**
- **Net Taxable Assessed Value**
- **Millages**



Assessed Value

- **Assessed Value**

  - the taxable value that is based on a percentage of "fair market value"

Classification	Percentage
Land	10%
Improvements for residential purposes	10%
Electric cooperative properties, excluding land	15%
Public service properties, excluding land	25%
Other property, commercial buildings & movables	15%





Total Assessed Value

Residential Property

Resident **land** market value = $ 35,000 x **10%** = assessed **land** value of $ 3,500

Resident **house** market value = $140,000 x **10%** = assessed **building** value of $14,000

Total residential market value = $175,000 **Total assessed value** = **$17,500**

Commercial Property

Business **land** market value = $ 35,000 x **10%** = assessed **land** value of $ 3,500

Business **building** market value=$140,000 x**15%** = assessed **building** value of $21,000

Total commercial market value= $175,000 **Total assessed value** = **$24,500**



Net Taxable Assessed Value

Residential Property With Homestead Exemption

Resident **land** market value = $ 35,000 x **10%** = assessed **land** value of $ 3,500

Resident **house** market value = $140,000 x **10%** = assessed **building** value of $14,000

Total residential market value = $175,000

Total assessed value = $17,500

Homestead Exemption = - $ 7,500

Net Taxable Assessed Value = $10,000

Assessed value used in **Parish Tax** calculation = $10,000 (net taxable assessed value)

Assessed value used in **City Tax** calculation = $17,500 (total taxable assessed value)

Millages

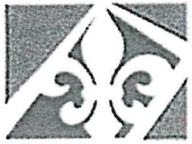
- **Millages – expressed in the number of "mills"**
  - Example: Drainage District = 3.34 mills

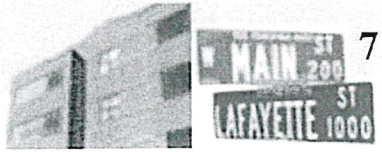
  - What is a **mill**?

    1 dime = $0.10 or 1/10 of $1

    1 penny = $0.01 or 1/100 of $1

    1 mill = $0.001 or 1/1000 of $1





Millage Math

Millage Revenue Equation

Taxable Assessed Value x Millage = Revenue

$1,000 assessed value x 1 mill (.001) = $1 tax

$10,000 assessed value x 1 mill (.001) = $10 tax

Millage Revenue Math

Millage Revenue Equation

- Taxable Assessed Value x Millage = Revenue

Example:

2019 Taxable Assessed Value	=	$ 2,349,992,652
Roads/Highways/Bridges (Bonds) 2 mills		x 0.002
Tax Revenue Generated	=	$ 4,699,985

Millage Revenue Math (Easy Way)

Millage Revenue Equation

- Taxable Assessed Value x <u>Millage/1000</u> = Revenue

Example:

2019 Taxable Assessed Value	= $ 2,349,992,652
Roads/Highways/Bridges (Bonds) 2 mills	multiply by 2
	divide by 1,000
Tax Revenue Generated	= $ 4,699,985

All Parish Millages

Taxing District	Start	2019 Millage Levy	2019 Taxable Value	2019 Tax Revenue
PARISH- GENERAL ALIMONY	<1961	3.05	405,676,274	1,237,319.66
EXEMPTED MUNICIPALITIES	<1961	1.52	1,944,316,378	2,955,358.18
COURTHOUSE COMPLEX	<1961	2.34	2,349,992,652	5,498,987.18
JUVENILE DETENTION & REHAB	1969	1.17	2,349,992,652	2,749,496.88
DETENTION CORRECTIONAL FAC.	1978	2.06	2,349,992,652	4,840,989.56
DRAINAGE DIST.	1969	3.34	2,349,992,652	7,848,979.54
ROAD AND BRIDGES	<1961	4.17	2,349,992,652	9,799,476.92
ROADS/HIGHWAYS/BRIDGES (BONDS)	1963	2.00	2,349,992,652	4,700,005.24
HEALTH UNIT, DRAINAGE, ETC.	2016	3.56	2,349,992,652	8,365,976.85
AIRPORT REGIONAL PARISHWIDE	1965	1.71	2,349,992,652	4,018,493.85
LIBRARY 2017 - 2026	1987	2.91	2,349,992,652	6,838,485.51
LIBRARY 2009 - 2018	<1961	0.00		0.00
LIBRARY 2013 - 2022	2003	1.84	2,349,992,652	4,323,983.87
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	1972	1.68	2,349,992,652	3,947,988.49
TECHE-VERMILION FRESHWATER	1971	1.41	2,349,992,652	3,313,498.72
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT	1985	1.44	2,349,992,652	3,383,988.15
LAW ENFORCEMENT DISTRICT	1977	8.03	2,349,992,652	18,870,446.53
LAW ENFORCEMENT DISTRICT	?	8.76	2,349,992,652	20,585,939.84
BAYOU VERMILION DIST (BONDS)	1987	0.17	2,349,992,652	399,505.68
BAYOU VERMILION DIST	1987	0.75	2,349,992,652	1,762,534.38
SCHOOL DIST REGULAR	<1961	4.59	2,349,992,652	10,786,471.29
SPECIAL SCHOOL DIST	<1961	7.27	2,349,992,652	17,084,455.21
SCHOOL DIST IMPROV/MAINT/OPER	1962	5.00	2,349,992,652	11,750,179.74
SCHOOL DIST 1985 OPER/MAINT	1985	16.70	2,349,992,652	39,244,898.20
DOWNTOWN DEV COM SUB DIST	1993	12.75	35,117,687	447,750.92



LCG Parish Millages

Taxing District	Expires	2019 Millage Levy	2019 Taxable Value	2019 Tax Revenue
PARISH- GENERAL ALIMONY(applied in unincorporated)	0	3.05	405,676,274	1,237,319.66
EXEMPTED MUNICIPALITIES (applied only in cities)	0	1.52	1,944,316,378	2,955,358.18
COURTHOUSE COMPLEX	2027	2.34	2,349,992,652	5,498,987.18
JUVENILE DETENTION & REHAB	2028	1.17	2,349,992,652	2,749,496.88
DETENTION CORRECTIONAL FAC.	2027	2.06	2,349,992,652	4,840,989.56
DRAINAGE DIST.	2022	3.34	2,349,992,652	7,848,979.54
ROAD AND BRIDGES	2026	4.17	2,349,992,652	9,799,476.92
ROADS/HIGHWAYS/BRIDGES (BONDS)	2028	2.00	2,349,992,652	4,700,005.24
HEALTH UNIT, DRAINAGE, ETC.	2025	3.56	2,349,992,652	8,365,976.85
AIRPORT REGIONAL PARISHWIDE	2022	1.71	2,349,992,652	4,018,493.85
LIBRARY 2017 - 2026	2026	2.91	2,349,992,652	6,838,485.51
LIBRARY 2009 - 2018	Past	0.00		0.00
LIBRARY 2013 - 2022	2022	1.84	2,349,992,652	4,323,983.87
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	0	1.68	2,349,992,652	3,947,988.49
TECHE-VERMILION FRESHWATER	2030	1.41	2,349,992,652	3,313,498.72



LCG City Millages

Taxing District	Expires	2019 Millage Levy	2019 Taxable Value	2019 Tax Revenue
LAFAYETTE- GENERAL ALIMONY	0	5.42	1,612,353,117	8,738,956.42
LAFAYETTE- STREETS/ROADS/ALLEYS	2028	1.29	1,612,353,117	2,079,939.22
LAFAYETTE- PLAYGROUNDS/RECREAT CNTRS	2028	1.92	1,612,353,117	3,095,718.26
LAFAYETTE- PUBLIC BUILDINGS	2027	1.13	1,612,353,117	1,821,961.59
LAFAYETTE- POLICE & FIRE DEPTS	2027	3.18	1,612,353,117	5,127,286.69
LAFAYETTE - POLICE SALARIES	2022	3.00	1,612,353,117	4,837,100.97
LAFAYETTE - FIRE SALARIES	2022	2.00	1,612,353,117	3,224,722.73

Setting Millage Rates

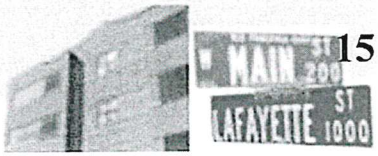
- **Each taxing authority must set its millage rate**
- **Millage Rates are set every year**

  (usually in September or before)
- **Millage rate can be no higher than the maximum rate established by law or vote**

  (except if Total Taxable Value decreases)

Setting Millage Rates After Reassessment

- Max Millages are recalculated after every reassessment
- Each taxing authority must re-set its maximum millage rate
- If Total Taxable Value increases, millages must be lowered to bring in same revenue as prior year



Setting Millage Rates After Reassessment (cont.)

<u>Increase</u> in Total Assessed Value = ↓ Millage

Example: 2,350,000,000 x 2 mills = $4,700,000

(2019 Taxable Assessed Value x Millage = Revenue)

Then if the 2020 Total Assessed Value <u>Increases</u>

↑ 2,400,000,000 x ↓ 1.95833 mills = $4,700,000

(actually 1.958 mills = $4,699,200)

<u>But</u>, by a 2/3 vote of the taxing authority, they can vote to maintain the same maximum millage

↑ 2,400,000,000 x (prior max) 2 mills = $4,800,000

Setting Millage Rates After Reassessment (cont.)

Critical Rule to remember !

If a taxing authority does not roll the millage forward to the new Maximum Millage prior to the next reassessment, then that maximum millage is lost.

2019 Assessed Value

2,350,000,000 x 2 mills = $4,700,000

2020 Assessed Value

2,400,000,000 x 1.958 mills = $4,700,000

(new maximum millage if not rolled forward)



Setting Millage Rates After Reassessment (cont.)

<u>Decrease</u> in Total Assessed Value = ↑ Millage

Example: 2,350,000,000 x 2 mills = $4,700,000

(2019 Taxable Assessed Value x Millage = Revenue)

Then if the 2020 Total Assessed Value <u>Decreases</u>

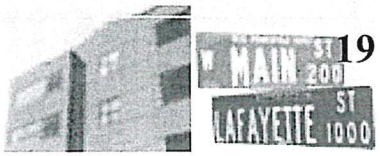
↓ 2,300,000,000 x ↑ 2.04 mills = $4,700,000



LCG Actions of the Past

Year	Parish Millage Outside City	Parish Millage Inside City	Court-house & Jail Millage	Detention Correctional Facility Millage	Roads & Bridges Millage
1995	3.69	1.84	2.74	2.41	4.17
1996	3.16	1.58	2.34	2.06	3.56
1997	3.16	1.58	2.34	2.06	3.56
1998	3.16	1.58	2.34	2.06	4.17
1999	3.16	1.58	2.34	2.06	4.17
2000	3.05	1.52	2.25	1.98	4.01
2001	2.67	1.33	1.98	1.74	3.53
2002	3.05	1.52	2.25	1.98	4.01
2003	3.05	1.52	2.25	1.98	4.01
2004	3.05	1.52	2.25	1.98	4.01
2005	3.05	1.52	2.25	1.98	4.01

Total Generated from 1996-2006:	$7,782,591	$8,509,559	$18,350,679	$16,147,718	$32,094,875
Millage could have been:	3.69	1.84	2.74	2.41	4.17
Total $ Generated from 1996-2006 would have been:	$9,438,567	$10,307,787	$22,358,223	$19,665,444	$34,026,875
Total Difference from 2006-1996	$1,655,976	$1,798,228	$4,007,544	$3,517,726	$1,932,000
Additional Funds In 2019:	$405,676	$622,181	$939,997	$822,497	same

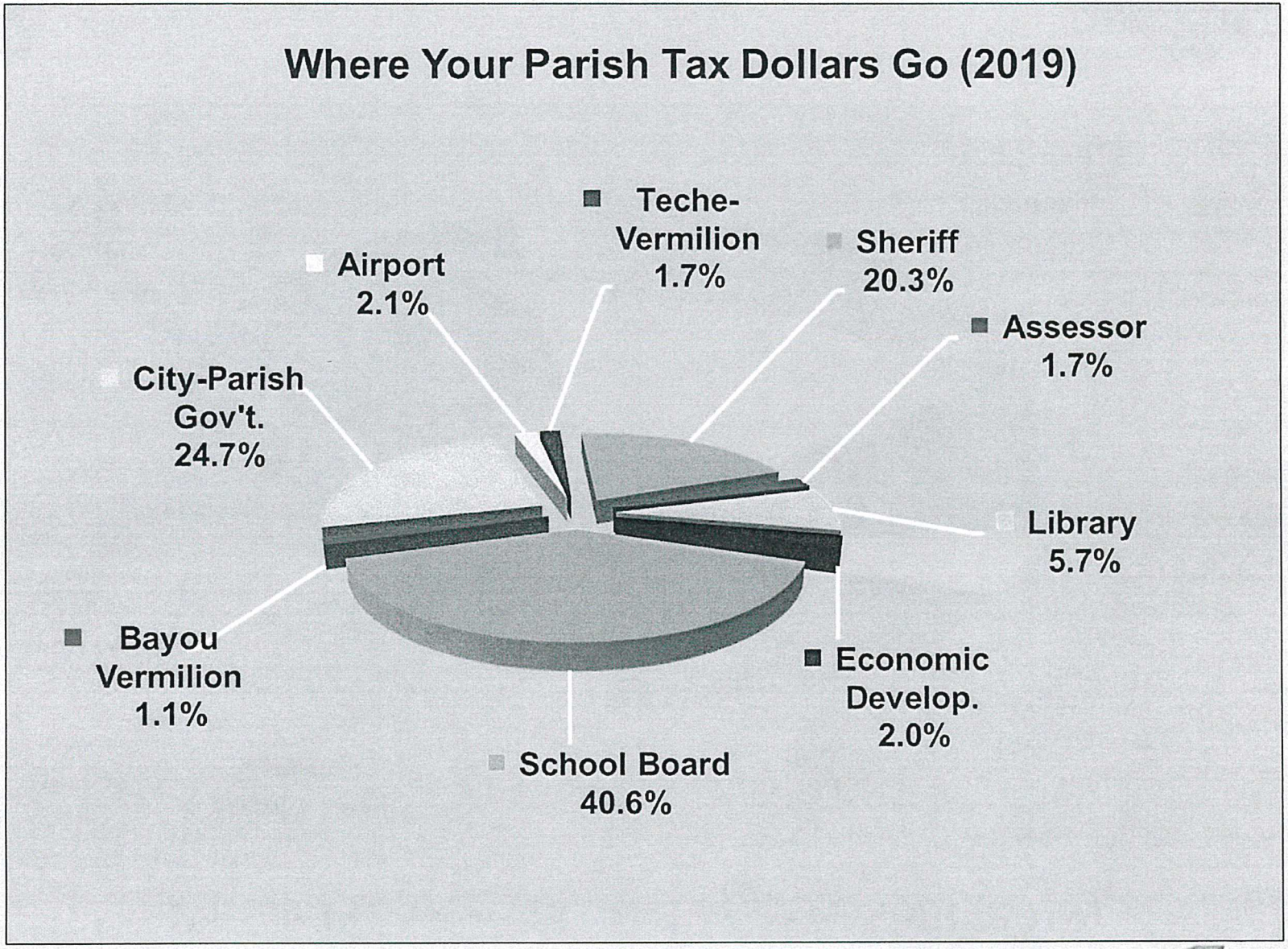


LAFAYETTE PARISH ASSESSOR CONRAD COMEAUX

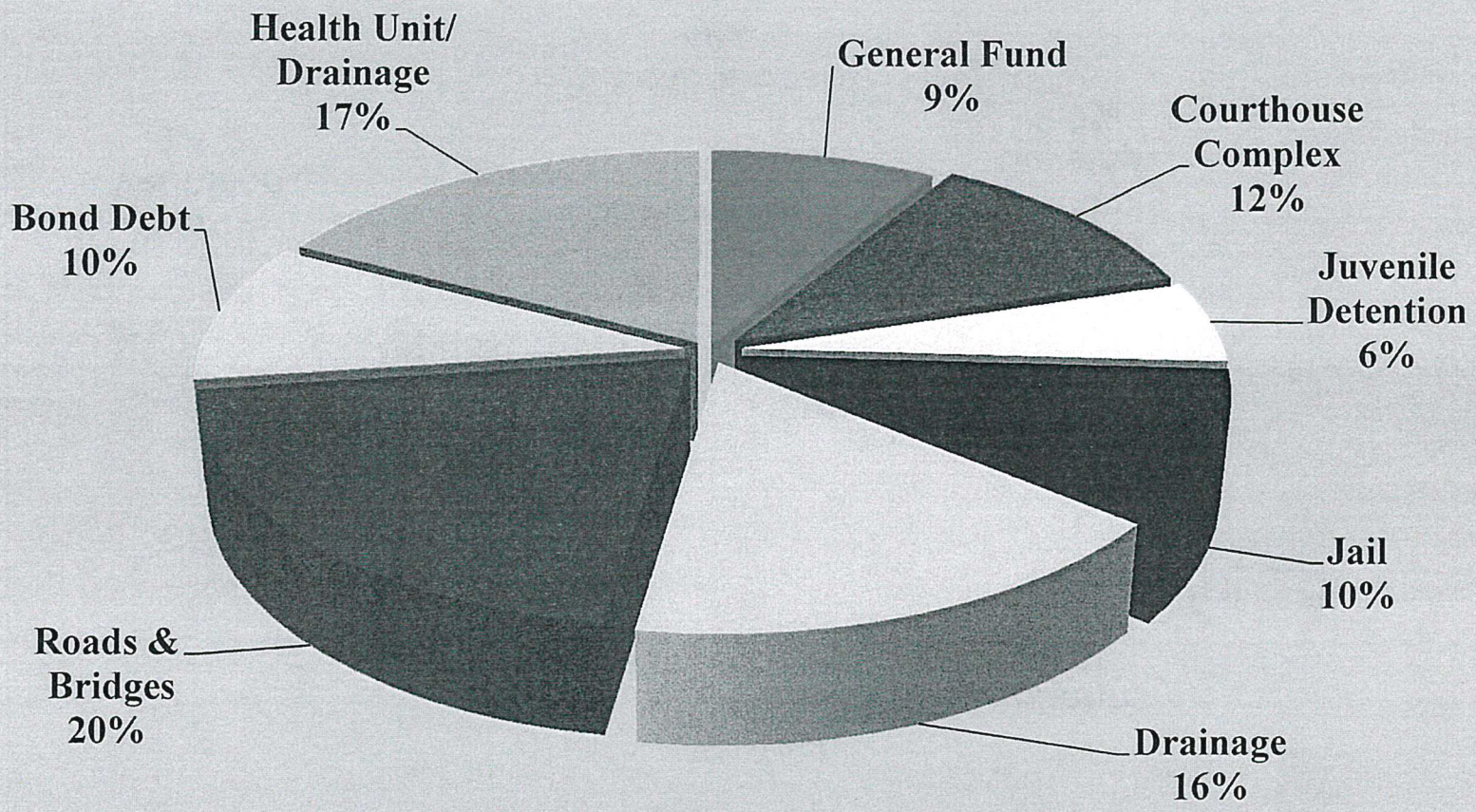
LCG's City Millages of Past

1994	15.57
1995	15.42
1996	13.23
1997	13.21
1998	13.21
1999	13.21
2000	12.81
2001	11.49
2002	12.81
2003	12.81
2004	12.81
2005	12.81
2006	12.81
Total Generated from 1996-2006	$92,697,218
Millage could have been:	15.57
Total $ Generated from 1996-2006 would have been:	$112,736,999
Total Difference from 2006-1996:	$20,039,781
Aditional Funds In 2019:	$4,240,489

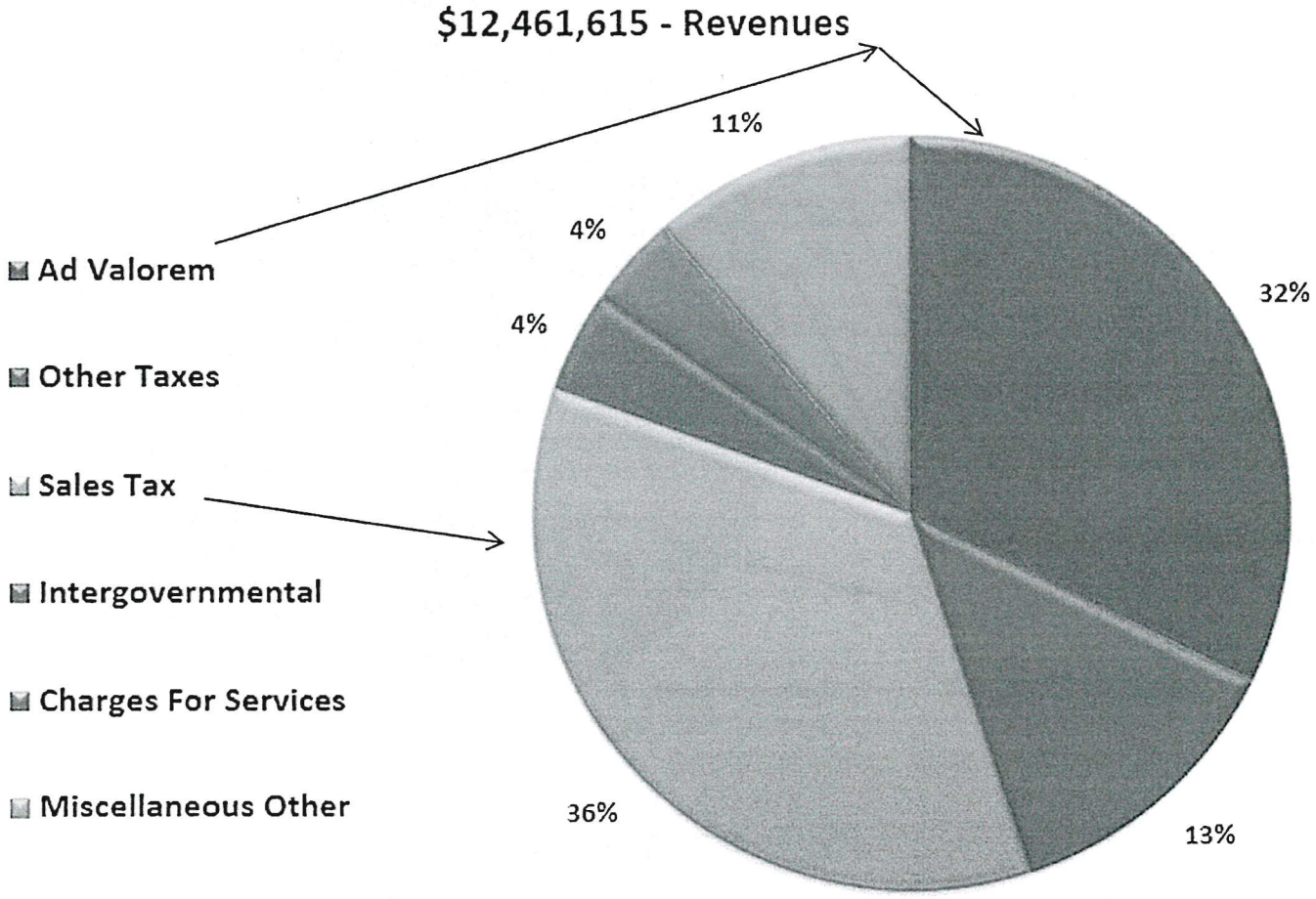



Where Your Parish Tax Dollars Go (2019)
Teche-Vermilion 1.7%
Sheriff 20.3%
Airport 2.1%
Assessor 1.7%
City-Parish Gov't. 24.7%
Library 5.7%
Bayou Vermilion 1.1%
Economic Develop. 2.0%
School Board 40.6%

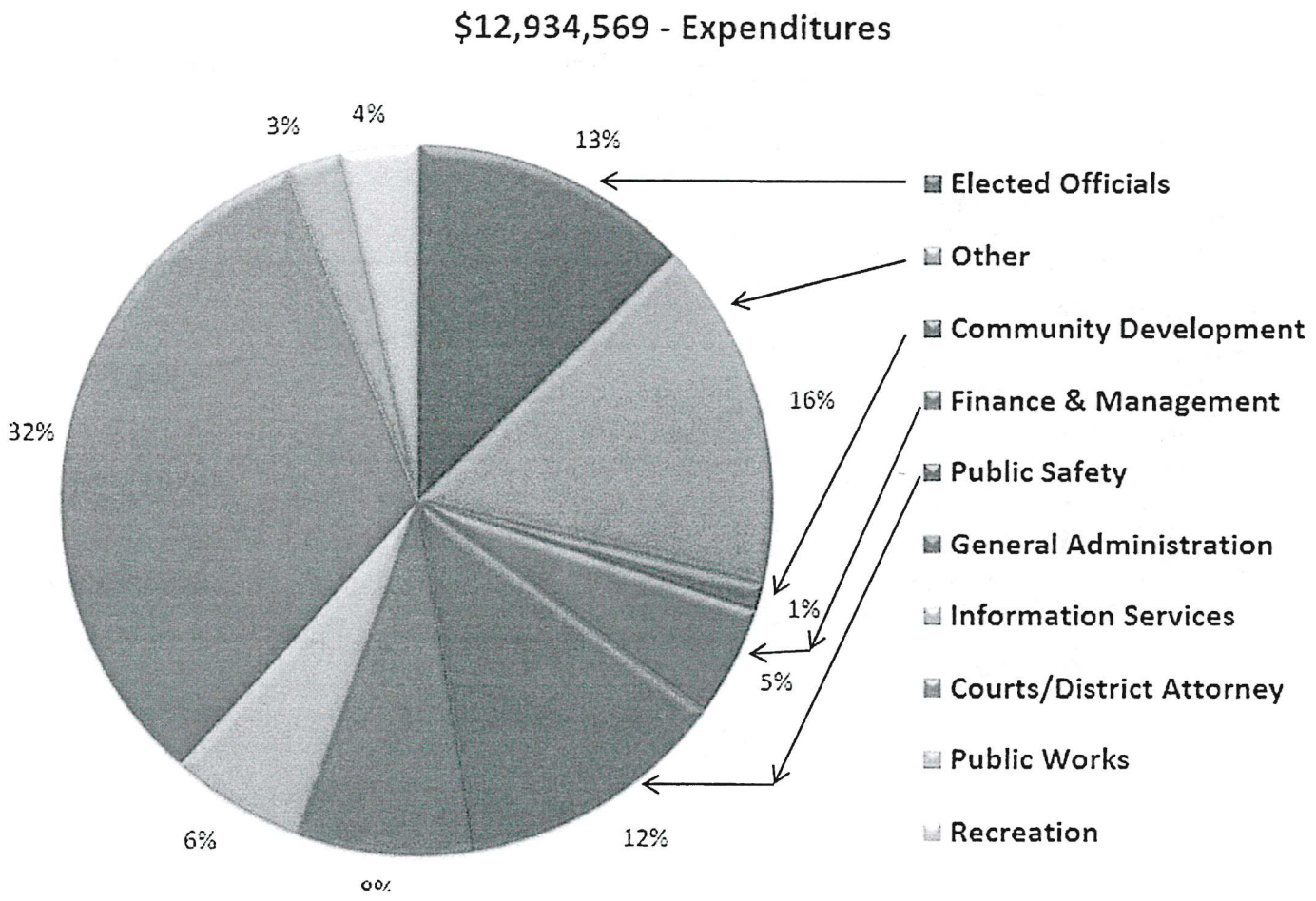
How City-Parish Government's 24.7% of Parish Property Tax Dollars Are Split (2019)



Parish General Fund Rev. (2019-20)



Parish General Fund Exp. (2019-20)



Millage Rates of Major Parishes

Parish	Millages in 2019	Net Taxable Value in 2019
Bossier	116.10	$1,027,419,673
Caddo	136.10	$1,823,404,377
Calcasieu	109.90	$2,458,826,029
E. Baton Rouge	119.20	$4,474,887,621
Jefferson	113.00	$3,828,402,592
Lafayette	82.90	$2,349,992,652
Orleans - All	145.40	$4,413,896,760
Ouachita	94.10	$1,136,196,547
Rapides	111.20	$851,375,105
St. Tammany	145.60	$2,136,285,314

THE END

Questions?

http://www.lafayetteassessor.com/Home/Topics

Contact: 291-7080

1) What, if any, information from Lafayette Consolidated Government (LCG) is required to perform the allocation formula calculations? Does that information go through any vetting process before it's used to calculate any formulas or methods?

2) Do you perform these consulting services for any other municipalities? Are they similar in structure/size to LCG's?

3) Has any administration, current or prior, brought up concerns about the allocation formulas or the methods used in the calculation of the formulas?

4) Do you present all potential allocation formulas/methods to LCG as equal and/or do you assist the administration in selecting one that is the most equitable?

5)Who proposes a specific cost allocation schedule? The Mayor-President? The CFO? MGT Consulting? Other?

6) Is there a justification for a specific cost allocation ? Is there a reason why one cost allocation (80-20) is used over another (54-46).

7)How are cost allocations verified for accuracy? In other words, how is an 80-20 split verified to confirm that a specific item or service is actually used 80% of the time by the City and 20% of the time by the Parish?

8)Why does one cost allocation schedule appear to" balance" the budget (current LCG administration) while another ("Durel" administration) appeared to result in a "deficit"?

9)Are multiple and different criteria used in cost allocations? If so, what are the different criteria? Why is one criterion not used throughout the entire process?

10) What would cause the Cost Allocations supplied to LCG by your firm to be different from the final adopted Cost Allocations?

11) Do you consider population of the City of Lafayette vs. the unincorporated areas of the parish when you create the allocation schedules to determine an equitable way to share costs of consolidated government? The City of Lafayette's growth has remained stagnant over time while the unincorporated parish population has grown. If not, why not?

Questions to allocation formula consultant

1) What, if any, information from Lafayette Consolidated Government (LCG) is required to perform the allocation formula calculations? Does that information go through any vetting process before it's used to calculate any formulas or methods?

2) Do you perform these consulting services for any other municipalities? Are they similar in structure/size to LCG's?

3) Has any administration, current or prior, brought up concerns about the allocation formulas or the methods used in the calculation of the formulas?

4) Do you present all potential allocation formulas/methods to LCG as equal and/or do you assist the administration in selecting one that is the most equitable?

5)Who proposes a specific cost allocation schedule? The Mayor-President? The CFO? MGT Consulting? Other?

6) Is there a justification for a specific cost allocation ? Is there a reason why one cost allocation (80-20) is used over another (54-46).

7)How are cost allocations verified for accuracy? In other words, how is an 80-20 split verified to confirm that a specific item or service is actually used 80% of the time by the City and 20% of the time by the Parish?

8)Why does one cost allocation schedule appear to" balance" the budget (current LCG administration) while another ("Durel" administration) appeared to result in a "deficit"?

9)Are multiple and different criteria used in cost allocations? If so, what are the different criteria? Why is one criterion not used throughout the entire process?

10) What would cause the Cost Allocations supplied to LCG by your firm to be different from the final adopted Cost Allocations?

11) Do you consider population of the City of Lafayette vs. the unincorporated areas of the parish when you create the allocation schedules to determine an equitable way to share costs of consolidated government? The City of Lafayette's growth has remained stagnant over time while the unincorporated parish population has grown. If not, why not?

December 18, 2019

To: Mayor-President, Joel Robideaux
Mayor-President Elect, Josh Guillory
Lafayette City Council-Elect
Lafayette Parish Council-Elect

From: Charter Transition Committee
Jerry Luke LeBlanc, Chairman

The Transition Committee, created by Mayor-President, Joel Robideaux, was charged to review and make suggestions to incoming City-Parish Governmental Officials with regards to issues they will face in operating under the New Charter adopted by the voters about a year ago. We thank Mayor-President Robideaux for providing an opportunity for discussion of the complex and important issues on behalf of all the citizens within Lafayette Parish.

The Committee's discussions and suggestions generally fell into four major categories and a fifth designated as "Other" which captures additional items to be considered. The major categories are designated as "Immediate" which is defined as 0 to 6 months, "Short Term" defined as within 1 year, "Long Term" defined as year 1 to year 3 and "Budget". Each item was then classified into a category with the accompanying time line definition for action. Some items are listed in multiple category indicating that these issues will likely continue and present differing degrees of urgency over time.

As the Committee progressed through the review process, it became apparent that the complexities of the New Charter and existing operating structure under the existing Charter presented more complex legal, organizational and profound public policies discussions than the Committee would have time given its limited deadline. However, by far, the greatest issue to resolve for the transition to the New Charter is the budget and its allocation system.

In presenting the issues and suggestions in the three categories previously defined, the Committee overwhelmingly felt that the budget process supersedes all the items classified as Immediate, Short Term and Long Term. The ripple effect of this process cannot be understated. Budget elements such as Development, Introduction, Deliberation, Adoption and Implementation pose both the greatest reward and the greatest risk for success or failure for the new government and the people it represents.

Finally, while the committee is confident that these and other issues can be resolved for the overall benefit of our community, research should continue into formal modifications of the charter including more comprehensive discussions regarding deconsolidation of Lafayette City and Parish Governments as an option.

IMMEDIATE (0 to 6 months)

The focus of this category centers on the operations, legal and policy requirements to actually "stand up" the new form of government. Generally legislative bodies adopt a base set of operating rules of procedure. Normally Robert's Rules of Order of Order on Mason Manuel of Legislation Procedures are selected. Once adopted, customized rules specific to the body are then adopted. These rules can be more relaxed or stricter to the base operating manual (Roberts). In this case, rules applying to the Lafayette Parish Council or the Lafayette City Council may be the same or different. Joint Operating procedures become critical in order to manage conflict and provide judicious outcomes.

- Procedure and Subsequent Process for Setting Agendas (Legal: City versus Parish versus Joint) – When an ordinance is introduced that is a matter for both Councils to decide, Legal may have to determine which Council should first introduce the issue.
- Procedure and Subsequent Process for Amendments to Joint Ordinances/Resolutions – In the instances of issues to be voted upon by both Councils, if the first Council to vote upon the issue makes any amendments to the ordinance, the second Council to vote will have to make the same amendments in order for the ordinance to be jointly adopted. Vice versa – if the second Council to vote upon the issue makes an amendment, the ordinance passed by the first Council will have to be amended in the same manner in order for the amended ordinance to be jointly adopted.
- Procedure and Subsequent Process for Appointment of City-Parish Attorney – The Mayor-President makes the recommendation on the City-Parish Attorney, which each of the Councils will have to approve. If at any time either Council wishes to have their own legal opinion, that attorney would be considered an Assistant City-Parish Attorney.
- Procedure and Subsequent Process for Budget Decisions on Shared Services, Employees, Equipment, Facilities, Operations, etc. – Most Departments of LCG are funded by a combination of City-Parish tax dollars. How the Departments use those funds from the various, co-mingled sources will have to be agreed upon by both Councils. At the end of the day, both Councils must agree on a budget. There is no mechanism in the Charter to resolve the issue if the Councils do not agree on the budget. In the event the Councils are unable to agree upon an adopted budget by the new fiscal year of Nov. 1, the Louisiana Local Budget Act kicks in and 50% of the previous year's budget carries over until such time as a budget is adopted.
- The Parish is losing revenue every time an annexation comes to the table, whether it's the City of Lafayette or another municipality. Q: Why wouldn't that come before the Parish Council to vote on that? Why is that being taken out of our hands? A: It is taken up the by the Zoning Commission in the City to do the assignment and the Council would see it as a recommendation from the Zoning Commission to the City Council, just like with any other municipality, you all do not currently see any annexations in to Broussard, Carencro, Duson, Scott or Youngsville. Currently, as a City-Parish Council, the Parish-majority representatives happen to see the annexations in to the City of Lafayette because it's a joint Council right now. Response: There has to be a way that when there's a sales tax revenue, that when annexations occur, there's a 50-50 split of those sales taxes. Perhaps the Parish Council should insist that they approve every annexation. Legal responded that they don't believe that the Parish has any say in annexations out of the unincorporated areas of the Parish.

- Boards & Commissions are handled by the Council office – 34 in total. All Boards & Commissions have been sent to Legal for review to determine which Council has charge of which Board or Commission and/or appointments.
- All Boards and Commissions – City, Parish or Joint – will have to be reaffirmed by BOTH Councils, regardless of which bod will ultimately govern them.
- There is a "hold over" law that allows someone to remain in place until their successor has been identified.
- The State mandates certain Parish Mandates – the DA's office, the Clerk of Court's office, the Assessor's office – and the monies have to come out of Parish funds, not City funds. Could the City voluntarily contribute to those mandates? Perhaps, but by State law, those are Parish offices and the Parish has to pay for that out of those General Fund monies. They might not be dedicated funds – like roads, drainage, jail – but the money to fund those offices comes out of the General Fund. A joint City-Parish General Fund still would not be enough to pay for the obligations, but it could potentially eliminate the conflict between City and Parish. Whatever decisions are to be made should be made for what is best for the City and Parish.
- A joint meeting of the City and Parish Councils was proposed to discuss the allocations and include the Mayor-President.
- Also recommended that the Councils had a thorough study of revenue sources, the uses of those revenues, and the impact of TIF districts.
- Recommend the Councils adopt a strong, comprehensive joint rule ordinance that stipulates operating procedures and determines who's responsible, who chairs a meeting, rotation of chairmanship, what elements require a joint meeting. These are process items that have importance towards deliberations to arrive at a consensus. The ordinance may also clearly define what is not under joint rule – such as LUS and LUS Fiber in the budget is only agreed to by the City Council – in an attempt to clearly delineate who has jurisdiction and what asset needs to be decided upon by which Council in order to avoid as much conflict as possible.
- Recommend a very comprehensive briefing on the budget structure and allocation system and discussion on is this system the best, what happens when we legislatively deviate from the allocations to achieve an objective – what do we want achieve and transforming those aspirational goals into an asset allocation that achieves those designs that the people expect. The aspirational goals will grow the community, enhance economic development and enhance tourism. How do take the resources and the services that the taxpayers pay for in this Parish and translate that into an objective? What do we do with the assets that have been entrusted to this government and achieve the best results that we can with those assets?
- Schedule a separate, Joint Council meeting to discuss millages – what they are, what they pay for and how long do they last.
- Which body will be the governing body of Lafayette Parish? Per the Charter, the Lafayette Parish Council is the governing authority of Lafayette Parish.
- In instances of joint functions, Section 211-E of the amended Charter is a linch pin provision that talks about shared services and functions, will provide guidance, and will generally be the litmus test of when joint approval is needed.
- The amended Charter contains specific provisions of the ability to enter into joint service agreements or Cooperative Endeavor Agreements, which provide a ways for the Councils to resolve potential conflicts on services, allocation of joint expenses, ownership of jointly purchased property. CEAs can set the rules for how these types of interactions will be managed jointly.

- The amended Charter requires a physical joint meeting of both Councils to adopt the budget and to amend the Charter. There may be other instances where a physical joint meeting is required. However, not all joint ordinances require a physical joint meeting. Joint ordinances that are adopted at separate meetings of the Councils must be identical in order to be enacted. If one Council fails to adopt a companion ordinance, or if the companion ordinance is substantially amended, the original ordinance essentially fails. If one of the Councils refuse to adopt a companion ordinance and that lack of action proves to be arbitrary and capricious, that is the foothold for litigation.
- According to the amended Charter, the governance and authority over advisory Boards and Commissions must be established/re-established by June 2, 2020.
- In the instances of joint meetings, the Councils can decide to co-chair the meetings or they can jointly adopt joint rules.
- Which Council voting on Resolutions and Ordinances authorizing grant applications or accepting grant awards will be determined by the entity indicated in the application.
- Q: In the event of "split ordinances" to accept a grant (CDBG Funds require both Councils but the transfer of land would only require a City ordinance), would the ability to receive the grant be tied to the successful passage of all three ordinances? A: We can identify who owns the land through historical references as to what fund paid for the land. Therefore, the appropriation of the funds is contingent upon the land transfer.

SHORT TERM (within 1 year)

As defined, these issues should be resolved within the first year in order to provide continuity of services and execution of governmental functions.

- Procedure and Subsequent Process for Appointments of Administrative Boards and Commissions – It will need to be determined which Council has appointing authority, or where the split is over each Board or Commission. May have to refer back to the original legislation.
- Procedure and Subsequent Process for Budget Decisions on Shared Services, Employees, Equipment, Facilities, Operations, etc. – Most Departments of LCG are funded by a combination of City-Parish tax dollars. How the Departments use those funds from the various, co-mingled sources will have to be agreed upon by both Councils. At the end of the day, both Councils must agree on a budget. There is no mechanism in the Charter to resolve the issue if the Councils do not agree on the budget. In the event the Councils are unable to agree upon an adopted budget by the new fiscal year of Nov. 1, the Louisiana Local Budget Act kicks in and 50% of the previous year's budget carries over until such time as a budget is adopted.
- Resolving Disputes Between City and Parish Councils – No mechanism in the Charter to resolve disputes between the two Councils, especially as it relates to the budget.
- The Parish does not have Zoning restrictions, they follow Land Use Review in the unincorporated areas of the Parish that deals with buffer requirements. The under the amended Charter, the City Planning Commission and Parish Planning Commissions will only see projects in their respective jurisdictions. The Board of Zoning and Adjustment sees only zoning ordinances in the City and any zoning ordinances in the Parish are seen by the Parish Planning Commission.
- Any annexations that D&P sees, the Zoning Commission assigns a zoning assignment to them, but except to get that zoning assignment themselves, don't go through the Zoning Commission. For example, if D&P has a project that LUS puts a condition on it that says in order to access services you would have to annex, it's

still the Planning Commission that makes that decision on whether or not that happens and how they approve that development. It's regardless of the annexation piece of it. It the annexation were to happen, it would be a City property that the Planning Commission is approving.

- The Parish is losing revenue every time an annexation comes to the table, whether it's the City of Lafayette or another municipality. Q: Why wouldn't that come before the Parish Council to vote on that? Why is that being taken out of our hands? A: It is taken up the by the Zoning Commission in the City to do the assignment and the Council would see it as a recommendation from the Zoning Commission to the City Council, just like with any other municipality, you all do not currently see any annexations in to Broussard, Carencro, Duson, Scott or Youngsville. Currently, as a City-Parish Council, the Parish-majority representatives happen to see the annexations in to the City of Lafayette because it's a joint Council right now. Response: There has to be a way that when there's a sales tax revenue, that when annexations occur, there's a 50-50 split of those sales taxes. Perhaps the Parish Council should insist that they approve every annexation. Legal responded that they don't believe that the Parish has any say in annexations out of the unincorporated areas of the Parish.
- Annexations are primarily applicant driven and are usually because they want City water and LUS places a requirement of annexations on them. They can go to the LPUA and request a waiver, but they would pay double for the LUS services.
- Q: Is there and impediment to a Single City-Parish Planning Commission that would have the function to approve or not approve annexations? A: That would require a Charter amendment. It's possible because that's what we have now. You've got representatives from City and the Parish on that Commission and you've got people from the Parish voting on City issues and vice versa. That's been one of the ills of the government is that you've got constant conflict between the City of Lafayette and everyone else. Q: How do you design a system where those municipalities that are operating on their clear jurisdiction to self-rule – how do you overlay that legal structure? It has to be explored. Q: How can you create a Commission that has the ability to question those annexations? A: That has to be addressed at the state level.
- Land Use Permits in the unincorporated areas versus Zoning in the City. Land Use Permit is a buffer review and is reviewed by the Development Division. However, traditional codes are still being provided in the unincorporated areas of the Parish. The Parish does not pay any capital expenditures.
- Municipal Permits that are vehicle for hire, peddler permits, insurance, etc., the Sherriff's office collects those fees in the unincorporated areas.
- Environmental Quality is a business-type fund and may need to be moved to a City fund. It is for City garbage collection which the City bills residents and the Parish people get billed directly from the company and they remit to LCG a small A&G fee. It's a City contract.
- Up to 80% of the Courthouse Complex tax is diverted to pay for the jail. We should have separate funds to operate the jail and separate funds to operate the courthouse.
- The allocation methods should be top of mind for the new Councils to understand the implications and how it impacts both the City and the Parish moving forward.
- The Councils need to take a hard look at fire protection in the unincorporated areas. All the municipalities face the issue of how it's funded and the lack of funding.
- The Councils need to take a deep look at drainage, and especially channels that run from the City and other municipalities and how we can enter into some Intergovernmental Agreements to address the needs.
- For ordinances from Community Development: joint Council votes would be required on HUD (federal) funding, Parish Council vote would be needed for Community Water Enrichment (CWEF), Local Government Assistance Program (LGAP) and Hazard Mitigation Grant (HMG))/CDBG-DR funding, and

City Council votes related to Arts & Culture (Heymann Performing Arts Center, Lafayette Science Museum, the Nature Station, Downtown Parcs), External Agencies (ACA, Arts & Culture/Social Services Grants) and the Senior Centers (Greenhouse, Art Studio and the Rosehouse)

LONG TERM (Year 1 to Year 3)

These indicate more long-term public policy issues that will certainly be tied to the aspirational agenda of either the Mayor-President or either council as well as citizens.

- Procedure and Subsequent Process for Future Amendments to the City-Parish Charter – Future amendments of the Charter will have to be agreed upon by a super majority of BOTH Councils, so in the instance of five-member Councils, four members of BOTH Councils will have to agree to put the amendment on the ballot.
- Procedure and Subsequent Process for Budget Decisions on Shared Services, Employees, Equipment, Facilities, Operations, etc. – Most Departments of LCG are funded by a combination of City-Parish tax dollars. How the Departments use those funds from the various, co-mingled sources will have to be agreed upon by both Councils. At the end of the day, both Councils must agree on a budget. There is no mechanism in the Charter to resolve the issue if the Councils do not agree on the budget. In the event the Councils are unable to agree upon an adopted budget by the new fiscal year of Nov. 1, the Louisiana Local Budget Act kicks in and 50% of the previous year's budget carries over until such time as a budget is adopted.
- 25 Allocation Tables – Consultants provide input on the allocation split between the City and Parish but ultimately both Councils will have to agree on the allocations.
- Disposition and Purchase of Equipment – As an example, Public Works drainage equipment is purchased by the City and the operations is funded by the Parish. Ultimately both Councils will agree where the drainage work happens since City equipment will have to be used in the Parish and Parish employees will be doing the work, sometimes exclusively in the City.
- The Parish is losing revenue every time an annexation comes to the table, whether it's the City of Lafayette or another municipality. Q: Why wouldn't that come before the Parish Council to vote on that? Why is that being taken out of our hands? A: It is taken up the by the Zoning Commission in the City to do the assignment and the Council would see it as a recommendation from the Zoning Commission to the City Council, just like with any other municipality, you all do not currently see any annexations in to Broussard, Carencro, Duson, Scott or Youngsville. Currently, as a City-Parish Council, the Parish-majority representatives happen to see the annexations in to the City of Lafayette because it's a joint Council right now. Response: There has to be a way that when there's a sales tax revenue, that when annexations occur, there's a 50-50 split of those sales taxes. Perhaps the Parish Council should insist that they approve every annexation. Legal responded that they don't believe that the Parish has any say in annexations out of the unincorporated areas of the Parish.
- Q: Is there and impediment to a Single City-Parish Planning Commission that would have the function to approve or not approve annexations? A: That would require a Charter amendment. It's possible because that's what we have now. You've got representatives from City and the Parish on that Commission and you've got people from the Parish voting on City issues and vice versa. That's been one of the ills of the government is that you've got constant conflict between the City of Lafayette and everyone else. Q: How do you design a system where those municipalities that are operating on their clear jurisdiction to self-rule – how do you overlay that legal structure? It has to be explored. Q: How can you create a Commission that has the ability to question those annexations? A: That has to be addressed at the state level.

- The Councils need to take a hard look at fire protection in the unincorporated areas. All the municipalities face the issue of how it's funded and the lack of funding.
- The garbage contract is a joint service and both Councils have to agree. The fund is user funded.
- Any third party agreement or entering into a contract for the management, sale, lease, substantial disposal of LUS requires a super majority vote of the Council and the vote of the people.

BUDGET (Immediate, Short Term, Long Term)

Obviously the linchpin to a successful transition relative to public policy, tax policy, economic development and service to citizens is the budget. This issue transcends the (Immediate, Short Term, Long Term) classifications. After adoption of Operating Rules & Procedures, a comprehensive budget discussion should begin. These presentations and discussions should be detailed and transparent. Particular focus should be on the allocation system and its impacts.

- The allocations are proposed by the Administration, and approved by the cost consultants and ultimately approved by the Council at the budget adoption. The allocation methods have changed overtime. The Council does not propose allocations because the Administration has to propose an actual budget but the Council can change any of the allocations through the budget process. The allocations are based on actual revenue. Q: Have the allocations ever been challenged? A: Absolutely. The previous Administration did the split based on population, but the current Administration does allocations based on funding.
- Allocations – is the formula based on the revenue stream?
- There are 25 different methods. The Mayor-President has influence over the allocation that is initially applied.
- There are formulas behind each allocation method. Some are more complex when based on the number of employees for City or Parish, but for the most part they are easy, like the number of traffic signals or traffic signs. It might be complex to list the formulas.
- The City has 65% of its sales tax dedicated to capital. Engineers work on both City and Parish projects and the parish is billed for and they pay the City back for the engineering. Most allocations are between the City General and the Parish General Fund. Behind the budget expenditures, there is a formula. Finance tried to limit formulas related to estimated employee time because it's subjective, but they are used occasionally.
- Somewhere the allocation method document should be embedded in the final Charter Transition memo – the allocation document and formulas should be widely distributed. It is suggested that each Council be provided with the formulas. The cost consultants can probably explain the allocations better. There are some redundancies in the allocation listing and it can be culled down.
- Allocations that are not 100% City or Parish, there are percentages assigned, but the Finance and Mgmt staff are encouraged to look at the end result of the computation and make sure that the number makes sense. If it doesn't, it would be called to the attention of the Mayor or Council. The CFO doesn't have the authority to independently change the allocation.
- Allocations labeled as "Direct Funds" are 100% allocated to either the City or the Parish, and are used for mandates like the Police or Fire pension obligation, which are 100% City obligation. It's logical what funds are exclusively either City or Parish obligations. The itemization of each fund is reviewed line by line during the three-month budget process.

- The City and Parish Council members can change the allocation percentages. The Auditor said that if both the City Council and the Parish Council agreed to change an allocation, it would probably be reasonable and he would probably agree to that. But items that are known to be mandates would not be changed.
- If the Councils determined to deviate from the recommended formulas, the percentages would be plugged into the spreadsheet and it would skew the outcome, although it is impossible to determine the ripple effect. The formulas are based on three years.
- Allocations do not change due to mid-year budget changes.
- The legislative decision is what is carried out in the budget process. The Charter says the Mayor-President is required to present a proposed budget and allocations are a component of the proposed budget. The Council adopts the budget and the auditor is saddled with comparing the actuals to the proposed budget.
- What if the Mayor-President and the Councils were to abolish the separate City General Fund and the Parish General fund and create a single City-Parish General Fund? Could be done? Would the auditor write it up? The auditor would definitely write LCG up if we used a bad allocation or took dedicated City dollars to pay a Parish mandate. Finance accounts for dedicated dollars by using separate funds. The auditor doesn't audit the budget. The budget is a plan and the audit is what really happened. If a City-Parish General Fund was created it could not include dedicated dollars, but strictly General Fund revenue, it would not be an issue that the auditor would write up.
- The State mandates certain Parish Mandates – the DA's office, the Clerk of Court's office, the Assessor's office – and the monies have to come out of Parish funds, not City funds. Could the City voluntarily contribute to those mandates? Perhaps, but by State law, those are Parish offices and the Parish has to pay for that out of those General Fund monies. They might not be dedicated funds – like roads, drainage, jail – but the money to fund those offices comes out of the General Fund. A joint City-Parish General Fund still would not be enough to pay for the obligations, but it could potentially eliminate the conflict between City and Parish. Whatever decisions are to be made should be made for what is best for the City and Parish.
- The allocation methods should be top of mind for the new Councils to understand the implications and how it impacts both the City and the Parish moving forward.
- Hesitate to combine City and Parish money because the budget is very complex. What's not dedicated/restricted is very little and combining those would be very difficult to explain to the public.
- Parks and Recreation Department is funded by dedicated City millage and supplemented by Parish dollars.
- Public Works Department – 19 different funding sources, both City, Parish and some joint
- The libraries are funded by Parish millages and would be controlled by the Parish Council.
- The amended Charter did not change the functions of consolidated Departments – Parks and Recreation as an example. The difference now is that both Councils will have to agree on a budget. An operating agreement between the two Councils can be put in place if desired for the continued services of consolidated Departments, although that is not necessary.
- The amended Charter contains specific provisions of the ability to enter into joint service agreements or Cooperative Endeavor Agreements, which provide a ways for the Councils to resolve potential conflicts on services, allocation of joint expenses, ownership of jointly purchased property. CEAs can set the rules for how these types of interactions will be managed jointly.
- Allocations start with the Mayor-President but ultimately have to be approved by the cost consultant before going to the Council(s) for approval. Sometimes "level of effort" is used to help determine allocations.

- The Mayor-President proposed the city/parish split (cost allocations) as long it as it is an acceptable cost principal that we run by the cost consultants which is then run by the Council at the budget presentation which has a right to accept it or not.
- IS&T provides services to the rest of the government and their cost are allocated to the City and Parish at the beginning of the year – 87% to the City and 13% to the Parish based on non-dedicated sales taxes. Then at the end of the year, part of their costs are allocated out to the different funds based on various factors through the full cost study. The City funds all of the capital outlay (hardware and software) but the shared, operating expenses are allocated between the City and the Parish. If a function is mandate from a dedicated revenue source, the cost is born by that dedicated fund. Based on the $7M IS&T budget, the Parish allocation $785,100 and between $15-16,000 for Records Management. Where there is an allocation, it is a City-Parish General Fund allocation. The determination of the allocation is not a factor for IS&T, they just deliver services to LCG.
- Although hardware/software is 100% funded by the City, Parish services are the recipients of that capital – Acadiana Planning Commission, Registrar of Voters, the Assessor's Office. This is one area where the Parish should be picking up some of the cost. Clarification – if it's a Parish mandated asset, the City is not paying for that capital, but the City is paying the salaries for IS&T's services. This Parish should be paying a portion of the capital expenses that are used by IS&T in support of Parish services.
- If we went for full deconsolidation, IS&T would be a very tricky area to split and it probably would not be cost effective to do that. In the absence of a split, does the Parish enter into an IGA to provide that service?
- For Public Works, there are many dedicated special revenue funds. While City dedicated funds pay for the engineers who also work on Parish project, we do charge 20% of the engineers' operating expenses back to the Parish Special Revenue Fund for streets and drainage and they do reimburse the City on an 80-20 split according to what the Department estimates. There various allocations for Public Works because they service the City and Parish.
- Public Works manages 335 employees, with 39 budgetary units and eight budge divisions. The Departmental Operating Budget is $85M, Capital Improvement Program is $50M and the 5-year capital improvement plan is $251M. The allocations come from Finance. Drainage is funded nearly exclusively from the parish and streets/bridges are split almost evenly. The consultant approves all allocations. Sometimes they are based on the revenue streams and sometimes they are based on physical things that can be counted. For example, 95% of the stoplights are in the City so that is how we set the allocation for that.
- How are all the other cost allocations figured – DA's office, City-Parish Assessor, for example. Would like to see the entire budget book to know what is dedicated and the single General Fund that has to be allocated.

OTHER DISCUSSIONS

- Development and Planning is expected to generate 43% of their expenditures for FY 19-20 through their codes and permits. Those dollars are not labeled as City or Parish. They also get MPO money. The Department has a $5.2M Operating Budget. The balance is allocated 19% Parish and 81% City based on the non-dedicated tax revenues. Q: Are we to believe that only 19% of the effort is being spent in the Parish?
- It's unclear if we need separate City and Parish Historic Preservation Commissions.
- Parks and Recreation has an Advisory Commission and it is strongly recommended by the Director that it stay intact.

- Parks & Rec. programming is parish-wide but it occurs in the City because that's where the recreation centers are.
- Parks & Rec. was consolidated in 1989 under Dud Lastraps/Walter Comeaux by a CEA with the City and Parish.
- The Parks millage is City-only, but Parks & Rec. operates parish-wide. Other municipalities have their own parks sales tax, so the window is closed for Parish-wide millage.
- Fire Departments – Works within the City of Lafayette and in the unincorporated parts of the Parish, as do all other Fire Departments. The current payment structure for the work outside of the municipal boundaries for each of those departments will need to be addressed.
- Joint referendums require 15% of the City and 15% of the Parish. The City signatures count towards the required Parish signatures, but based on the Parish population, would not meet the minimum 15% of the required Parish signatures.

MAYOR-PRESIDENT JOSH GUILLORY

ADMINISTRATION RESPONSE

PROTECT THE CITY COMMITTEE

APRIL 16, 2021



Contents

Introduction 2

Consolidation has been a Financial Win for the City of Lafayette 3

The "Fix the Charter" Disaster 5

PTC Committee Questions 10

How can the City Council best protect City of Lafayette tax dollars? 11

How can the City Council best protect the rate payer owned Lafayette Utilities System? 11

How can the City Council best protect the interests of City of Lafayette Citizens? 12

Has consolidation lived up to the promise made in 1992 when it was voted on? 12

How has the City of Lafayette's share of the cost of government services changed over time relative to the parish? 13

How does the per capita share of consolidated services paid by a City of Lafayette resident differ from a resident of the unincorporated area or a resident of another Municipality in our parish? 13

What are the potential annual savings to the City of Lafayette after deconsolidation? 13

What has the City been subsidizing the Parish? 14

Does the current system of cost allocation adequately communicate to the average citizen how the costs of consolidation are shared? 14

Are city tax dollars being spent outside of the city limits of Lafayette? 14

Are city tax dollars being spent to benefit something other than the City of Lafayette? 15

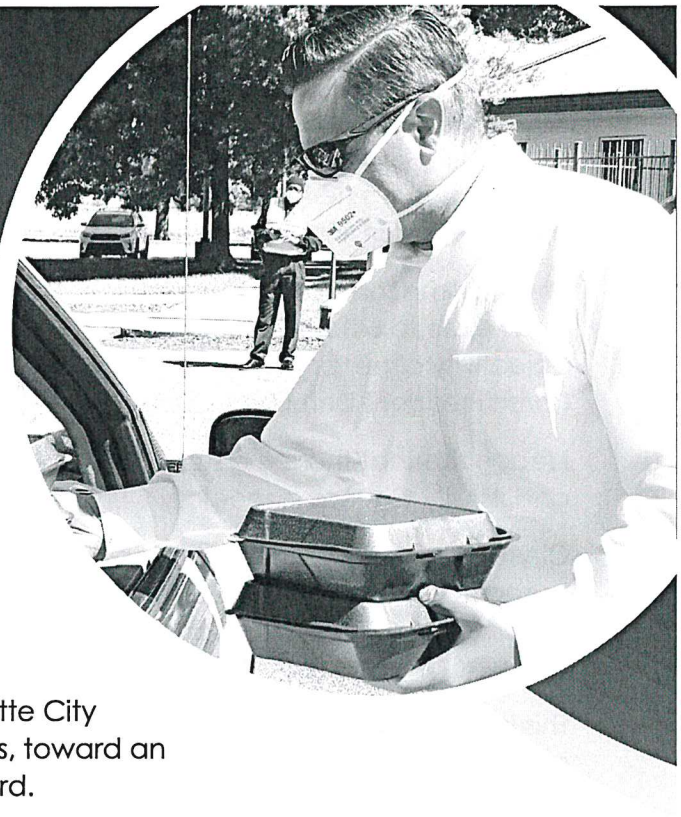
Is consolidation fair to the City of Lafayette taxpayers? 15

Does consolidation result in a form of government that best represents the interests of the City of Lafayette residents? 15

Would the City of Lafayette be better served by having its own Mayor? 15

Would deconsolidation benefit Lafayette residents, taxpayers and businesses? 16

Conclusion 17



CONSOLIDATION HAS BEEN A FINANCIAL GAIN FOR THE CITY OF LAFAYETTE, DRIVING PROSPERITY AND GROWTH.

DECONSOLIDATION WOULD BE A FINANCIAL, AND LEGAL DISASTER.

As Mayor of Lafayette, I am committed to protecting the finances of the City of Lafayette and her taxpayers from unsustainable spending practices and new taxes enacted without voter approval. As Mayor, I am also committed to working closely with members of the Lafayette City Council, despite our philosophical and political differences, toward an eventual consensus on how best to move Lafayette forward.

My sincerest personal thanks to the members of the Lafayette City Council for this opportunity to share the views of the Administration with respect to the relationship between the City and Parish of Lafayette.

These views are informed by my unique experiences from the last 18 months, including the last months of the 2019 campaign, the transition, and the last 15 months serving as both Mayor of the City of Lafayette and Lafayette Parish President.

In that time, we've been through mid-year budget amendments, COVID-19, economic shutdown, civil unrest, multiple weather events, and a collapse in energy prices. I am deeply grateful to the tens of thousands of people who have worked so hard over the past year to keep our city and parish safe and to protect the lives and property of our people. I've seen firsthand the importance of strong, cooperative working relationships at all levels, between governments and all of our community stakeholders.

I can understand the questions that are being asked of this committee, particularly whether or not consolidation or deconsolidation is better for the city of Lafayette. I, too, once had these questions. In fact, I once supported deconsolidation. Through asking my own questions and researching the benefits and challenges of both options, I was able to grow in understanding how consolidation is better for both the city and parish of Lafayette. In my time in office, I can tell you that there has not been one instance where I was conflicted in a decision that would be to the benefit of one at the detriment of the other. If anything, for my view as Mayor-President, I am able to see the resources of both for the benefit of all of Lafayette's citizens.

If we want to be One Acadiana, we have to be One Parish.

My views are also shaped by countless hours working through these issues with Ms. Lorrie Toups, Chief Financial Officer of Lafayette Consolidated Government.

Ms. Toups has served under three Administrations – a City-Parish President and two Mayor-Presidents. She ably leads our award-winning Finance and Management Department.

Ms. Toups' responsibility extends to all questions of the lawful and proper application of Government Accounting Standards and Principles to the operations of Lafayette Consolidation Government. In other words, it's her job and ethical duty every day to address the matters of policy, procedure, and practice underlying the questions raised by this committee.

In my estimation, Lorrie Toups is the most knowledgeable and qualified expert on financial issues as they relate to Lafayette and its Charter. I have full confidence in the excellence, integrity, and objectivity of her professional guidance, as did Mayor-President Robideaux before me and City-Parish President Durel before him.

I recognize that there is a significant difference of philosophy between Lafayette's current Mayor and its City Council, especially with respect to spending and taxes.

City Council members have openly expressed their frustration that they are being blocked from spending general fund dollars as they wish and limited in their consideration of new taxes. This philosophical difference is particularly strong with respect to passing new taxes without approval from voters. Our views are different, and I respect that.

This is a legitimate difference of political philosophy. But it's not a reason to change a form of government. Such a mindset would justify changing our government anytime there was a political difference between the executive and the legislative branches, and that's just unworkable.

These same council members were also unhappy with some of the budget decisions of the previous Mayor-President. Indeed, they advocated and passed their ill-fated "Charter Fix" in December 2018, during his tenure. Now, because the "Charter Fix" backfired, they are pushing to change again.

I welcome this dialogue regarding our form of government and how we can best treat our constituents fairly, no matter where we live in Lafayette Parish.

I believe a more thorough look at the last 25 years of consolidated government would help illuminate significant information not yet widely available to the public, media, or Councils, and provide much needed perspective and context for the current dialogue.

Consolidation has been a Financial Win for the City of Lafayette

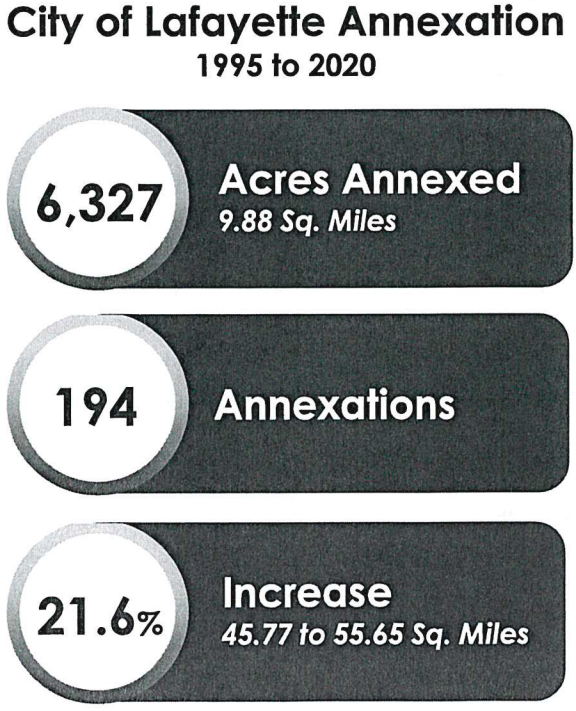
There is a false narrative that has been perpetuated over the last decade suggesting that somehow, consolidation is bad for the City of Lafayette.

The fact is, the City of Lafayette has grown and flourished financially since consolidation became effective in January 1996, a little over 25 years ago.

A side-by-side comparison of city and parish growth and finances year-end 1995 versus 2020 – a 25-year period – vividly illustrates this point.

Annexation (1995-2020)

One purpose and successful result of consolidation was to make it easier for the City of Lafayette to grow by annexing unincorporated areas as they



became populated, thereby growing the tax base of the city at the expense of the parish.

From 1995 to 2020, **the City of Lafayette annexed 6,327 acres** (nearly 10 square miles), in 194 separate annexations.

This represents a 21.6% increase in land area, from 45.77 square miles to 55.65 square miles. Each of those annexations involved capturing a taxable asset or assets from the parish for the city.

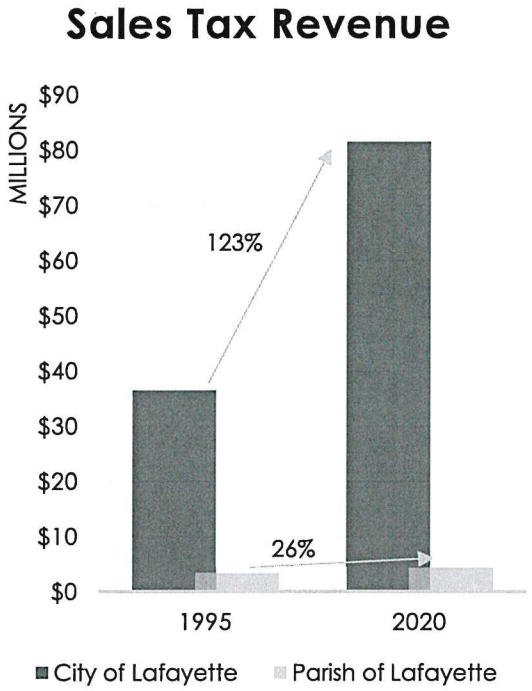
For 25 years, Lafayette has grown in size and tax base as part of the City-Parish Consolidated Government.

This growth is a significant factor in the massive increase of the city's sales tax revenue, ILOT payments from LUS, and general fund balance over that same period.

Sales Tax Revenue (1995-2020)

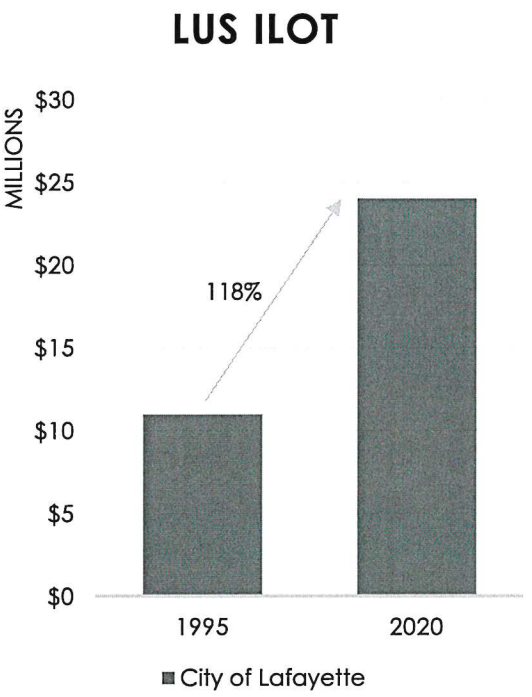
Sales Tax Revenue for the City of Lafayette has more than doubled since 1995. Sales Tax Revenue for the Parish of Lafayette has increased only 26% in that same 25 years.

While **city sales tax revenue increased by $45 million per year**, parish sales tax revenue increased by only $900 thousand per year.



LUS In Lieu of Tax (ILOT) Payments (1995-2020)

With sustained growth in the customer base, including annexation, **the LUS In Lieu of Tax (ILOT) paid to the city more than doubled**, from 1995 to 2020. That represents an **increase of $13 million per year.**



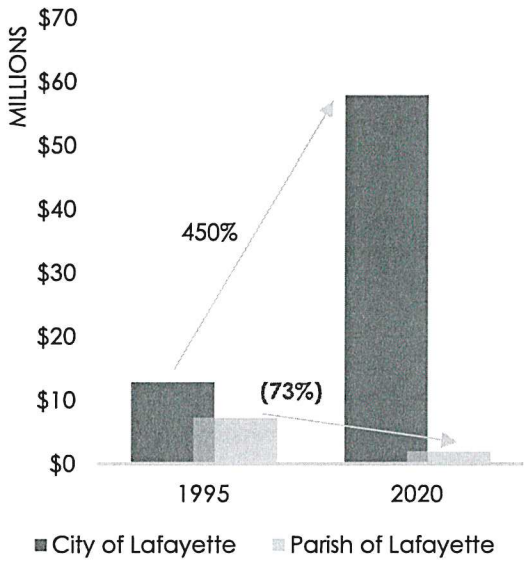
The growth of the City of Lafayette under consolidated government has not only been reflected in sales tax revenues and ILOT payments, but it's also reflected in the growing general fund balance of the City of Lafayette.

While the last consolidated council (three members of the current City Council) approved a spending trajectory that would have emptied the entire city general fund in less than three years, this Administration acted shortly after taking office to remedy this unsustainable spending.

This meaningful political difference on spending is one of the stated underlying causes behind the formation of this committee.

Fund Balance (1995-2020)

Since 1995, **the fund balance of the City of Lafayette has more than quadrupled**. In the same period, the fund balance of the Parish of Lafayette has declined almost 75%.



Consolidation has clearly favored the City of Lafayette with respect to financial benefit.

By several key measures, consolidation has proven to be a financial win for the City of Lafayette, especially when compared to the declining tax base of the parish as a result of annexation.

The "Fix the Charter" Disaster

The Charter Amendments on the ballot in December 2018 narrowly passed (53% to 47%) in a low-turnout election, with no organized opposition.

This "Charter Fix" eliminated the control enjoyed by City of Lafayette majority districts on the Consolidated City-Parish Council..

Lafayette in Control (1996 to 2019)

From 1996 to 2019, the City of Lafayette enjoyed virtually unfettered control over the budget, finances, and operations of Lafayette Consolidated Government.

Consolidated Council members representing districts made up of a majority of citizens who were residents of the city comprised 6, and later 5, of the 9 members.

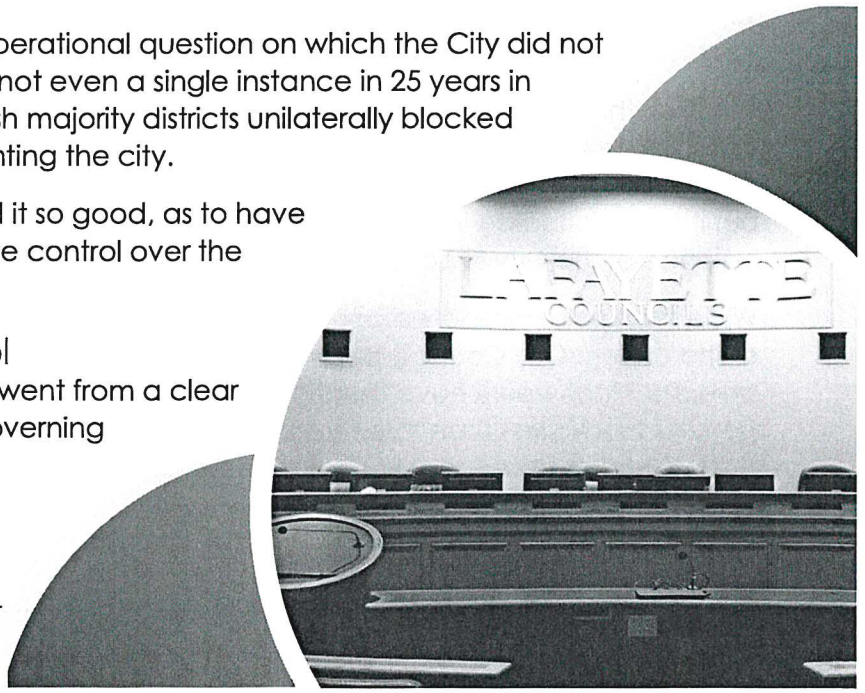
In practical terms, during the entire 25-year period, virtually all contentious votes, including budget votes, were 7-2, or 6-3.

There was not a single budget, finance, or operational question on which the City did not enjoy a decisive majority. In fact, there was not even a single instance in 25 years in which a vote by Council members from parish majority districts unilaterally blocked something wanted by the members representing the city.

Few municipalities in America have ever had it so good, as to have control over its own affairs, as well as effective control over the county-level jurisdiction in which it exists.

"Charter Fix" Handed Parish Control

With passage of the "Charter Fix," Lafayette went from a clear super majority, to a minority, on the parish governing authority.



The 2018 Charter Amendments known as "Fix the Charter" changed everything. It explicitly tied the city and parish together in new ways, as well as increasing the difficulty of making further changes in the future.

First, the City of Lafayette no longer has members in 5 or 6 of 9 solid districts. Based on the new Parish Council districts that were drawn by proponents themselves, the non-city area now controls 3 of those 5 seats.

In other words, three parish districts can now effectively control the finances of the City of Lafayette where as previously, the city enjoyed effective control.

Second, the "Charter Fix" gave the Parish Council veto power over the city, requiring joint approval of most measures, especially the Annual City-Parish Budget. This explicitly ties the city and parish together more than ever.

Those truly interested in protecting the city, might consider going back to the City-Parish Council form of government. Full deconsolidation would not protect the finances of the city, as shown herein.

Third, **the "Charter Fix" made it much more difficult to change the Charter in the future.** Under the consolidated council, there was little difficulty getting the two-thirds vote necessary to put a measure on the ballot, as evidenced by the September 2011 Deconsolidation Vote, and the December 2018 "Charter Fix" vote.

Under the new "split council," with 5 members on each, 4 out of 5 members of both councils must vote to put a Charter Amendment on the ballot, to satisfy the two-thirds requirement. This serious flaw was also pointed out during the campaign and rejected by its proponents.

Getting 4 of 5 votes on the Parish Council for a deconsolidation ballot measure seems highly unlikely.

History of Local Government

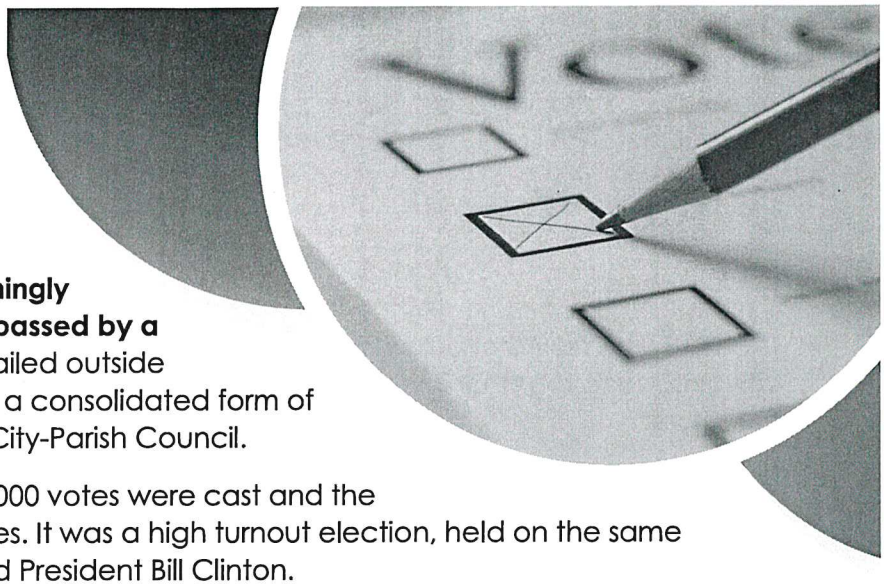
Lafayette Parish was chartered by the Louisiana Legislature, from a portion of St. Martin Parish, on January 17, 1823. In 1824, the area donated by Jean Mouton to the Catholic Church was selected for the Lafayette Parish seat and named Vermilionville. In 1836, the Louisiana Legislature approved its incorporation.

For the entirety of its history, Vermilionville, later named Lafayette, has been wholly situated within Lafayette Parish.

Today, by Constitution, Statute, and Charter, the **Lafayette Parish Council is the governing authority of the parish.** Until passage of the "Charter Fix," the City-Parish Council, in which city districts constituted a majority, was the parish governing authority.

Consolidation Vote, 1992

In 1992, a vote was held to change to a Consolidated City-Parish government, under a Home Rule Charter. This would change both the city and parish from jurisdictions chartered by the legislature to ones established by their people – hence, "home rule."

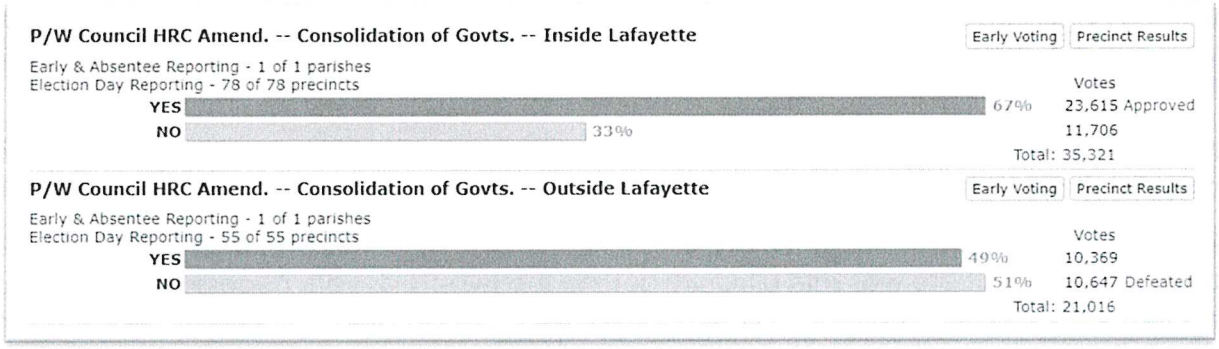


The effort was spurred by civic leaders in the City of Lafayette, who felt it would be more efficient and make the parish stronger, thereby helping the city grow.

This consolidation proposal was overwhelmingly supported within the City of Lafayette and passed by a 67% to 33% vote. Consolidation narrowly failed outside the city by about 200 votes. The result was a consolidated form of city-parish government, with a 9-member City-Parish Council.

In the consolidation vote of 1992, more 56,000 votes were cast and the margin of victory in the city was 12,000 votes. It was a high turnout election, held on the same day as the Presidential contest that elected President Bill Clinton.

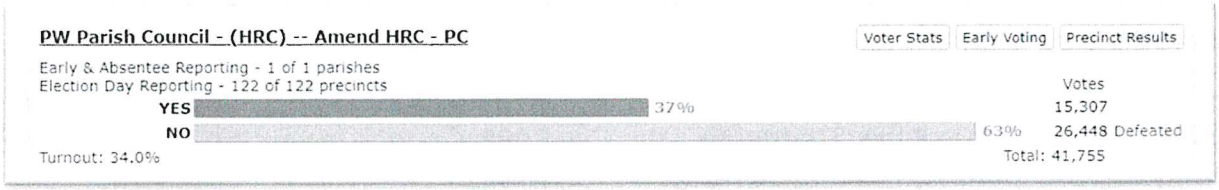
Deconsolidation Vote, 2011



During City-Parish President Joey Durel's Administration, certain citizens and civic leaders began to feel that consolidation was no longer advantageous to the City of Lafayette. There was a concerted push around their perceived need for more tax revenue.

In September 2011, after the recommendation of a Charter Commission chaired by Bruce Conque and approval by 2/3 of the consolidated council, there was a vote of the people on whether to deconsolidate.

Deconsolidation failed overwhelmingly in both the city and the parish – overall, by a 63% to 37% margin.

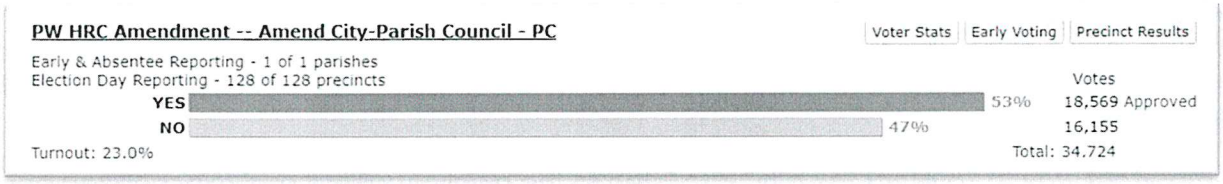


In the 2011 deconsolidation vote, nearly 42,000 votes were cast, and the margin of failure was 11,000 votes – close to the 12,000 vote margin that passed consolidation nearly 20 years before. Turnout was 34%.

"Fix the Charter" Vote, 2018

In the 2018 "Charter Fix" election, only 34,000 votes were cast, 22,000 fewer than the 56,000 cast 27 years earlier. Turnout was only 23%.

The "Charter Fix" passed by only 2,400 votes, the fewest of the three elections.



Of the three elections involving consolidation and the Charter, the 2018 ballot vote was by far the lowest turnout, both by percentage and number of votes cast, and the smallest margin of victory.

In the wake of the election, there was significant controversy over mistakes in the Charter maps and descriptions, and whether voters really understood what was proposed.

The outgoing Mayor-President convened a Charter Transition Task Force to address the range of apparently unintended (and unaddressed) consequences posed by the new Charter, identifying many of these same issues.

These controversies over the fatal flaws of the "Charter Fix" persist in the form of the current committee.

No one, not even the City Council members who voted to put it on the ballot, had an understanding of the impact of what they were proposing.

A Word About the Charter and Our City-Parish Attorneys

There is a significant difference of opinion and philosophy between the Mayor and City Council members regarding the role of the City-Parish Attorney and Assistant City-Parish Attorneys, particularly with respect to the Charter.

Even though I am an attorney and have strong views about many legal principles and questions, I recognize the importance of legal advice from attorneys who specialize in the legal questions specific to local governments.

I especially recognize the value of advice from attorneys who have years, and even decades, of institutional memory about the issues faced by our city and parish in the past.

We are fortunate to have a strong legal team here in Lafayette. In addition to City-Parish Attorney Greg Logan, we have highly experienced and well-respected Assistant City-Parish Attorneys in Mike Hebert, Paul Escott, and Larry Marino. The late Steve Oats also provided faithful and reliable guidance for years.

One dispute is the City Council's desire to ignore the Charter and hire an attorney to help it oppose the actions of the Administration.

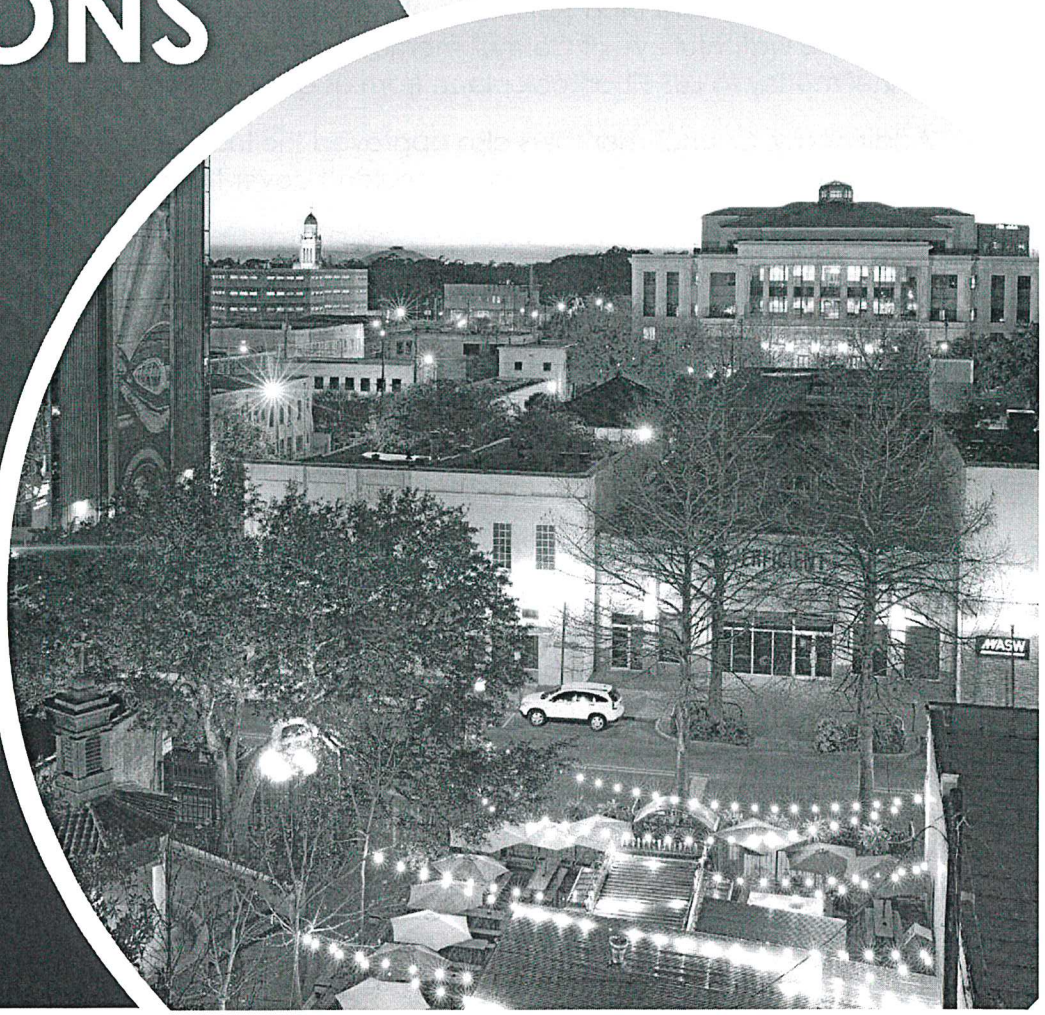
Our City-Parish attorneys – the Councils' attorneys – were unanimous in their view that the Council's proposed action was unlawful – prohibited by the Charter. The Council did it anyway.

I don't always agree with the lawyers, but when the guidance is unanimous, clear, and unambiguous, I seriously take it into consideration. I respectfully submit that disregarding the unanimous, clear, and unambiguous views of our attorneys, or dismissing their legal guidance as "political" is counterproductive and fraught with risk. It's also deeply disrespectful to these dedicated public servants.

One important way to "protect the city" is to listen to the highly qualified and experienced people who are responsible, who have taken oaths to provide truthful legal guidance. Likewise, it's important to make sure you actually follow the Home Rule Charter, the governing document of the city and parish that we all took an oath to uphold.

PTC COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

The PTC Committee asked the Administration to answer several questions. I have provided my thoughts for consideration as to each question.



1 How can the City Council best protect City of Lafayette tax dollars?

The City Council should work closely with the Administration in order to protect City of Lafayette tax dollars. This Council has supported unsustainable spending, and even voted to pass new taxes, without approval from voters.

Shortly after taking office, the Administration made substantial budget changes to correct the unsustainable spending trajectory that was projected to deplete the entire city general fund within three years.

Our Chief Financial Officer, and award-winning Finance and Management Department staff can also be of assistance when the City Council needs to evaluate whether various uses of tax dollars "protect the city." They are highly skilled at this and take their work very seriously. The Administration and Councils publicly analyze every aspect of these questions every budget cycle during public hearings.

2 How can the City Council best protect the rate payer owned Lafayette Utilities System?

The City Council should work closely with the Administration in order to protect ratepayers of LUS against unnecessary, frivolous spending.

LUS purchased more than $10 million of unused, unnecessary, or overpriced services from LUS Fiber under the watchful eye of Council members in their capacity as LPUA members. This scheme to funnel money to LUS Fiber took place from as early as 2009 to 2018.

Additionally, Council members also approved the loan of more than $25 million from LUS to LUS Fiber to sustain operations when revenues couldn't cover the cost of doing business.

Coincidentally, multiple Council-approved LUS rate increases were passed in the last five years.

The public revelation of these actions during the previous Administration resulted in the repayment of $1.7 million from Fiber to LUS (a remedial action confirmed by the Public Service Commission), separation of the director role, separation of the operation of the utility and the fiber network, and the abrupt retirement of the long-time director.

Shockingly, even though a Council-approved, independent forensic audit confirmed these serious instances of maladministration, certain Council members continue to minimize the consequences and dismiss the findings as "political."

Even more so, at least one Council member has actively attempted to improperly influence official actions of regulators. As elected officials sworn to uphold the law, such collusion is a matter of grave public concern.

Still, one of the most serious consequences of this pattern of deception is hiding the true financial status of LUS Fiber from the public.

Today, nearly 20 years later, Fiber still owes more than the $110 million originally borrowed to build the system. These unlawful subsidies have undercut the entrepreneurial motivation of LUS Fiber for nearly a decade, obscuring the need to update Fiber's business model, including expanding its service area and developing new products and services in order to remain competitive.

The Administration is committed to the success of LUS Fiber. I look forward to supporting Director Ryan Meche in his work to improve reliability, update Fiber's service offerings, especially for businesses, and expand the network's customer base. Fiber has a tremendous role to play in our economic diversification and growth of our technology sector.

Further, the City Council should work closely with the Administration in order to protect the City of Lafayette by developing local electrical generating capacity.

For roughly a century, LUS generated 100% of our electricity here in Lafayette. Today, that number is less than 10%. Under the City Council (LPUA), local capacity deteriorated over an extended period of time to the point where we are vulnerable to outages, as we saw during the recent ice storm.

I look forward to working with the City Council members to fulfill our duties and obligations to LUS ratepayers.

3 How can the City Council best protect the interests of City of Lafayette Citizens?

The City Council should work closely with the Mayor of Lafayette on the interests of City of Lafayette citizens, as contemplated in the Home Rule Charter, as amended. Also, the City Council should work closely with the Parish Council, since the Home Rule Charter explicitly requires joint approval of budgets.

4 Has consolidation lived up to the promise made in 1992 when it was voted on?

Consolidation has more than lived up to the promise made in 1992, by the civic leaders of Lafayette who promoted it. Lafayette has grown its incorporated area by more than 20% under consolidated government.

Lafayette's sales tax revenue has massively increased over the last 25 years. In addition, the LUS ILOT has more than doubled as the city annexed new customers for the utility. The city's general fund balance has expanded, even with increasing levels of spending.

Consolidation has been nothing short of a financial win for the City of Lafayette.

5 How has the City of Lafayette's share of the cost of government services changed over time relative to the parish?

The City of Lafayette's share has increased as the city has increased its size over time relative to the parish. The city has annexed nearly 10 square miles, increasing its land area more than 20%. That annexed land has come from unincorporated areas of the parish.

6 How does the per capita share of consolidated services paid by a City of Lafayette resident differ from a resident of the unincorporated area or a resident of another Municipality in our parish?

Each consolidated service has a different city/parish share, depending on the amount of work done within the city versus the parish. Some are 80/20, others are 85/15, etc., depending on the actual percentage of services provided.

The Finance and Management Department evaluates this question every budget cycle with Council members in open public hearings.

Consolidated services are not provided to residents of other municipalities in our parish.

7 What are the potential annual savings to the City of Lafayette after deconsolidation?

Deconsolidation will actually result in substantial additional expenditures for the City of Lafayette. Three examples illustrate the problem of additional cost when separating one consolidated government into two deconsolidated governments:

1. City of Lafayette employees will no longer be able to participate in the Parochial Employee Retirement System (PERS), costing substantial funds annually. City employees will be required to return to the Municipal Employee Retirement System (MERS), resulting in significant additional retirement costs per employee.
2. The City of Lafayette will lose all control over spending of parish millages for public works, roads and drainage. About 80% of roads and bridges operations and maintenance and 100% of drainage operations and maintenance are currently paid out of a parish millage. During the consolidated council era, the City of Lafayette enjoyed virtually unfettered control of these funds. The public works, roads and drainage functions are paid parish functions, while most of the parish millage is spent within the City of Lafayette. If deconsolidated, the City of Lafayette will lose any influence over how those parish funds are spent, perhaps resulting in the need to pass more taxes to fund these functions and build a public works and drainage department in the city from scratch.
3. The City of Lafayette will lose all cost sharing from the parish. Currently, the parish shares expenses for property, personnel and equipment with the city. The parish pays roughly 20% of

the cost of various consolidated functions, depending on the details of the activity. In the event of deconsolidation, the city would have to pay for all those same employees and activity, but the parish wouldn't be contributing a penny. So, the city would face a 20% increase in these costs.

Despite the suggestion that deconsolidation would save the city money, the reality is that consolidation allows the city and parish to share expenses, reducing the strain on city taxpayers. Deconsolidation would result in considerable additional expense to the city and its taxpayers.

If those three examples don't illustrate the point well enough, I would simply suggest that one combined local government is cheaper and more efficient than two.

8 What has the City been subsidizing the Parish?

Until recently, city funds have been spent on parish parks. The current Administration ended this practice by working with local municipalities to take over the management and operation of the parks outside of the city.

The opposite question also needs to be asked – what has the parish been subsidizing the city? Significant parish millage dollars for roads and drainage are spent in the city, even though that was not the case prior to consolidation.

9 Does the current system of cost allocation adequately communicate to the average citizen how the costs of consolidation are shared?

The system of cost allocation has nothing to do with communicating with average citizens about the costs of consolidation. The system of cost allocation is to ensure that costs are allocated in accordance with the actual activity undertaken by the respective units of government.

Communicating these matters to the average citizen is the responsibility of the Administration and the Councils. I will take up the Councils' concerns and spend substantial time in the coming months communicating with our citizens how the costs of consolidation are shared and why they are more than fair to the city.

10 Are city tax dollars being spent outside of the city limits of Lafayette?

This question appears to be simple and straightforward on the surface, but it is not. Cost allocation works to equitably assign expenses in accordance with the actual activity in the respective locality of city or parish. Allocation is an acceptable accounting practice to divide shared services across multiple governmental cost centers. While the Mayor-President recommends an allocation method

in his or her proposed budget, that method must be approved by both Councils through the budget adoption process.

11 Are city tax dollars being spent to benefit something other than the City of Lafayette?

No.

12 Is consolidation fair to the City of Lafayette taxpayers?

City of Lafayette taxpayers have benefitted immensely from consolidation, please see above.

13 Does consolidation result in a form of government that best represents the interests of the City of Lafayette residents?

The consolidated council form of government gave the interests of City of Lafayette the highest priority. The city enjoyed significant influence over both city and parish matters for 25 years, as explained above.

The "Charter Fix" eliminated that influence, resulting in a government in which the interests of city and parish are more closely tied together.

14 Would the City of Lafayette be better served by having its own Mayor?

This question makes clear the political intent of this committee. As Mayor of Lafayette, I have opposed the spending and taxing plans of the City Council in order protect our city taxpayers. Council Members have been vocal about their frustration on this front.

A different Mayor, who agrees with the City Council on spending and taxes, would serve the city and its people poorly. It wasn't easy to step in and stop the unsustainable council spending that would have drained our general fund within two years – but it was necessary and the responsible thing to do.

15 Would deconsolidation benefit Lafayette residents, taxpayers and businesses?

Deconsolidation would be detrimental to Lafayette residents, taxpayers, and businesses.

Deconsolidation would set Lafayette back 30 years to the conditions that spurred Lafayette civic leaders to propose and overwhelmingly vote for consolidation.

Deconsolidation would decouple the engine that has spurred Lafayette's growth in land area, sales tax revenue, ILOT payments, and general fund balance.

Deconsolidation would create social friction from people who live outside the city, but frequently visit our businesses, eating and drinking, buying appliances, cars, and other consumer goods – and generating sales tax revenue for the city.

Deconsolidation would increase the retirement costs of the city (see above).

Deconsolidation would increase the administrative costs of the city by 20%, as parish sharing of these expenses would be eliminated.

Deconsolidation would eliminate any influence the city has over the spending of the parish millage for drainage and roads. Most of these dollars are currently spent in the city, compared with prior to consolidation, when none were.

This effort explicitly pits the interests of the city against the interests of the parish. It openly establishes an "us" versus "them" framework for analyzing the relationship between the two Councils, and the constituents they represent.

Deconsolidation fails to acknowledge the shared, mutual interests of residents in the city and the parish. This effort also fails to recognize that Parish Council members also represent constituents who live in the city and owe a duty to them.



Conclusion

I love Lafayette. I graduated from UL Lafayette. I own a home in Lafayette with my wife, Jamie. Before I became Mayor-President, I worked as an attorney with my office in Lafayette.

I'm committed to protecting the finances of the City of Lafayette, particularly from unsustainable spending and new taxes without voter approval.

I'm committed to protecting the ratepayers of LUS, particularly from irresponsible spending leading to unnecessary rate increases and lack of oversight.

I'm committed to ensuring the success of the City of Lafayette for the next 25 years, rather than setting our city back 25 years.

The civic leaders of Lafayette were absolutely right more than 30 years ago when they envisioned consolidation as a way to ensure a stronger parish and create a powerful engine for the growth of the city.

The voters of Lafayette were absolutely right in 1992, when they voted 67% to 33% to consolidate, in a high-turnout election.

The voters of the city and parish were both right in 2011, when they overwhelmingly rejected deconsolidation – 63% to 37%.

The voters and proponents of the "Charter Fix" were confused in 2018, when they narrowly passed the "split council" form of consolidated government in a low turnout election with no organized opposition – not realizing the serious consequences until after it passed.

Now the proponents of the "Charter Fix" are agitating for deconsolidation, again not appreciating the serious consequences for the city. If anything, a repeal of the "Charter Fix," and a return to a consolidated council that succeeded before, would have the potential to put the City of Lafayette back in the driver's seat.

As Mayor of Lafayette, I am proud and honored to work with city stakeholders on the core issues involved in building a safer, more prosperous future for all of our people.