

# Calcasieu Parish School Board



## Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Under provisions of state law, this report is a public document. A copy of the report has been submitted to the entity and other appropriate public officials. The report is available for public inspection at the Rouge office of the Legislative Auditor and, where appropriate, at the office of the parish clerk of court.

**July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018**

**3310 Broad Street**

Release Date JAN 09 2019

COVER ARTWORK: Jayden German, Grade 5, Western Heights, Teacher-Melissa Harrell

Each year Calcasieu Parish Schools are invited to participate in the Louisiana School Boards Association state wide artwork contest and exhibit. Each school system is asked to submit an original creation of a student work in grades K-5, 6-8, and 9-12. The theme each year is *Louisiana*.

To meet the challenge of making students aware of the natural and architectural beauty of Louisiana the Fine Arts Department of Calcasieu Parish School System develops standards based curriculum based on Louisiana culture, wildlife, folk life, architecture, industry, etc. For the 2018-2019 academic year the curriculum is about Louisiana native plants, flowers and trees.

Students were encouraged to use the USGS online visual guide to the 3,200 vascular plants of Louisiana as a resource. It features over 40,000 plant images along with scientific information about each plant, flower and/or tree. Louisiana's beauty shines through its native plants that are perfectly designed for our heat, humidity, high rainfall and adapted to our soils and pests. Students were guided by their art teachers in this project to showcase their artistry and creativity in developing drawings that spotlight "*Louisiana Green*".

# **Calcasieu Parish School Board**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

## **Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**

**For The Fiscal Year  
July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018**

**Prepared By Department  
of Management & Finance**

Calcasieu Parish School Board  
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Calcasieu Parish School Board

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# **Introductory Section**



**Kaja Marie Vierkant, Grade 9, Sam Houston High, Teacher-Julie Groth**

## **Calcasieu Parish School Board Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**



December 21, 2018

Calcasieu Parish School Board Members  
Citizens of Calcasieu Parish  
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Dear Board Members and the citizens of Calcasieu Parish:

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the Calcasieu Parish School Board (the School Board) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 is hereby submitted. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data, and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the School Board. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of the proprietary funds of the School Board. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the School Board's financial activities have been included.

While all parts of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report are critical, the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. This letter of transmittal should be read in conjunction with the MD&A, which can be found immediately after the report of the independent auditors.

The School Board is required to undergo an annual single audit in conformity with the provisions of the Single Audit Amendment of 1996, including the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's Uniform Guidance Subpart F. Information related to this single audit, including a Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, the independent auditor's reports on internal controls and compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and a schedule of findings and questioned costs are included in a separately issued single audit report.

This report includes all funds of the School Board. The School Board is a legislative body authorized to govern the public education system of Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. The School Board is governed by a fifteen member board with each board member serving a concurrent four-year term. The current board is in the fourth year of its term. It is the responsibility of the School Board to make public education available to the residents of Calcasieu Parish, including instructional personnel, instructional facilities, administrative support, business services, operation and maintenance and bus transportation. The School Board provides a full range of public education services appropriate to grade levels ranging from pre-kindergarten through grade 12. These services include regular and enriched academic education, special education for handicapped children as well as vocational education. The School Board has a current enrollment of 32,932 and employs approximately 4,950 persons.

All entities or organizations that are required to be included in the School Board's reporting entity are included in this report. The basic criteria for determining whether a governmental department, agency, institution, commission, public authority, or other governmental organization should be included in a governmental unit's reporting entity is financial accountability.

The School Board is also authorized to incur debt and levy taxes to pay for such debt through physically separate School Bond Districts. These Districts are established solely for the purpose of issuing bonds and levying and accumulating taxes to make principal and interest payments on outstanding debt. The members of the School Board as well as its officers function as the governing board and officers of the School Bond Districts. All financial transactions of the School Bond Districts are included in this report.

### **ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK – Calcasieu Parish School Board**

Following is an excerpt from “The Louisiana Outlook: 2019 AND 2020”, prepared by Loren C. Scott, Professor Emeritus in Economics and Judy S. Collins Managing Editor; published by Division of Economic & Policy Research Group, E. J. Ourso College of Business, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

#### **Lake Charles MSA: Fastest Growing---Everywhere**

A logical question for readers is: “You were describing the MSAs in Louisiana in order of size: New Orleans first, then Baton Rouge second. Why have you now skipped to the state’s 5th largest MSA?” The answer is because this MSA’s performance in the last five years has been nothing short of spectacular. Not only has it been the fastest growing MSA in Louisiana, but Lake Charles has often been one of the fastest growing in the entire country!

Located in the far southwestern corner of Louisiana, the Lake Charles MSA is composed of two parishes---Calcasieu and Cameron. This MSA is dominated by three industries. One of which is what is broadly referred to as the **petrochemical industry**. This phrase handily combines two closely related industries---chemicals (which include LNG export terminals) and refining. The Lake Area Industry Alliance reports that Calcasieu Parish was the home to **16 different chemical plants, two refineries, one LNG export facility (and another under construction), and three industrial gas processing plants**. Total employment in these facilities was in excess of 7,500 direct employees and about 3,800 contractors. Like the Baton Rouge area, this huge capital-intensive petrochemical complex supports a very large **industrial construction** industry.

A second major industry in Lake Charles is **gambling**. Pre-Hurricane Rita, Lake Charles was home to five riverboat casinos. Now there are three in operation, plus the Delta Downs Racetrack. The two largest operational casinos are **L’Auberge du Lac**, which opened in the summer of 2005, and the **Golden Nugget**, which opened in December 2014. Hurricane Rita badly damaged both of the casinos owned by Harrah’s. Harrah’s sold its two licenses to Pinnacle Entertainment, owner of L’Auberge du Lac. Pinnacle moved a license to Baton Rouge. **Isle of Capri** closed one of its smaller riverboats and moved that license to Shreveport.

It is interesting to note that while the gaming sector in the Shreveport-Bossier MSA has declined and the New Orleans and Baton Rouge casinos have remained stable over the past four years, in the Lake Charles MSA it has grown, as seen in Table 13. **Total employment at the three**

casinos and the racetrack was at 5,703 as of 2018-I---a 36% increase over three years ago. Mainly this was due to the opening of the Golden Nugget in December 2014. While this new casino did cannibalize some from the other three gaming venues in the area, on the net the region’s gaming market was way up. Gross revenues (as shown in Table 14) behaved similarly, growing some 31% between FY14 and FY17. The Golden Nugget picked up market share (as measured in revenues) from the other three gaming venues, but on the net, revenues grew.

**Table 13**  
**Employment in Lake Charles Area Gaming Venues: 2014-I to 2018-I**

	14Q1	15Q1	16Q1	17Q1	18Q1	Change: 14Q1 to 18Q1
Golden Nugget	-	2,337	1,989	2,191	2,395	2,395
L'Auberge	2,389	2,402	2,055	2,016	1,909	(480)
Isle of Capri	1,050	1,009	947	927	783	(267)
Delta Downs	755	716	722	645	616	(139)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,194</b>	<b>6,464</b>	<b>5,713</b>	<b>5,779</b>	<b>5,703</b>	<b>1,509</b>

Source: Louisiana Gaming Control Board

**Table 14**  
**Revenues at Lake Charles Gaming Venues: FY14 to FY17**

	FY14	FY17	Change
Golden Nugget	\$ -	\$ 264.5	\$ 264.50
L'Auberge	\$ 360.1	\$ 335.2	\$ (24.90)
Isle of Capri	\$ 135.6	\$ 121.7	\$ (13.90)
Delta Downs	\$ 188.2	\$ 176.8	\$ (11.40)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 683.9</b>	<b>\$ 898.2</b>	<b>\$ 214.30</b>

Source: Louisiana Gaming Control Board. Dollars in millions.

With the closest gambling establishments to the Houston metroplex, Lake Charles’ riverboat casinos were an instant success when they opened in the mid-1990s. When **Delta Downs** added slot machines and became a “racino”, it added another 1,057 workers to the area’s gambling industry, a number that has drifted down by almost one half to 616 in 2018-I.

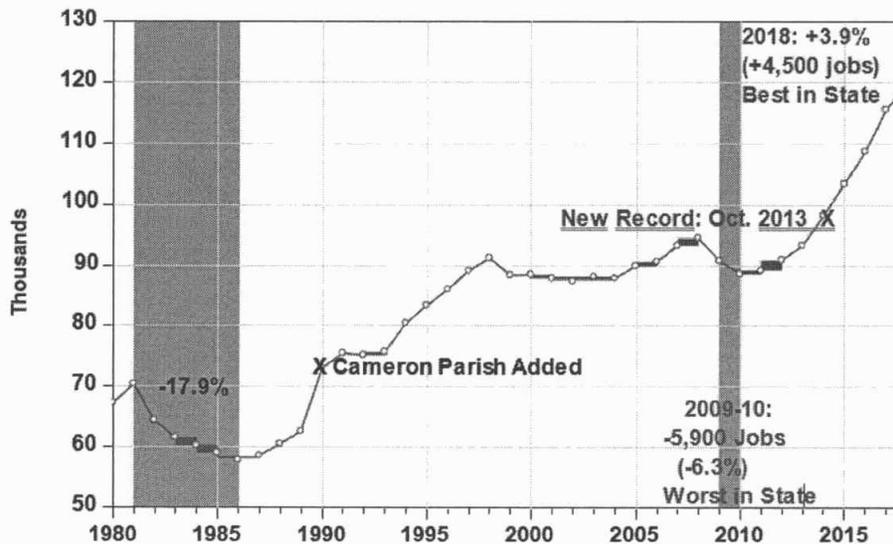
A third key sector is **aircraft repair**. There are now three significant employers located at Chennault Industrial Airpark---**Northrop Grumman**, **Landlock Aviation** and **Citadel Completions**. Changes in tenants at Chennault have had a major impact on the MSA’s employment pattern over time. Closely allied with the aircraft industry, two significant employers at Lake Charles Regional Airport are **Era Helicopters** and **PHI**---another helicopter service firm. **CB&I Modular Solutions** (formerly Shaw) is estimated to employ about 300.

## A History of Ups and Downs

A history of the Lake Charles economy is depicted in Figure 17. This MSA suffered mightily between 1981 and 1986 as the **chemical industry** reeled from a huge loss of sales in its foreign markets. The region lost a whopping 17.9 percent of its non-farm jobs. This loss was caused by a large run up in the exchange value of the dollar. Not only did the industry itself reduce employment by one-third, but capital expansion plans were also halted, hammering the industrial construction sector at the same time.

Coincidentally, the Reagan administration fully **deregulated the price of crude oil** in the early 1980s. One side effect of this action was that several marginal refineries found it increasingly difficult to remain competitive and shut down. The loss of jobs in the two highest-wage industries in Louisiana's manufacturing sector, combined with a shuddering halt to industrial construction and other negative multiplier effects, sent the Lake Charles economy into a serious 5-year dive.

**Fig. 17: Lake CharlesMSA Non-Farm Employment  
1980-2018**



Lake Charles was actually the first MSA in Louisiana to begin recovering from the terrible statewide recession of 1982-87. The key was the attraction of **Boeing Aircraft** to Chennault Field. Boeing created over 2,000 jobs to refurbish K-135 transport airplanes for the Air Force. That helped set Lake Charles off on a recovery mode. The recovery was further aided by a sudden drop set them off on a new round of hiring and capital expansions. (Note the magnitude of this recovery is distorted in Figure 17 by the addition of Cameron Parish employment data to this MSA's job statistics.)

In 1992, Boeing announced the closure of its facility, and the job loss there caused Lake Charles' employment to slide sideways for two years. The next three years were excellent growth years for Lake Charles. Three factors powered this expansion. First, there were some unusually large capital projects under construction in the petrochemical sector. **Citgo** and **Conoco/Pennzoil**

combined for \$1.6 billion in expansions during this period. (Note that in 1992, \$1.6 billion in industrial announcements was considered “unusually large.”)

Secondly, it was during this period that the **riverboat casinos** came to Lake Charles. Thirdly, Boeing was replaced at Chennault Airpark by **Northrop Grumman**— a facility that took 707s, stripped them down, and installed the Joint System Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) in them. This was an addition of 1,900 good-paying jobs for the Lake Charles economy.

It is obvious from Figure 17 that the good times ended for Lake Charles in 1999. The MSA lost 2,800 jobs in that year and was essentially flat for the next six years. There were several contributors to this poor performance. The first involved hits at the aircraft repair facilities at Chennault Airpark. As Northrop Grumman came near the end of its JSTARS contract, the firm began handling fewer aircraft and consequently began terminating workers. NG reverted to doing maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) work on the JSTARS aircraft, and its workforce dropped all the way down to 350. The attraction of EADS to Chennault helped offset NG layoffs somewhat, but even that firm reduced its workforce from about 350 down to 160 before selling to **Aeroframe Services**.

Secondly, a combination of 9/11 and the national recession reduced trips to the area gambling establishments, prompting layoffs there. Thirdly, **Xspedius** moved its headquarters office in Lake Charles to St. Louis.

But by far the most important contributor to the downturn was the **funk in the chemical industry**. High natural gas prices forced this vitally important industry in Lake Charles to hunker down and look for ways to reduce costs. One way was to reduce the number of employees. Too, the industry placed capital expansion projects on hold and delayed maintenance/repair work as much as was safely feasible. The result was a significant reduction in **industrial construction** employment.

### **The Surprising “Rita Effect”**

What may surprise readers the most about the data in Figure 17 is the growth in 2005 and 2006. Despite being hit by a vicious storm, this MSA’s employment actually grew—adding 2,700 jobs over those two years. The larger portion of that growth occurred in 2005, the year of the hurricane.

**Rita’s impact on housing:** There were 47,384 homes damaged by Rita in this MSA—but only 2,284 incurred severe damage and 6,673 major damage. Residents could and did return to the Lake Charles area fairly quickly. Normally one would be aghast at these figures, but against the backdrop of the housing destruction in New Orleans, they pale. It is very important to note that with the exception of lower Cameron Parish (the most sparsely populated parish in the state) **there was virtually no flood water damage** in Lake Charles. That means regular homeowner’s insurance was applicable to the damage. As a result, all the impediments to rebuilding that existed in New Orleans due to standing flood waters did not exist in Lake Charles.

**Rita’s impact on Lake Charles manufacturing:** It is the nature of the manufacturing industries in Lake Charles that they would seemingly be very vulnerable to a powerful storm like Rita. Chemical plants and refineries are very capital-intensive, and all their capital is outside and exposed to the elements. In fact, three refineries in the area were damaged and shut down: (1)

Citgo (324,000 b/d); ConocoPhillips (239,400 b/d), and (3) Calcasieu (30,000 b/d). All three were back up by December 2005.

Also, the aircraft industry, which operates in large hangers, seemed likely victims of high winds. Despite these vulnerabilities, these industries made it through the storm without losing much downtime. There was \$40 million in damage to hangers at Chennault, but the two firms operating there continued to do so despite the inconvenience. Importantly, **staffing** was not as difficult a problem as in New Orleans because most housing remained intact in Lake Charles.

**Rita's impact on the Lake Charles gaming sector:** As a result of Rita, the two Isle of Capri-owned casinos and the L'Auberge du Lac encountered minor damage and were reopened by November 2005. However, the two Harrah's riverboats were badly damaged by the hurricane. Again, Pinnacle Entertainment, which owns L'Auberge du Lac, purchased both of Harrah's licenses in Lake Charles. Pinnacle returned one license to the Gaming Control Commission and moved the other license to Baton Rouge.

**Rita's impact on other sectors:** A look at other sectors in Lake Charles indicates a solid recovery in the aftermath of the storm. By January 2005, all **hospitals** in the MSA except one in Cameron Parish were fully operational. The **Lake Charles Regional Airport** began operating at an even higher level than pre-Rita. By contrast, it was 2014 before the New Orleans airport was operating pre-Katrina levels.

Within a month of Rita's landfall, all of the **public schools** in the MSA had reopened and virtually all hotel room space was back to normal by the end of 2006. The **Port of Lake Charles** escaped any flooding by Rita. However, it did experience about \$40 million in wind damage and initially had no power. Within a few days power was restored and the port was open to receive shallow water vessels.

Careful reviewers may have noticed another important fact back in Figure 17. In 2007 Lake Charles MSA set a **new record in employment**---exceeding the previous peak by 2,100 jobs. Construction associated with the storm recovery was still robust in 2007, about 2,200 jobs higher than just after Rita. However, construction's growth peaked in 2007 and was slightly lower in 2008, constituting something of a temporary drag on the area economy.

### **The Great Recession Felt Hardest Here**

Among Louisiana's eight MSAs, none suffered more than the Lake Charles MSA from the Great Recession. Although this MSA's employment began to slide later than the national economy--in February 2009 as compared to January 2008---2009 was particularly harsh on the region. In that year the MSA shed 3,900 jobs and then it lost another 2,200 in 2010---an employment drop over two years of 6.5%. This is a worse decline than that experienced at the national level (6.1%).

What was behind this poor performance over 2009-10? There were several factors, including:

- In 2008 **Citgo** announced it was closing its 192-person lube plant which added to the drag of reduced construction spending.

- **Aeroframe**, which does maintenance work for FedEx and US Airways aircraft had to reduce its workforce from 475 to 250 as both firms idled many of their jets due to the sagging global economy.
- The weak national economy hurt business at the area's important **casino industry**.
- The region was delivered a blow in the Summer of 2010 when Pinnacle announced it was stopping construction on the **Sugarcane Bay Casino** and was turning in that license to the Gaming Control Board. It should be noted that the combination of the Great Recession and the unusually weak recovery negatively impacted the casino market.
- During this period the region's **petrochemical firms** really tightened their belts especially with regard to capital projects. This is illustrated below in Table 15 which contains data supplied by the Lake Area Industry Alliance which shows an almost **3,000-job decline in contractor jobs** at area plants over 2007-10. Fortunately, the data for 2011-15 show this downward trend was reversed, and in the case of contract workers has almost increased over 50% from the 2010 trough.

**Table 15**  
**Employment in Lake Charles Area Petrochemical Plants**

Year	Full Time Employees	Contract Employees
2005	6,401	3,003
2006	6,158	2,830
2007	6,221	5,412
2008	6,070	3,572
2009	6,042	3,070
2010	5,961	2,456
2011	6,683	3,265
2012	6,754	4,273
2013	6,083	3,611
2014	6,180	3,656
2015	6,420	4,021

Source: Lake Area Industry Alliance

### **Finally: A Growth Year in 2012**

Referring back to Figure 17, readers will notice the beginnings of a recovery in 2011 (+600 jobs) and very good growth over 2012-13. In 2012 and 2013, the region's employment rose by 2% and 2.6%, respectively. What is particularly impressive about this performance is it has been accomplished despite the fact that a major employer--- **Dynamic Industries**---basically shut down its 500-person operation in Lake Charles in 2013. The firm won phase I work on manufacturing components for the Marine Well Container project. However, the company was unsuccessful in landing phase II, so it terminated its operations in this region.

On a far more positive note, during this period **Shaw Modular Solutions** opened its new facility and now has an estimated 300 employees. **Aeroframe** added employees as one of its

key customers---FedEx---began to fly more planes. Importantly, **turnover work** at area petrochemical firms rose from \$350 million in 2010 to over \$800 million in 2012, and area **chemical firms** in general were enjoying an increase in business due to increased exports. Note back in Table 15 that LAIA surveys indicate direct employment in petrochemical firms jumped by 793 employees over 2010-12 and contract employment rose a whopping 1,817 jobs over that same time period.

Ground-breaking took place on the \$500 million **Golden Nugget Casino** in July of 2012. Work began on a \$176 million expansion at **Sasol** and at the Lake Charles Port, **IFG** started construction on phase I of a new \$59.5 million grain elevator. Even more importantly, **\$5.6 billion** worth of work began on the first two “trains” at **Cheniere’s** new LNG export terminal. We will have more to say about this project below.

### 2014-18: The Real Boom Begins

As Lake Charles entered 2014, we began to see the first evidence of a massive boom in this corner of the state unlike any we have ever seen before. Note how the employment line in Figure 17 moves up markedly in 2014 -2018. Specifically:

- In 2014 employment in the Lake Charles MSA set a regional record for the first time since 2008.
- In 2015, employment passed the 100,000 mark for the first time in the MSA’s history and it passed Houma to become the fourth largest MSA in the state.
- **Lake Charles has now been the fastest growing MSA in the state for five straight years, adding 26,800 jobs and expanding by 5.4% a year.** In 40 years of monitoring the Louisiana economy we have never seen back-to-back job performances like that in any MSA in the state. In fact, few if any other MSA in the country matched this record.

What was the source of this remarkable performance? Consider the data in Table 16. **Lake Charles has garnered an astounding \$116.8 billion in industrial announcements since 2012.** Remember our earlier reference to \$1.6 billion in announcements in 1992 as “unusually large”? Today’s figure is 73 times larger!

**Table 16**  
**Lake Charles MSA Industrial Announcements: 2012 – Present**  
**(Billions of Dollars)**

<b>Total Announcements:</b>	\$116.8
<b>Completed or Underway:</b>	\$56.1
<b>Potential:</b>	\$60.7

Source: Loren C. Scott & Greater Baton Rouge Industrial Alliance

Of these \$116.8 billion in announcements, \$56.1 billion (48%) are already constructed or are underway. This massive injection of money into this economy has shot its employment straight up. Among these projects are:

- **Cheniere Energy** is constructing a \$20 billion, 6-train LNG export plant called Sabine Pass LNG. This is the largest single capital investment project in Louisiana's history. At this time, four of the trains are operational and Cheniere made 300 shipments from the site as of August 2018. The fifth train should be operational in 2019. No FID has been given out on the 6th train. Once complete, 148 people will be employed at this facility earning an average of \$100,000 a year. The company has purchased land next to this site for future expansions.
- Also coming in at a whopping \$10 billion capex is **Sempra's** Cameron LNG project. Construction was started in August 2014 with a goal of initial operation in 2018 and full completion in 2019. Expected employment is 190 jobs at \$80,000 a year.
- Ground was broken in March 2015 on **Sasol's** \$11 billion ethane cracker and derivatives complex. The plant was 85% complete in July 2018. Sasol will start with 500 Sasol jobs (at \$88,000 yearly) and 358 contractor jobs. The company has indicated it will probably add 200 more Sasol workers over 2019-20.
- In Mid-2016, a joint venture between **Axiall and Lotte Chemical** began construction of a \$3 billion suite of facilities that will be a world-scale ethane cracker and ethylene derivatives plants. Lotte is also moving its headquarters from Houston to Lake Charles. Expected to start up in 2019, this new complex will employ 215 workers at \$76,000-\$86,000 a year. Presently there are 1,250 people working at Sasol. The headquarters move produced 50 new jobs at \$80,000.
- Electric power company **Entergy** has two large projects for this area. One---a \$187 million transmission project---was started in 2016 and will be completed in 2018. In June 2017, the company received approval to spend \$872 million on a new power plant and transmission interconnections in Westlake. Construction on this facility will not actually begin until 2018 and it will become operational in 2020 with 30 new employees.
- **Westlake Chemicals** started construction in 2016-2017 on a \$350 million ethylene expansion at its Petro 1 plant.
- A state-of-the-art air separation unit to supply gas to Sasol has been completed by **Matheson Tri-Gas**. This \$130 million project will add 27 jobs to Matheson's 13-job workforce.
- **Indorama Ventures** is undertaking a \$175 million renovation of a dormant ethane cracker at the old OxyChem site. This facility should open at the end of 2018 and create 125 jobs at \$50,000 a year.
- **Advanced Refining Technologies**---a joint venture between WR Grace and Chevron---involves a \$135 million residue hydro-processing catalyst production plant and additional aluminum capacity at the Grace plant. Now under construction, the new facility will add 30 jobs to the present workforce of 295.
- On a smaller scale than the others, **Dongsung Finetee** is spending \$5 million at the Port of Lake Charles on a new cryogenic insulation manufacturing plant. Scheduled to open at the end of 2018, the new plant will create 250 jobs at \$40,000 a year.

Two other projects were off and on contributors to construction activity during this period.

- **G2X Energy** broke ground on its Big Lake Fuels project in January 2016, which is the first phase of a two-phase project. Big Lake is designed to convert natural gas to methanol and from methanol into auto gasoline. Construction of this unit has been put on hold as the company moved its focus to a similar plant in Beaumont. Once the Beaumont project is completed G2X is expected to re-start construction on Big Lake. The company plans to spend \$1.6 billion on both phases.
- The York Capital GTL (formerly Juniper GTL) project to build a \$100 million renovation of a dormant steam methane reformer in Westlake has been an up and down affair. Juniper started construction on the project, and then filed for bankruptcy. York Capital purchased the assets and restarted construction in 2016. The facility will make diesels, waxes, and naphtha.

For any economy---but especially for one the size of Lake Charles---this has been a massive injection of construction spending into the economy. That is why the employment line back in Figure 17 has shot straight up for the past five years. In fact, a recent USA Today piece indicated that over 2013-18 Lake Charles was the fastest growing MSA in the nation! Is this record sustainable over our forecast period? It is to that question that we now turn.

#### **Forecast for 2019-20: A Pick Up in Mid-2019**

Our expectations are that by mid-2019 the “go light” will be turned on for 3-4 major new projects in this MSA. The wind down of existing projects and the delay until mid-2019 for new projects to make an FID will tend to slow growth slightly in 2019. Even that slower growth will be the envy of most MSAs in the country. In 2020, construction activities at the newer, very large projects should propel the Lake Charles region into another stellar period of growth. We are projecting 4,000 new jobs (+3.3%) in 2019, followed by 5,300 new jobs (+4.3%) in 2020 for the Lake Charles MSA (see Figure 18).

#### **Which LNG Projects Will Issue FIDs?**

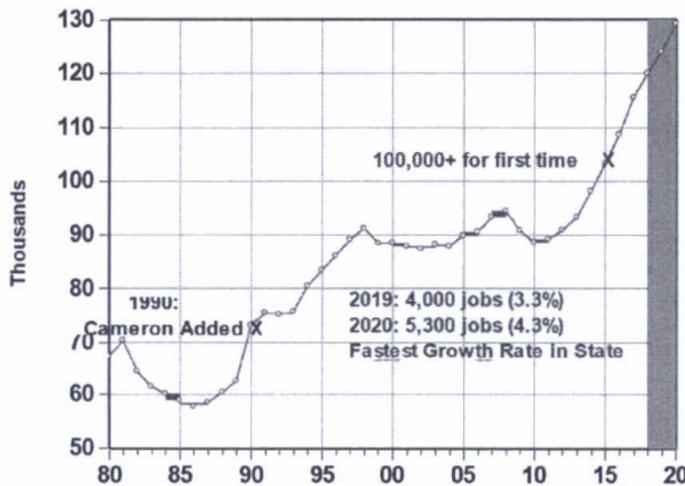
One of the hot parlor topics in development circles is trying to guess which of the proposed new LNG projects for the Lake Charles region will start going vertical over 2019-20. We described the LNG market in some detail back on pages 16 and 17. There has been an uptick in LNG demand recently as more and more countries switch from coal-fired to natural-gas-fired electric power plants. Most analysts believe 2019 will be a crucial year for decisions on the part of these players. A construction start in 2019 would match up well with an expected LNG shortage market in 2022-23, when the projects would come on line. Here is the line-up and some indication of our expectation for each.

- **Magnolia LNG** is planning a \$4.35 billion export facility at the Port of Lake Charles. An epc has been signed with SK E&C USA, and FERC approval has been received, so Magnolia is one of the farthest along in the process to an FID. Magnolia’s trains are smaller than those of Cameron or Cheniere LNG and some argue that makes each train’s product a little easier to market. The firm plans to use 75% debt and 25% equity to finance the project. The equity portion is in place via Stonepeak out of New York. The debt part

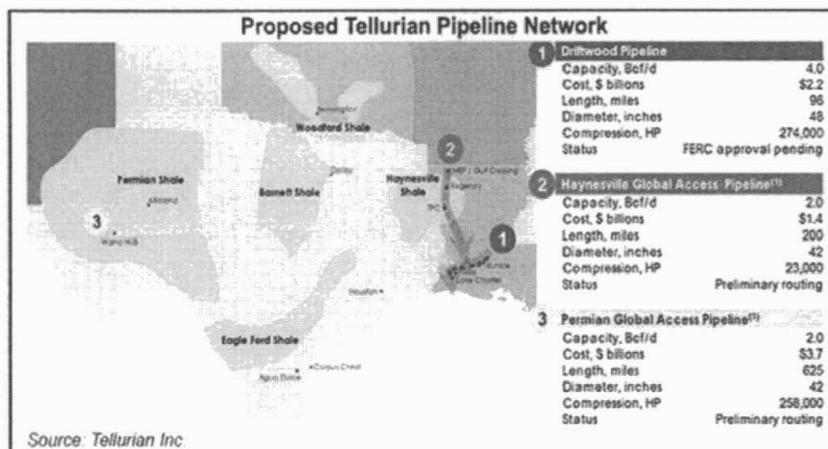
will depend on getting credit worthy customers for the LNG. Magnolia already has the output of one of its four trains sold to Meridian. We understand if it can sell a second train, an FID will be issued. Seventy jobs at an annual salary of \$75,000 are associated with this product. We assign a high probability to this project.

- Driftwood LNG**, under the direction of the former CEO of Cheniere (Charif Sould), is hoping to start a \$15.2 billion, 4-train LNG export facility on 800 acres on the west side of the Calcasieu River. There are 498 permanent jobs associated with this venture. FERC permitting is expected in January 2019 for this project, so it is a step behind Magnolia. Driftwood is attempting a unique way of financing its project---it is selling equity interest in the facility. Buyers of LNG invest in the project and only pay for gas throughput and the liquefaction cost of their LNG (see the Henry Hub price and liquefaction components back in Table 5). This means Driftwood does not have to look for financing; the buyers have to come up with their own financing. Current partners include Total SA, General Electric and Bechtel which has the contract to build the facility. Driftwood is also planning a \$7 billion pipeline complex to bring natural gas from West Texas, East Texas and the Haynesville Play to its LNG facility. Routes of the proposed Permian Global Access Pipeline and the Haynesville Global Access Pipeline are shown in Figure 19. Given the quality and experience of this team, we assign a high probability to Driftwood making an FID in 2019.

**Fig. 18: Lake Charles MSA Non-Farm Employment Forecast: 2019-20**



**Figure 19**



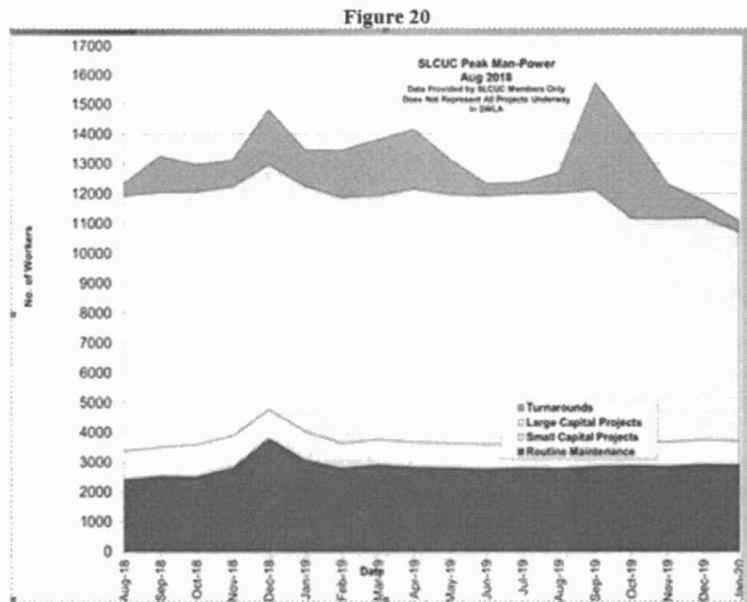
- Another \$4.25 billion LNG export terminal---operated by **Venture Global**---is planned on 938 acres at the mouth of the Calcasieu Ship Channel. The firm would employ 100 employees at \$75,000 a year once built. As we understand it, of the 10 million tonnes per year (mmtpa) of output VG has contracts in place with Shell and Edison for 3 mmtpa and another two mmtpa with BP. Final permitting is still needed from FERC---though VG has a schedule from FERC for a path forward for a timeline to get permits---and it's draft environmental impact statement is in. The company is trying to get the capital recovery component (see Table 5) of its project down by negotiating the price of individual components of the project with suppliers to achieve their lower cost. We are not aware if any such contracts have been signed at this writing. Given the amount of signed contracts VG has secured, we place a high probability on an FID from this company.
- Lake Charles LNG** (formerly Trunkline) made an advanced filing with the state for an \$11 billion, 5-train LNG export terminal that would eventually employ 250 people. This company does have its FERC permits in hand. One hundred percent of the LNG from this facility is dedicated to Shell, so an FID depends on when Shell wants it. The company has signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Energy Transfer Partners to examine forming a joint venture to build this project. We assign a medium probability on an FID on Lake Charles LNG within our forecast period.
- Monkey Island LNG** (formerly Southern California Telephone and Energy) has signed 99-year lease on 232 acres on Monkey Island to build a \$6.5 billion, 6-train LNG export terminal. The firm has MOUs in place for both a supply of gas and a user (the JOVO Group from China). The firm is currently not in the FERC review process, so a low probability is assigned to an FID anytime soon.
- Not much movement has been apparent lately on the proposed **G2 LNG** facility on the Calcasieu Ship Channel. The firm is currently not in the FERC approval process. This \$11 billion project would have 250 permanent jobs at \$85,000 a year when operational. A low probability is assigned to an FID anytime soon.

- **Commonwealth LNG** (formerly Waller LNG) is still working on approval from FERC for its \$2 billion facility. It is still at the pre-filing phase with FERC. A low probability is assigned to an FID during our forecast period.
- **Delfin LNG** is an oddity among the proposed LNG export terminals. Delfin would have all operations on an FLNG---floating LNG facility---located 45 miles off the coastline of Cameron Parish. This \$7 billion project would likely be built outside of Louisiana, but the state economy would gain from the operation of the plant. Delfin has purchased UTOS pipeline, the largest natural gas pipeline in the Gulf, and has received a positive record of decision from the Maritime Administration. We understand FERC approvals are pending. We are unable to assign a probability of an FID to this project.

Given the enlivened methanol market another proposed plant that has a more than an average chance of coming to an FID is **Lake Charles Methanol**. This proposed \$4.6 billion facility would use carbon capture technology and would be the first plant in the U.S. to convert petcoke to methanol. In December 2016 the company received a \$2 billion loan guarantee from the Department of Energy, and in early 2017 the company signed a 25-year service agreement with the Port of Lake Charles. The Port would spend \$80 million to expand Bulk Terminal 1 at the site. An anticipated 200 jobs would be created at the plant. At a June 2018 Port board meeting, the company asked for a 3-month extension on its lease, so an up-or-down FID decision is eminent.

Another major project under design and discussion is **Port Cameron**, a \$1.5 billion, 50-acre port at the mouth of the Calcasieu Ship Channel. Designed to provide port services to facilities operating in the Gulf, officers are putting together financing. The Group has signed a lease for 1.2 million square feet of space with Peterson Offshore Group, a European energy logistics management operator. Little has changed since we reported on this project last year. A stronger recovery in the Gulf would go a long way toward achieving an FID for this project.

What does all this mean for construction employment in the area? The Southwest Louisiana Construction Users Council (SLCUC) recently conducted a survey of its members, and Figure 20 shows the results. **Construction employment is expected to rise from around 12,500 in August 2018 to a peak of nearly 16,000 in late 2019.** There are two important caveats about this survey. First, it includes only SLCUC members. Key companies the survey does not cover are Axial-Lotte, Cheniere LNG, Advanced Refining and many of the proposed projects which we think will begin construction in late 2019-early 2020. The latter include Magnolia LNG, Driftwood LNG, Venture Global LNG and Lake Charles Methanol. The big downturn shown in the latter part of Figure 20 is exactly when at least some of these un-pollled members will start hiring big time.



The data in Figure 20 are for construction workers. **The Lake Area Industrial Alliance** also conducts a survey to determine the number of new permanent workers that will be hired as newly built plants open up. Their estimates are shown in Table 17.

**Table 17**  
**LAIA Estimates of New Permanent Employees at Plants**

Year	New Permanent Employees
2017	619
2018	325
2019	228
2020	683

Source: Lake Area Industrial Alliance

Two factors cause the numbers in Table 17 to be a significant under-estimate of the new permanent jobs coming to Lake Charles. First, the non-SLCUC members listed earlier were not included in the survey. Secondly, the numbers in Table 17 do not include full-time **contract workers** which could easily boost these numbers another 40%.

There are two pipeline projects involving significant expenditures of capital money that are closely related to the projects mentioned above. **Kinder Morgan** will be constructing a \$151 million Sabine Pass Expansion Pipeline to deliver feed gas to Cheniere LNG's 5th train. **Gulf South Pipeline** will spend \$56.2 million to build and operate a pipeline, compressor station, and delivery/receipt stations for natural gas delivered to the new Lake Charles Power Plant.

## **New Tenants at Chennault, More Capex at the Port & State Road Lettings**

Good things are happening at Chennault Airpark. **Northrop Grumman** (NG) is the largest tenant at the airport. Chennault is now the Northrop Grumman Center of Excellence for the Technical Services and Repair Operations Division. Now at 850 employees, NG does MRO (maintenance, repair, and overhaul) work on Joint JSTARS, UK AWACS and other international 707 platform operators. Employment is projected to remain steady, though the company is chasing opportunities with the Customs/Border Patrol and Navy that, if landed, could boost employment by 200.

The Airpark landed a good one when **Citadel Completions** was lured to Hanger H and I. The company has a \$17.6 million renovation underway at the hangers and an administrative building. Citadel does MRO work on its own planes and luxury interiors for high-end customers and commercial aircraft. Only a skeleton crew is at the site at this writing, but within two years employment is projected to grow to 256 at an average wage of \$80,000 a year.

An aircraft painting company---**Landlock Aviation**---that can also do small-scale aircraft modifications has 46 employees at Chennault and is expected to expand over 2019-20.

The **Port of Lake Charles** has its hands full with many of the projects bulleted above residing within the Port's jurisdiction. Capital expenditures at the Port will increase noticeably over the next two years. The 2018 budget of \$18 million will more than quadruple to \$89 million in 2019 and \$41 million in 2020. This money will be used for repair of dikes, land acquisition in the ship channel, rock projects, and dredged materials placement facilities.

Finally, \$201.3 million in **new state road lettings** have been announced for this MSA. This includes \$65 million to widen I-10 to six lanes from the Texas line to East of Coon Gulley, \$30.3 million on new LA12 bridges, and \$14.8 million in improvements to the Nelson Exchange.

## **Proposed Plants & the Problem of Texas**

It should be apparent to the reader after reviewing the information in Table 4 that Louisiana has a lot to lose if the "potential" projects listed do not become "real." At a minimum, some \$92.4 billion in capital expenditures and at least 5,393 jobs are at stake (see the bottom of Table 4). In addition, every year these capital-intensive firms are making multi-million dollar decisions about capital projects to improve productivity and/or to meet new environmental regulations. From a state and local policy standpoint, what can stand in the way of these investments?

What decision makers always must always keep in the forefront is that Louisiana has a very robust competitor for these investments. There are several reasons why **Texas** is the number one producer of chemicals in the U.S. Texas brings to the table many of the same characteristics as Louisiana. Our immediate neighbor to the west has several well-developed ports with easy access to the Gulf and from there to international markets. That state is home to an abundant supply of natural gas, a vast pipeline infrastructure to move this fuel where it is needed, and access to plenty of water in its southeastern corner.

But there is a reason why Texas' value of chemical shipments exceeds Louisiana's by a factor of almost three. Forbes Magazine ranks the business climate in Texas #2 in the nation, while Louisiana ranked #40. The Institute for Legal Reform within the U.S. Chamber of Commerce ranked Louisiana dead last in its 2017 legal climate survey, while Texas ranked 39<sup>th</sup>. In a ranking of "Best States for Transportation," Texas ranks 22<sup>nd</sup> and Louisiana ranks 44<sup>th</sup>. On the education front, one 2017 ranking shows Texas higher education at #34 and pre-K through 12 at #33, while the comparable rankings for Louisiana are #42 and #45.

On the business taxation front, Texas has several advantages over Louisiana. Unlike Louisiana, Texas has a unified sales tax collection, does not tax manufacturing utilities, does not tax manufacturing equipment, does not tax manufacturing inputs, and has significantly lower local sales tax rates. Importantly, Texas has no corporate or personal income tax. The state does have a gross receipts tax, somewhat similar to Louisiana's franchise tax, but Texas lawmakers took a major step toward eliminating this reviled tax recently, with the Texas Senate's passage of Senate Bill 17---legislation that will phase out the tax based on revenue triggers.

It should be apparent from these statistics that Texas brings a formidable array of positives to the table when competing for new or expanding chemical facilities. To keep the playing field somewhat level Louisiana must bring significant incentives to the table to offset Texas' advantages. One might argue that state incentive programs are not the primary factors firms look at in making their final location decision. Incentive programs may not be the primary factors, but the bottom line is the firm's location decision is typically just a matter of math. The site that provides the greater return on equity is the site selected. At the margin, incentive programs can be just the factor that pushes Louisiana into the win category.

### **Proposed Plants & ITEP 2.0 and ITEP 3.0**

One key factor in helping that rate of return on equity equation move in Louisiana's favor has been the presence of the **industrial tax exemption program (ITEP)**. Until June 24, 2016 firms were able to approach the Board of Commerce and Industry with their proposed capital expenditures on a new plant, replacement of key machinery, or environmental upgrades, and the Board would grant the firms an exemption from paying local property taxes on those expenditures for five years with an opportunity for a renewal for another five years.

On June 24, 2016 the Governor issued executive order **JBE 2016-26 (ITEP 2.0)**. In this order he made the following changes in the ITEP:

- All contracts shall now require an "Exhibit A" consisting of a Cooperative Endeavor Agreement (CEA) between the State, the Department of Economic Development and the applicant providing for the creation or retention of jobs. Effectively this means the Industrial Tax Exemptions (ITEPs) will no longer be awarded for replacement equipment, environmental upgrades, maintenance capital, or other investments that

do not create new jobs or do not provide compelling evidence of the retention of existing jobs. The ITEP can be reduced or eliminated if the applicant does not meet the job goals in the CEA.

- All new contracts now must include “Exhibit B” consisting of local approvals consisting of a resolution from the parish council or police jury, and the school board, and the sheriff’s office.

**These changes do not apply to any CEAs issued before June 24, 2016, so ITEP agreements exist with most of the firms listed back in Table 4.** However, if these firms in the future want to apply for an ITEP for replacement equipment, environmental upgrades, maintenance capital, or other investments that do not create new jobs or do not provide compelling evidence of the retention of existing jobs, those applications will be turned down. This is a change in the ITEP that clearly moves against the ROE equation in Louisiana of a new firm or expansion of an existing one.

The Exhibit B addition---gaining local government approval---has obviously added to the cost and time to achieve an ITEP. The Governor’s executive order clearly says all applications “must include Exhibit B consisting of approvals...” This wording suggests strongly that local entities have gained veto power over the ITEP. A sheriff in north Louisiana has used this new power to reject an ITEP requested by Calumet Refinery. The Together Baton Rouge group has an explicit goal of stopping as many of these ITEP applications as possible in East Baton Rouge Parish under the misguided notion that this is a “give away” of tax dollars that would have been spent here anyway---a notion that flies in the face of every corporate finance class taught in classrooms in America.

To the extent that the ITEP program factored significantly into a firm’s decision to locate or expand in Louisiana, these changes have added costs and uncertainty to the equation---moves that on the net harm economic development in the state. Indeed, economic development professionals have said the ITEP change has created so much uncertainty that it **rendered the ITEP basically a zero factor in the firm’s location decisions.**

There was such a clamor from economic developers and industry across the state about ITEP 2.0 that the Governor and the Board of Commerce and Industry voted in June 2018 on **ITEP 3.0**. Two key changes were made to ITEP 2.0. First, the ITEP is now capped at 80% for 10 years. Local governments can begin to collect some property taxes right away, and industry gets the exemption for a full 10 years instead of eight. Secondly, the ITEP application was standardized and gives the Commerce & Industry Board authority to evaluate and approve exemptions. After the C&I Board approves a project, a notice and materials are sent to local authorities. These bodies have 30 days to place the project on their agenda and another 30 days to vote on it. The project will be approved if either 30-day period ends without any actions by the locals.

- If there was no formidable competitor for these plants ITEP 2.0 and 3.0 would be no problem. Unfortunately, Texas looms right next door.

### **The National Economy: Record Expansion or Recession Ahead?**

Louisiana is not as impacted by swings in the national economy as say, Mississippi and Alabama. For example, during the 2008-09 period known as the Great Recession, Louisiana lost 2.8% of its jobs. Mississippi's employment, on the other hand, fell 5.3% and Alabama's dropped 6.8%. The reason is these other two states have much larger durable goods manufacturing sectors, and the first thing people quit buying during a recession is durable goods. Similarly, the first products that enjoy a boost as the economy starts to recover is durable goods, so Alabama and Mississippi have a tendency to come out of a recession growing faster than Louisiana.

In either case, the state's economy is moved by fluctuations in the national economy. As of August 2018, the national economy was in its 110<sup>th</sup> month of expansion---the second longest in post-war history. Only the expansion of March 1991 to March 2001 (120 months) has exceeded this latest boom period. This has brought an added bump to Louisiana's economy. The question is, where is the economy headed over 2019-20?

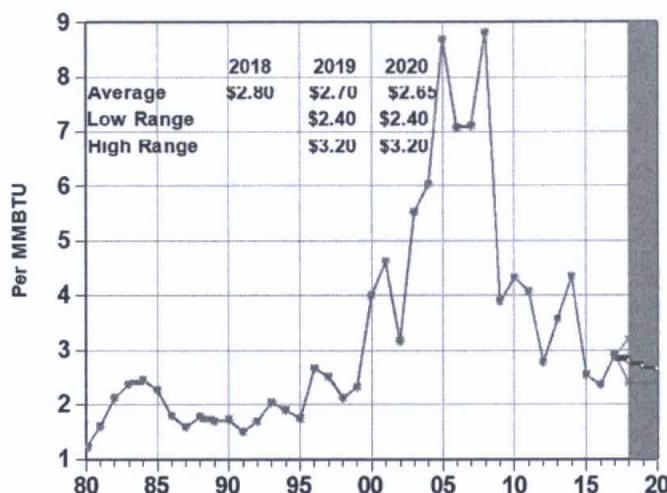
### **Natural Gas Prices: An Ocean of Supply**

Unlike oil prices, natural gas prices are much easier to project. As seen in Figure 5, after six years of relatively high prices over 2003-08, natural gas initially fell to the \$4 per million BTU (mmbtu) range and has since dropped to below \$3. **Our expectations are that natural gas prices will continue a slight decline, falling from an annual average of \$2.80 in 2018 to \$2.65 in 2020.**

The reason for this price-decline scenario is virtually all supply-side related. The nation is swimming in an ocean of natural gas. Development of the fracking technology in the dry plays such as the Barnett, Haynesville, Fayetteville and parts of the Marcellus created the first decline stage. Then when fracking began to be used to harvest oil, there was the byproduct of "associated" gas---gas produced during the process of lifting oil.

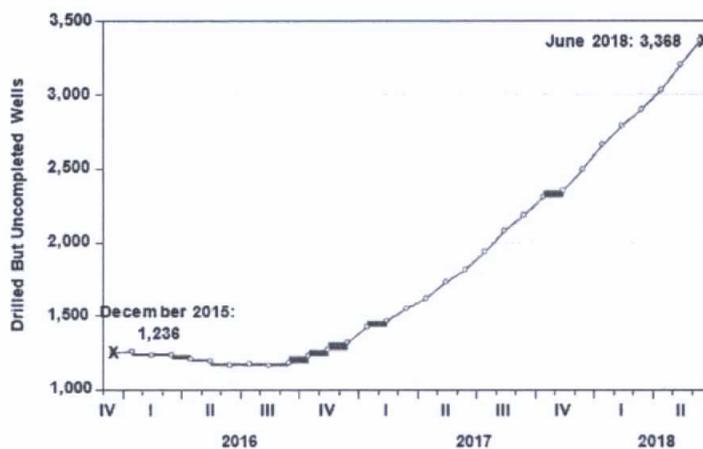
Since oil was the higher priced (from a BTU content) of the two fuels, focus turned to the "wet" plays that concentrated on oil production. Activity in the "dry" plays dropped precipitously (in June 2018 there was one rig operating in the Fayetteville Play) not only because oil was more profitable, but also because massive production of associated gas pushed natural gas prices down another level as seen in Figure 5.

Fig. 5: Price of Natural Gas



In fact, there is so much natural gas being produced in the Permian Play in West Texas/Eastern New Mexico that it has turned into a non-trivial problem. So much associated natural gas is being produced in this play that it exceeds pipeline capacity. The Texas Railroad Commission has severely restricted the flaring off of this gas, so in some cases oil production has been stopped until new pipelines are built (or old ones expanded) to transport the associated gas. In anticipation of these pipelines becoming available, companies have **drilled wells but not completed (fracked) them**. Note on Figure 6 that these DUCs have almost tripled from 1,236 in December 2015 to 3,368 in June 2018.

Fig. 6: Drilled But Uncompleted Wells-Permian Play



Source: Energy Information Administration

## An Amazing Industrial Boom

These nice low natural gas prices, along with the prospect that they will stay low for some time, has enticed an unusually large number of firms to announce expansion of their existing plants or to build greenfield plants in Louisiana. **Since 2012, we estimate that \$181.8 billion of these announcements have been made** and are still “active” in the sense that they are either built, under construction, or still at the FEED (front end engineering and design) stage. In a really good year prior to 2012, having a \$5 billion announcement year would have been considered very good. This is an historical record by several orders of magnitude.

Note at the bottom of Table 4 that at least **18,975 new direct jobs** are associated with the firms listed. Two factors cause this to be an under-statement of new jobs created. First, most firms list only jobs directly associated with working for the firm; that is people wearing the company logo on their shirts. This may not include **contract workers**—those wearing a shirt that says Performance Contractors, Turner Industries, Cajun Contractors, etc. It is not uncommon for these contractor workers to double the workforce at a chemical plant. Secondly, the 18,975 number does not include the additional new jobs created in the state via the **multiplier effect**. We have estimated the job multiplier for the chemical industry at a whopping 9.3. That is, for every new job created at a chemical plant there are 8.3 new jobs created elsewhere in the economy—retail trade, healthcare, construction, etc—via the multiplier effect.

**Table 4**  
**Announcements of New Chemical Plants & Expansions of Existing Plants**  
**In Louisiana Since 2012**

Chemicals Only	Capex	Status*	Jobs**
<b>Air Products</b>	\$ 150,000,000	C	150
<b>Axiall-Lotte Corp</b>	\$ 3,000,000,000	U	2,400
<b>BASF</b>	\$ 500,000,000	C	455
<b>BASF</b>	\$ 42,600,000	C	111
<b>BASF</b>	\$ 20,000,000	C	167
<b>BASF</b>	\$ 150,000,000	U	15
<b>Cheniere Energy LNG</b>	\$ 20,000,000,000	U	148
<b>CF Industries</b>	\$ 2,100,000,000	C	779
<b>Commonwealth LNG</b>	\$ 200,000,000	P	NA
<b>Dow Chemical</b>	\$ 1,060,000,000	C	541
<b>Driftwood LNG</b>	\$ 14,459,000,000	P	498
<b>Dyno Nobel/Cornerstone</b>	\$ 1,025,000,000	C	540
<b>Emerald Biofuels LLC</b>	\$ 70,000,000	C	NA
<b>Energy World LNG</b>	\$ 888,000,000	P	150
<b>Eurochem</b>	\$ 1,500,000,000	P	1,500
<b>ExxonMobil Plastics</b>	\$ NA	P	60
<b>Formosa Chemical</b>	\$ 9,400,000,000	P	1,200
<b>G2 LNG</b>	\$ 11,000,000,000	P	250

<b>Honeywell</b>	\$ 300,000,000	C	190
<b>Huntsman</b>	\$ 78,000,000	C	75
<b>IGP Methanol</b>	\$ 3,600,000,000	P	325
<b>Indorama Ventures</b>	\$ 175,000,000	U	125
<b>Lake Charles Methanol</b>	\$ 4,600,000,000	P	200
<b>Magnolia LNG</b>	\$ 3,500,000,000	P	70
<b>Matheson</b>	\$ 130,000,000	C	27
<b>Methanex</b>	\$ 600,000,000	C	650
<b>Methanex</b>	\$ 800,000,000	C	650
<b>Methanex</b>	\$ 1,300,000,000	P	NA
<b>Mid South Extrusion</b>	\$ 4,000,000	C	30
<b>Momentive</b>	\$ 66,000,000	P	85
<b>Monkey Island LNG</b>	\$ 9,300,000,000	P	NA
<b>Monsanto</b>	\$ 925,000,000	U	120
<b>Myriant Corporation</b>	\$ 100,000,000	C	190
<b>Nalco</b>	\$ 18,700,000	C	189
<b>Occidental Chemical</b>	\$ 145,000,000	U	15
<b>PCS Nitrogen</b>	\$ 40,000,000	U	NA
<b>Praxair</b>	\$ 100,000,000	U	NA

Praxair	\$ 150,000,000	U	NA
Sasol Ethylene	\$ 11,000,000,000	U	2,895
SE Tylose at Shintech	\$ 120,000,000	C	322
Sempra-Cameron LNG	\$ 20,000,000,000	U	190
Shell Chemical	\$ 1,000,000,000	U	NA
Shell Chemical	\$ 717,000,000	C	20
Shintech	\$ 1,400,000,000	C	100
Shintech	\$ 500,000,000	C	NA
Shintech	\$ 1,490,000,000	P	120
SNF Flopam	\$ 362,000,000	C	1,400
South LA	\$ 1,700,000,000	P	65
<b>Methanol/ZEEP</b>			
Syngas Energy Holdings	\$ 350,000,000	P	100
Taminco/Balchem	\$ 37,588,000	U	173
Trunkline LNG	\$ 10,000,000,000	P	250
Venture Global LNG	\$ 8,500,000,000	P	250
Venture Global LNG	\$ 4,250,000,000	P	100
Virdia Biochemical	\$ 60,000,000	U	81
Wanhua Chemical	\$ 1,120,000,000	P	170
Westlake	\$ 140,000,000	P	NA
Westlake	\$ 330,000,000	U	180
Westlake	\$ 425,000,000	C	454
Williams Olefins	\$ 375,000,000	C	NA
Williams Olefins	\$ 5,000,000,000	P	NA
Yuhuang Chemicals	\$ 2,300,000,000	U	200
<b>Total all Projects</b>	<b>\$ 162,672,888,000</b>		<b>18,975</b>
<b>Total Potentials</b>	<b>\$ 92,363,000,000</b>		<b>5,393</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 70,309,888,000</b>		<b>13,582</b>
<b>Completed/Underway</b>			

Source: Loren Scott & Greater Baton Rouge Industrial Alliance. \*C=completed; U=underway; P=potential. \*\*www.opportunitylouisiana.com & author's calculations, sometimes includes both direct & indirect jobs

### Asia-Europe-Henry Hub Price Differential

It is not just the low price of natural gas in the U.S. that has created this remarkable boom. It is also the fact that natural gas prices are much higher in Europe and Asia. Beginning in 2009, the fracking movement drove U.S. prices well below those in Japan and Europe. European and Asian prices actually

went up markedly because these regions must import LNG, and their suppliers---Russia and Middle Eastern countries---price their LNG at about 15% of the price of oil. When oil prices sky rocketed over 2011-14, European and Asian gas prices jumped as well. The huge price differential between U.S. and European/Asian gas meant chemical firms in those countries could not compete effectively with U.S. chemical firms. This price differential was a key to fueling the colossal industrial boom in Louisiana.

The price differential was squeezed significantly beginning in 2015, because the price of oil fell so much that it lowered European and Asian gas prices. This caused some of the announced, FEED-stage projects in Table 4 to hesitate about making a final investment decision (FID) until there was more clarity about where oil prices would finally settle.

Those FEED-stage projects are now looking more hopeful, because the differential has begun to widen as oil prices have started to increase again. More firms will be incentivized to pull the trigger and make that FID that the state eagerly anticipates.

### **LNG Announcements: How Many Will Build?**

A careful review of the data in Table 4 will reveal that about 58% (\$102.1 billion) of the capital expenditures listed are associated with 11 announced **LNG facilities**. Two are under construction---Cheniere (Sabine Pass LNG) and Sempra (Cameron LNG)---and they are the biggest listed in the table. These facilities take natural gas in a gas form and run it through a series of machines called “trains” that liquefy the gas down to one 600<sup>th</sup> of its volume. This LNG is then shipped by LNG tankers to Asia, Europe or other destinations, where it is re-gasified and used typically to generate electric power.

Of the 11 announced projects, two are under construction. Cheniere is building five trains and four are already operational. Cameron LNG has three trains under construction. Both of these firms secured **Sales and Purchase Agreements** (SPAs)---long-term, “take or pay” commitments---from buyers back when the differential in Figure 7 was particularly wide. As seen in Table 5, the price of LNG in Asia was about \$16 mmbtu and Cheniere could offer \$8.80. Buyers were eager to sign long-term contracts given that price spread.

The narrowing of the gap that started in 2015 has created a difficult financing problem for the other nine LG companies that have announced. At an oil price of \$30 a barrel, the U.S. competitive advantage had not only disappeared, it had swung decidedly against U.S. firms---\$4.50 versus \$8.58 in the U.S. The oil price recovery has restored the U.S.’s competitive advantage (\$9.75 versus \$8.83) but buyers have now experienced oil price volatility and are very reluctant to sign long term SPAs. That means the nine remaining firms are having difficulty raising capital to build their very expensive, proposed plants.

**Table 5**  
**Comparative Market Price for LNG**

	2012	2015	2018
	Oil Price = \$107	Oil Price = \$30	Oil Price = \$65
Foreigner LNG Price (15% of Oil Price)	\$16.05 mmbtu	\$4.50 mmbtu	\$9.75 mmbtu
<b>U.S. Supplier LNG Price:</b>			
<b>Henry Hub Price of LNG</b>	\$2.77 mmbtu	\$2.55 mmbtu	\$2.80 mmbtu
<b>15% for Liquefaction</b>	\$0.53 mmbtu	\$0.53 mmbtu	\$0.53 mmbtu
<b>Capital Recovery</b>	\$3.50 mmbtu	\$3.50 mmbtu	\$3.50 mmbtu
<b>Transportation to Asia</b>	\$2.00 mmbtu	\$2.00 mmbtu	\$2.00 mmbtu
<b>Total U.S. Supplier Price of LNG</b>	<b>\$8.80 mmbtu</b>	<b>\$8.58 mmbtu</b>	<b>\$8.83 mmbtu</b>

To overcome their financing barriers, these nine firms are examining creative ways to lower the **capital recovery component** of their pricing scheme in Table 5. Driftwood, for example, is attempting to sell equity shares in its trains. After their upfront equity stake, these buyers would only pay for the throughput and liquefaction costs. We understand that Venture Global (VG) is getting their capital recovery costs down to perhaps as low as \$2.25 by going to individual components suppliers and negotiating a fixed cost per part. We are unaware at this writing if VG has been able to secure an engineering-procurement-construction (epc) contract under these terms. Magnolia is trying to lower its capital recovery component by building smaller trains.

We do not expect that all nine proposed LNG plants will be built. We do expect that those that choose to make an FID will do so **in mid-2019** and beyond. That way, their plants will become operational in about 2022 when the LNG market is expected to shift from a glut to a shortage market.

### **Methanol: Watching China**

A review of the data in Table 4 will reveal another dominant player in these announcements---methanol plants. There are \$17.52 billion in methanol plants on the list. The first two Methanex plants listed (totaling \$1.4 billion) are completed and the \$2.3 billion Yuhuang Chemical plant is under construction. There are six other proposed plants totaling \$14.27 billion in capital expenditures that are awaiting their FID.

What are the prospects that these six plants will be constructed? That depends on the methanol market, which has demonstrated significant growth recently. Global methanol demand was about 64.7 mm (million) tonnes in 2013 and grew to nearly 88.7 mm tonnes in 2017---growth of 24 mm tonnes or 37% in four years. Projections are for growth of another 35.5 mm tonnes to a total of 124.2 mm tonnes in 2023---a 40% increase. Of the 35.5 mm tonnes of growth over 2017-2023, 30 mm tonnes are expected to be needed by **China**. India is also following closely behind in pushing for conversation to methanol's use in power generation (e.g., industrial boilers, turbines, fuel cells, gensets, and cooking applications) although projections of their demand have not yet been added to global projections.

Access to the vast North American natural gas supplies delivered through the pipeline infrastructure originally developed to transport Gulf Coast gas to the north provides Louisiana with low priced fuel. The state's deep water access and decades of manufacturing experience makes it ideal for creating value-added products from natural gas for export.

China is the globe's largest source and consumer of methanol. The country produces about two-thirds of the world's capacity. The problem is most of this methanol is derived from coal. Asia, and in particular, China will play a large role in future demand for this commodity. As everyone knows, China has an awful pollution problem, and the country seems committed to do something about it.

Traditionally, methanol was used for production of formaldehyde, a basic component of glues; however, demand growth for methanol in this country is now coming from three key sources. First, methanol can be used to make olefins which are a basic ingredient in hundreds of consumer products. China has 24 large **methanol-to-olefins** (MTO) plants and another 37 at various stages of construction or permitting. Roughly half of the operating plants are in conjunction with coal-based methanol production. The country has been relying on coal as a source of its methanol, but coal is a particularly dirty input from a pollution standpoint. China will not allow permits for these 37 proposed MTO plants without a methanol supply coming from a source other than coal. Most of the proposed MTO plants are in Eastern China requiring imports. Northern and northwestern China has lots of coal. However, methanol produced from coal there is very expensive to transport to the coast. A single large MTO plant uses about 1.8 mm tons a year of methanol.

Secondly, methanol as a fuel substitute is growing rapidly. Methanol is needed for converting China's many boilers. There are about 475,000 small to medium to large-sized industrial boilers in the country that are coal-fired with essentially no pollution controls. They are (1) attached to factories for manufacturing and (2) used for district heating of apartment complexes, sections of cities, etc. The latter is seasonal and the former is more constant. Boilers are using 400 mm tons of coal a year. The National People's Conference War on Pollution sees this as the biggest, lowest-hanging fruit to clean up particulate and carbon emissions. Two main possible replacements are LNG and methanol. China is promoting a buildup of imported methanol reserves on its East Coast---10 mm tonnes of reserves (15% of the current global production). If China refueled half of these boilers evenly split between LNG and methanol---50 mm tonnes of methanol would be needed. The result would be a huge reduction in particulate and CO2 pollution with no SOX or NOX.

Thirdly, a combination of (1) the International Maritime Organization 2020 rule on low-sulfur diesel replacing bunker fuel, and (2) China's desire to reduce emissions from its inland water vessels is another source of increased demand for methanol, because maritime engines can be inexpensively converted to methanol, dramatically reducing emissions and the effects of fuel spills as methanol is readily biodegradable unlike petroleum.

The bottom line: a burgeoning global methanol market (especially in China) bodes well for most of the six proposed methanol plants getting an FID. A concern is methanol might get caught in the crosshairs of a trade war. In early August, China included methanol in a list of 25% retaliatory tariffs against the U.S.

## **ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK – Calcasieu Parish School System**

### **School Board – Funding**

As with all Louisiana school systems, property and sales taxes are the primary sources of local funding, while the overwhelming majority of State funding comes from a block grant called the Minimum Foundation Program (MFP).

Property taxes increased in 2017-18 because of growth in the assessed valuation of property subject to taxes. The School Board currently has three operating property taxes in effect. The constitutional tax, which is perpetual, is levied at 5.13 mills. Two 10-year renewable taxes are levied for maintenance and operations. One of the taxes, renewed in 2012, is levied at 8.76 mills, while the other, renewed in 2014, is levied at 3.34 mills.

Sales tax collections increased in 2017-18 because of the continued economic expansion in most local economic sectors. The School Board successfully renewed a 10-year ½ cent parishwide sales tax on for maintenance and operations on March 24, 2012 with a 65% positive vote. The School Board successfully renewed another 10-year ½ cent parishwide sales tax on May 3, 2014, with a 75% positive vote. The tax proceeds supplement salaries of teachers and other employees. The School Board successfully passed a new 10-year ½ cent parishwide sales tax on May 2, 2015, with a 77% positive vote with the proceeds supplementing salaries of teachers and other employees. Sales taxes continue to represent a significant portion of the School Board General Fund revenues at 50.4% including the 20.2% increase in collections for 2017-18. This percentage of total General Fund revenues is expected to increase over the next few years as MFP formula dollars are reduced as a result of increasing sales tax collections.

### **Financial Condition Outlook**

The current financial condition of the Calcasieu Parish School Board could be viewed as strong. The last three fiscal years have ended with surpluses in the General Fund. The local economy has been very robust as evidenced in Dr. Scott's study and report. He predicts a minor lull in activity for 2019 but expects it to pick back up again in 2020 with several years of increased activity to follow. Sales tax revenues in particular continued to be very strong compared to previous years. The local economy has experienced increased economic activity in Calcasieu Parish for the last several years and is expected to continue for the next several years due to industrial plant expansion, new plant construction and the developing LNG industry. These activities have boosted the need for construction materials, supplies and services. Short-term housing construction is on the rise to meet the needs of construction workers who also purchase goods and services. These activities boost sales tax revenues.

The plant expansions and new construction will create permanent jobs in the long run, which will in turn bring more families to the area and thus increase the student population in parish schools. The current enrollment of 32,932 students is expected to rise in future years as permanent jobs are created. The extent

and timing of that increase is difficult to predict. The general condition of school buildings is fair to good depending on age. As described in the Major Initiatives section below, the school board has a good history of maintaining and expanding its facilities as needed. Parish school buildings range in age from 1 year to 65 years with the average age of 25-30 years.

### **Minimum Foundation Program**

The (MFP) provides funding from the State of Louisiana based on per-pupil allocations and additional funding for weighted areas including vocational, at-risk or special education status. The base per-pupil allocation for 2017-2018 was \$3,961, the same as the prior year. State budget woes forced local districts to once again live without the standard 2.75% increase in the per pupil rate that had been customary for a number of years. The State also continued transferring local funds withheld from Calcasieu MFP funding in 2017-2018 for local privately run charter schools. A transfer of nearly \$13.3 million was withheld from CPSB and sent primarily to three local charter schools. The process will continue to develop if additional charter schools open in the parish and as the State continues to modify the newly adopted voucher tuition program.

## **MAJOR INITIATIVES**

### **Capital Outlay Programs**

The School Board has historically funded capital projects through individual bond elections in each of twelve districts throughout the parish. In 2005-06, \$2.845 million in bonds were sold to complete issuance of \$177.60 million in new general obligation and sales tax bonds since 1999. The funds were all dedicated to renovation, modernization, and new construction in parish schools.

In October 2006, the School Board issued \$3,000,000 of 10-year excess revenue certificates to be repaid through the General Fund by a sales tax within the Moss Bluff bonding district. Proceeds were used for capital improvements at Sam Houston High School.

On May 7, 2007, Bell City area voters approved a \$3,250,000 bond issue, with bonds sold in August 2007 for renovations and new construction at Bell City High School.

Two general obligation bond issues were approved in November 2007 by voters in Westlake/Maplewood (\$35,000,000) and Sulphur (\$37,500,000). The initial bond sales of \$15,000,000 each occurred in February 2008, with subsequent issues of \$10,000,000 in February 2009. The final sale of \$12,500,000 in Sulphur occurred in November 2009 while the final \$10,000,000 in the Westlake/Maplewood issue was sold in May 2010. All projects were for renovations and new construction.

DeQuincy voters authorized the sale of \$11,500,000 in bonds March of 2008 for the construction of a new elementary school and renovation of the existing elementary school.

Voters in the Starks community authorized the sale of \$5,000,000 in bonds in an April 2012, election for school construction and general renovations at Starks High School.

Bond elections for school renovations and construction were approved by voters in the Iowa, Vinton, and Sulphur communities on April 6, 2013. The bond proceeds were delivered in July 2013, with projects for renovations and new construction. In Iowa, \$13,200,000 was used to construct an elementary gym and

new middle school, \$10,000,000 in Vinton for renovations, pavilions, multi-purpose building and new baseball/softball fields, and \$4,600,000 in Sulphur for renovations.

An addendum to the 1999 performance-based contract with Johnson Controls Inc. (JCI) was signed in January 2005. With the sale of \$7.055 million in excess revenue certificates, the School Board funded additional energy retrofits and equipment upgrades throughout the school system which were completed in August 2006. The performance-based nature of the contract provided that JCI monitor energy costs and guaranteed enough energy savings from the energy upgrades to pay for the cost of the program. JCI also managed the large complex energy using equipment in the school system as a part of the contract addendum. JCI had full responsibility for the equipment for an annual fee that was also guaranteed by the company to be paid for with energy savings. The contract was set to expire in 2016, but a Request for Proposal (RFP) process was utilized to institute a full maintenance contract on all A/C equipment except for window a/c units. The process resulted in JCI being awarded the full maintenance contract which also included some A/C equipment replacement provisions and lighting maintenance.

Voters in Sulphur approved an \$8,000,000 bond issue in November, 2013, for the construction of a new football stadium. Other local contributions and fundraisers provided an additional \$900,000 to allow the installation of an artificial turf playing field.

North Lake Charles voters approved a \$46,000,000 bond issue on November 18, 2017, for improvements and expansion to all 8 schools within the district. Projects are to include classroom additions, new A/C, reroofing, security upgrades, new canopies, new drives, playground equipment, new restrooms and multi-purpose gym facility. Of the approved amount, \$18,085,000 has been issued.

The School Board continues to replace temporary classrooms with permanent classroom space (Pods) using riverboat head tax proceeds and \$5 million of Qualified School Construction Bonds. Permanent classroom construction projects funded with riverboat head tax proceeds now exceed \$28.7 million for 430 classrooms. Pod Project 10 is currently underway for the construction of 12 pods (128 classrooms) across the parish. This project is being funded through the issuance of \$15,000,000 of GO bonds secured by Riverboat head tax proceeds.

### **General Initiatives**

Effective January 1, 2005, the School Board assumed operations of the Calcasieu Parish School Board Headstart Program. The program has approximately 500 three and four year-old students in five parishwide locations. The School Board has merged several facilities into existing schools and will continue to look for common services to provide the most efficient operation of the program. Pre-kindergarten programs are comprehensive across the school system with the program offered to all eligible students for 2017-2018.

The Calcasieu Parish Scantron Assessment Plan, applied again in the 2017-2018 school year, includes the Performance Series online norm referenced test as the pre and post-test. The Performance Series online test is designed to measure a student's growth within the school year as well as across grade levels. The Achievement Series paper and pencil test is a criterion referenced benchmark test designed to measure ability on specific Louisiana standards as students prepare for each grade level Louisiana state assessment. The Achievement Series Benchmark tests complement the Performance Series test information by targeting specific grade level Louisiana Standards. These Benchmarks Tests are used to set Student Learning Targets and are given three times a year in grades 1 through 8 to monitor student progress in ELA and Math. In

addition, teachers in grades K through 8 have access to hundreds of Louisiana standards items in the Scantron Progress Monitoring Item Banks. These items are used to construct formative assessments to further monitor student progress and expose students to the rigor of the Louisiana tests. The application of the Scantron Program is proving to be an exceptional tool for evaluating the overall progress of students in the learning environment.

The School Board made nearly \$25 million in budget modifications for the 2010-2011 school year because of decreased sales tax collections and interest earnings as well as increased retirement costs. The 2011-12 fiscal year faced an additional \$10 million in changes from the continued increases in employee benefit costs, which have been very successful in keeping the school system on solid financial ground. In 2012-2013, the budget was a little less volatile with revenues remaining constant and expenditure increases more predictable. The 2013-2014 adopted budget was balanced with few reductions required mostly because of \$9.5 million in one-time proceeds from the sale of a building. Fiscal year 2014-2015 had stronger sales tax revenues but was offset by increased expenditures due to an employee sales tax supplement and teacher performance stipends, unforeseen maintenance costs, and increased charter school transfers.

Fiscal year 2015-16 had significant increases in both revenues and expenditures. Revenues increased by \$33.8 million primarily from the new ½ cent sales and a very strong economy. Expenditures increased by \$31.8 million primarily due to salary increases related to the new ½ cent sales tax. Salary changes included teachers receiving a \$4,000 increase to their base salary while support staff received a 10% increase. Fiscal year 2016-17 saw revenues increase by \$12.1 million due to a continued strong local economy driven by petrochemical plant expansion and construction. Expenditures increased by \$8.7 million due primarily to employee salary and benefit costs as well as increased charter school transfers. Fiscal year 2018 saw the highest sales tax collections ever with an increase of \$33.2 million due in large part to a plant expansion nearing the end of its construction phase and high value equipment being installed. On the negative side, MFP revenues decreased by \$3 million due mainly to increasing sales taxes from 2 years prior. This factor in the formula will cause future reductions in MFP funding. Budgeted expenditures increased by about \$50 million due first to a \$30,000,000 transfer of reserve funds to a capital projects fund to be assigned for capital expenditures across the parish. Secondly, the largest salary supplement ever was paid to employees at a cost to the General Fund of over \$15 million.

### **Educational Programs**

In 2017-18, Calcasieu Parish again participated in the Louisiana Educational Assessment Program, (LEAP) as part of the state's accountability program in the subjects, of English Language Arts, Math, Science, and Social Studies in grades 3-11. LEAP Assessments are criterion reference tests, created by the State of Louisiana, that measure student proficiency in each core subject. Student scores are divided into the proficiency levels of Advanced, Mastery, Basic, Approaching Basic, and Unsatisfactory. ELA and Math LEAP Assessments are aligned to the New Louisiana State Student Standards adopted by the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, (BESE) in 2016. Science LEAP Assessments are aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards adopted in 2016 and the Social Studies LEAP Assessments are aligned to standards adopted by the State of Louisiana in 2011. None of the LEAP Assessments are currently tied to student promotion to the next grade level.

LAA1 is Louisiana's alternate assessment for students with persistent academic difficulties. Students who are three or more standard deviations below the mean IQ qualify to take LAA1 Assessments. LAA1 Assessments are given to students who meet the required criteria in grades 3-11.

The Louisiana Accountability Program also requires End of Course (EOC) testing for high school students as a graduation requirement. Freshmen who entered high school in the 2010-11 school year and thereafter must pass one of the EOC tests in each of the following categories to be eligible to graduate: Algebra I or Geometry, and U.S. History or Biology 1. End of Course Assessments also make up 16% of a student's final grade in each subject they are given. Proficiency levels for EOC Assessments are Excellent, Good, Fair, and Needs Improvement. All eleventh grade high school students are required to take the ACT as part of the Louisiana Accountability Program.

Freshmen entering high school in the 2017-18 school year and thereafter will be required to pass either the English I or English II EOC to graduate and their proficiency will be measured in the same current five levels of the LEAP Assessments.

Calcasieu Parish has made steady progress on these State Assessments through the years with a trend towards higher achievement.

### **FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

**Internal Controls.** The School Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control designed to ensure that the assets of the School Board are protected from loss, theft or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data is compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Internal control is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

**Single Audit.** As a recipient of federal and state financial assistance, the School Board also is responsible for ensuring that adequate internal control is in place to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to those programs. This internal control is subject to periodic evaluation by management and the internal audit staff of the School Board.

As a part of the School Board's single audit described earlier, tests are performed on internal control, including that portion related to federal awards programs, as well as compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The auditors' opinions on the financial statements, compliance on major federal award programs, and its report on compliance and internal control as required by *Government Auditing Standards* describe the extent and limitations of this testing.

**Budgetary Controls.** In addition, the School Board maintains budgetary controls. The objective of these budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by the board. Activities of the general fund and special revenue funds are included in the annual appropriated budget. Project-length financial plans are adopted for the capital projects funds. The level of budgetary control (that is, the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is established by function within each fund. The School Board also maintains an encumbrance accounting system as one technique of accomplishing budgetary control. Open encumbrances are reported as a reservation of fund balance at year-end.

As demonstrated by the statements and schedules included in the financial section of this report, the School

Board continues to meet its responsibility for sound financial management.

**Financial Condition.** The original School Board General Fund budget for each year begins assuming zero resources and breaks functions down to their essential elements. The process forces the analysis and planning of programs with a clear focus on priorities and alternatives, but has numerous political challenges as funding tightens. The School Board strives to identify programs with specific funding sources and to fit prioritized expenditures within available revenue levels to insure that each year's beginning budget is balanced.

The School Board has a policy which recommends that unassigned fund balance in the General Fund be maintained at 9% of projected revenues with a minimum of \$30,000,000. Even with hurricanes and tax revenue volatility, the stability created by this policy has served the system well in conjunction with the zero-based budgeting process. The financial condition of the School Board remains stable with strong commitment to continuing to fund priority educational programs.

### **OTHER INFORMATION**

**Independent Audit.** State statutes require an annual audit by independent certified public accountants. The auditing firm of Postlewaite & Netterville, APAC was selected by the School Board to perform the 2018 audit. In addition to meeting the requirements set forth in state statutes, the audit also was designed to meet the requirements of the Single Audit Act of 1996, and related Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). The independent auditors' report on the basic financial statements and combining and individual nonmajor fund statements and schedules is included in the financial section of this report. The auditors' reports related specifically to the single audit, internal controls, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations can be found in a separately issued Single Audit Reporting package.

### **AWARDS**

#### **GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Calcasieu Parish School Board for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. This was the 30<sup>th</sup> consecutive year that the school board has achieved this prestigious award.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report, whose contents conform to program standards. Such reports must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement Program requirements, and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

**ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BUSINESS OFFICIALS**

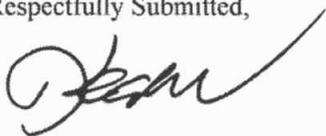
Calcasieu Parish School Board has also been awarded a Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting by the Association of School Business Officials (ASBO) stating that the School Board's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, substantially conforms to the recommended principles and standards of financial reporting adopted by that organization. This was the 35<sup>th</sup> consecutive year that the school board has achieved this prestigious award. We believe that our current report continues to conform with the Certificate of Excellence Program requirements, and we are submitting it to ASBO to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The preparation of this comprehensive annual financial report was made possible by the dedicated service of the entire staff of the Calcasieu Parish School Board finance department. Each member of the department has our sincere appreciation for the contributions made in the preparation of this report.

In closing, without the leadership and support of the governing body of the School Board, preparation of this report would not have been possible.

Respectfully Submitted,



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Karl Bruchhaus  
Superintendent



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Wilfred Bourne  
Chief Financial Officer



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of  
Achievement  
for Excellence  
in Financial  
Reporting**

Presented to

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Louisiana**

For its Comprehensive Annual  
Financial Report  
for the Fiscal Year Ended

**June 30, 2017**

*Christopher P. Morill*

Executive Director/CEO

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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ASSOCIATION OF  
SCHOOL BUSINESS OFFICIALS  
INTERNATIONAL

The Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting  
is presented to

**Calcasieu Parish School Board**

**for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)  
for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017.**

The CAFR has been reviewed and met or exceeded  
ASBO International's Certificate of Excellence standards.



A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Charles E. Peterson, Jr.'.

Charles E. Peterson, Jr., SFO, RSBA, MBA  
President

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'John D. Musso'.

John D. Musso, CAE  
Executive Director

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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# **Calcasieu Parish School Board**

**Karl Bruchhaus, Superintendent**

## **School Board Members**

**Mack Dellafosse, President**

**Damon Hardesty, Vice Pr.**

**Annette Ballard**

**Billy Breaux**

**Russell Castille**

**John Duhon**

**Glenda Gay**

**Chad Guidry**

**Fred Hardy**

**Ron Hayes**

**Aaron Natali**

**Dean Roberts**

**Alvin Smith**

**Eric Tarver**

**Wayne Williams**

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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# Calcasieu Parish School Board

**SUPERINTENDENT**  
Karl Bruchhaus

**Legal Counsel**  
Gregory Belfour

**Chief Financial Officer**  
Wilfred Bourne

**Public Information Officer**  
Holly Holland

**Internal Auditor**  
Wayne Foster

**Chief Academic Officer**  
Tommy Campbell

**Chief Technology Officer**  
Dr. Sheryl Abshire

**Grant Administration**  
Margaret Goode

**Chief Operating Officer**  
Dr. Shannon LaFargue

XIXXX

Risk Manager  
Skylar Giardina

Director  
Accounting/Budget  
Dennis Bent

Director  
Sales/Use Tax  
Kimberly Tyree

Director  
Mgt. Info. Services  
Paula Michalko

Supervisor  
Accounts Payable  
Karen Theriot

Supervisor  
Payroll  
John Snyder

Purchasing Agent  
Jennifer Hagan

Coordinator  
Nursing  
Ginger Pearson, RN

**Administrative Director Elementary**  
Dr. Jill Portie

**Administrative Director Middle**  
Charlotte Gallemore

**Administrative Director High**  
Robert Pete

**R3 Zone Director**  
Dr. Marcus Jackson

**Administrative Director Special Services**  
Dr. Betty Washington

**Coordinator Adv. Studies**  
Gifted/Talented/AP  
Karen Williams

**Director Head Start/Pre-K**  
Dr. Michelle Joubert

**Director Food Services**  
Jacqueline Richard

Principals  
Asst. Principals  
Teachers

Consultants  
Principals  
Asst. Principals  
Teachers

Principals  
Asst. Principals  
Teachers

Principals  
Asst. Principals  
Teachers

Supervisors  
Special Ed.  
Jeremy Fuselier  
Wendy Hill

AP Consultants  
Director  
Federal Programs  
John Spikes

Coordinator  
Accountability  
Judy Vail

Director  
Transportation  
Mary Bass Fontenot

Principals  
Asst. Principals  
Teachers

Principals  
Asst. Principals  
Teachers

**Director Curriculum**  
Tammy Hebert

**TAP Executive Master Teachers**

Response to Intervention  
Arlene Hobaugh

Supervisor  
Federal Programs  
Richard Vail

Supervisor Assessment  
Dr. Mary Lou Calderera

Director  
Warehouse/Textbooks  
Steve Wieschhaus

Principals  
Asst. Principals  
Teachers

**Director Curriculum**  
Dr. George Reado

**Director Career & Tech. Ed.**  
Tony McCardle

**Supervisor K-12 Fine Arts**  
Dr. Dan Vidrine

Admin. Coordinator  
Pupil Appraisal  
Mike Hill

Director  
Child Welfare/Attendance  
Keith LeLeux

Coordinator  
Teacher & Leader Support  
Terry Collins

Personnel Supervisors  
Pam Arsenault  
Lawrence Hunter  
Melinda Hardy

BUILDING FOUNDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

CPAS

Positive Connections

Homebound

Media Center  
Print Shop

Supervisors  
Child Welfare  
Kim Broussard, James LeBlanc,  
Eric McDonald, Wayne Smith

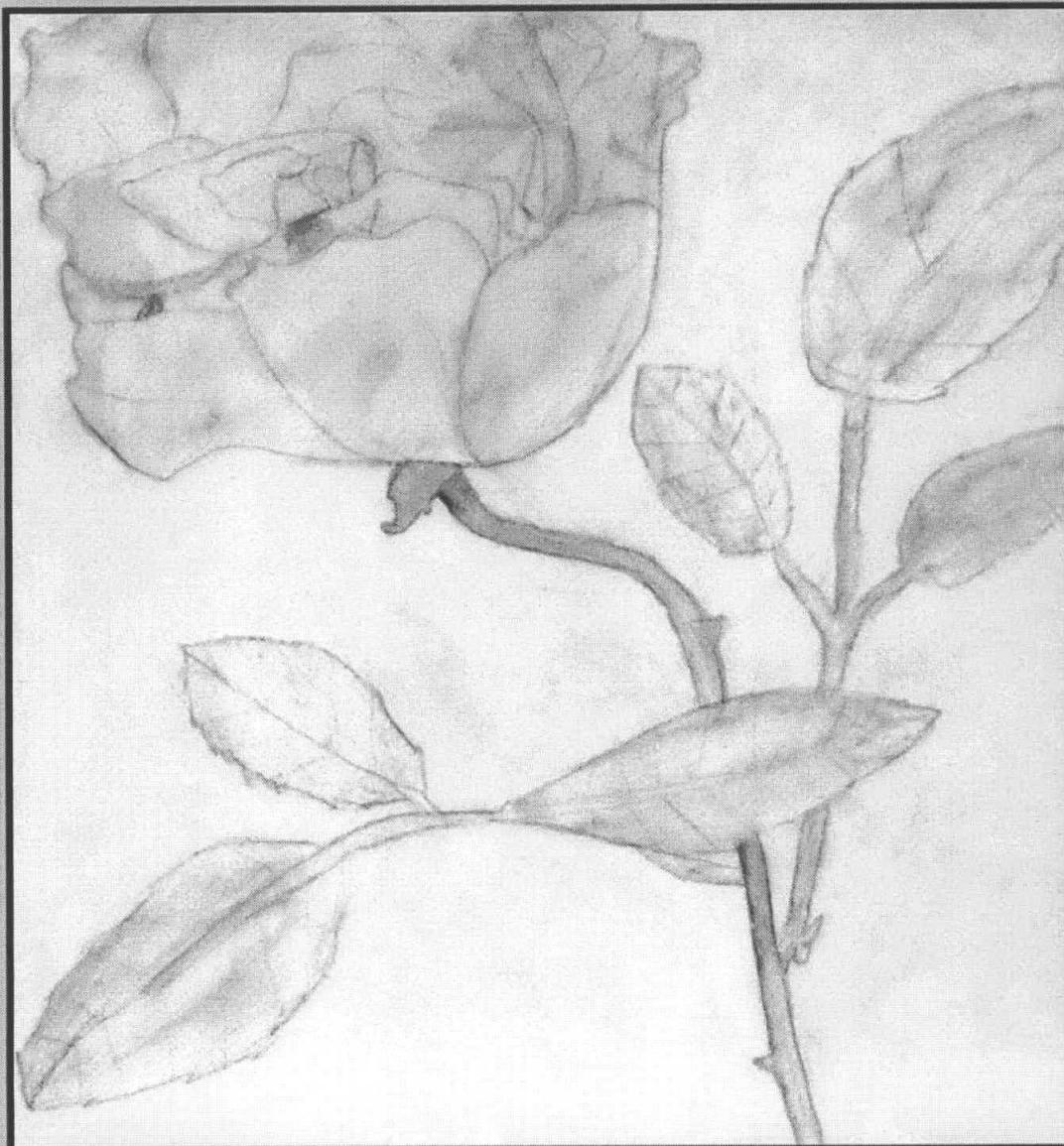
Library Services  
Beth Ferguson

Facilities Manager  
Harold Heath

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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# **Financial Section**



**Collin Hay, Grade 6, FK White Middle, Teacher-Jessica Woolmington**

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**



## **Independent Auditors' Report**

Board Members  
Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Lake Charles, Louisiana

### ***Report on the Financial Statements***

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Calcasieu Parish School Board (the Board), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### ***Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### ***Auditors' Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.



### *Opinions*

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Calcasieu Parish School Board, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### *Emphasis of a Matter*

As described in Note 1E to the financial statements, the Board adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* for the year ended June 30, 2018. This new standard requires the School Board to recognize and report its total other post-employment benefit liability, measured according to actuarial methods and approaches prescribed within the standard along with certain disclosures. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

### *Other Matters*

#### *Required Supplementary Information*

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios, the Schedule of the School Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability for the Retirement Systems, the Schedule of Employers' Contributions to the Retirement Systems, the General Fund Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget to Actual, and the related notes to the required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.



### *Supplementary and Other Information*

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Calcasieu Parish School Board's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, and the other information such as the introductory and statistical sections, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the accompanying supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The accompanying other information, including the transmittal letter and displays in the introductory section and the tables and schedules in the statistical sections, has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

### **Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards**

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued under separate cover, our report dated December 21, 2018 on our consideration of the Calcasieu Parish School Board's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Postlethwaite + Netterville*

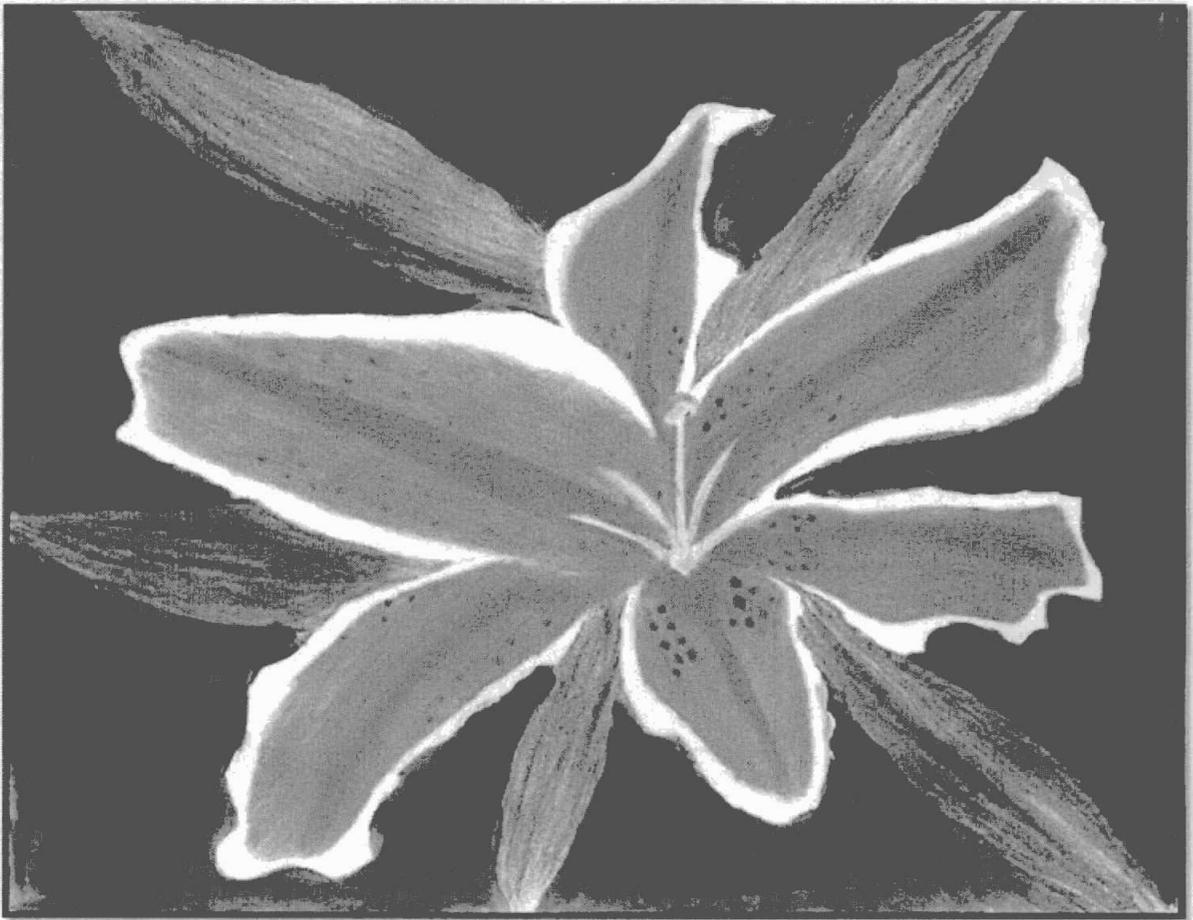
Baton Rouge, Louisiana  
December 21, 2018

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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# **Required Supplemental**

## **Management Discussion & Analysis (MD&A)**



**Dontae Jenkins, Grade 10, Sam Houston High, Teacher-Julie Groth**

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

Our discussion and analysis of Calcasieu Parish School Board's financial performance provides an overview of the School Board's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter and the School Board's financial statements. Amounts presented are in thousands unless otherwise noted.

For the purposes of this discussion and analysis, all amounts are rounded to thousands.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Our financial statements provide these insights into the results of this year's operations:

Net Position, as restated, of the School Board increased from the prior year net position by \$49,903; the result of total revenues of \$473,535 exceeding total expenses of \$423,632 for the year. Several factors and conditions contribute to this positive change, including increased tax revenues and controlled expenses, along with recent changes in accounting standards. Net pension liabilities and related deferrals decreased in applying the accounting required by GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, as did the total postemployment benefit liability in applying the accounting required by a new standard: GASB Statement No.75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. Two of the more significant revenue sources for the School Board, local property and sales taxes totaling \$262,708, and the state Minimum Foundation Program revenue totaling \$144,463, were used to support the net cost of five operational areas: regular education programs \$143,778, special education programs \$47,208, plant services \$53,960, school administration \$22,851 and student services \$21,913. However, despite the positive change in net position, the School Board's net position remains in a deficit.

The School Board adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. This statement required the School Board to recognize and report its total other post-employment benefit liability, measured according to actuarial methods and approaches prescribed within the standard along with certain disclosures. The effects of the implementation were applied directly to net position as of June 30, 2017, and thus the School Board restated its net position as of June 30, 2017. See Note 1E to the financial statements.

In the fund financial statements, the general fund reported an increase in fund balance for the year of \$2,920 primarily as a result of increased sales tax collections and controlled expenditures. This positive change is net of a transfer of \$30,000 to a newly established fund for facility improvements. The general fund balance ended the year at \$95,073, \$41,832 of which is unassigned.

The 2017 All Districts Capital Projects Fund is a new capital projects fund in 2018 with a fund balance of \$30,050, which is primarily the result of a transfer of \$30,000 from the general fund to the fund during the fiscal year. This fund was established by the Board in 2018 in order to utilize available funds for much needed facility improvements.

The other non-major governmental funds reported an increase in fund balance of \$12,630, primarily as a result of proceeds from the issuance of new debt within the capital projects funds.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

**USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT**

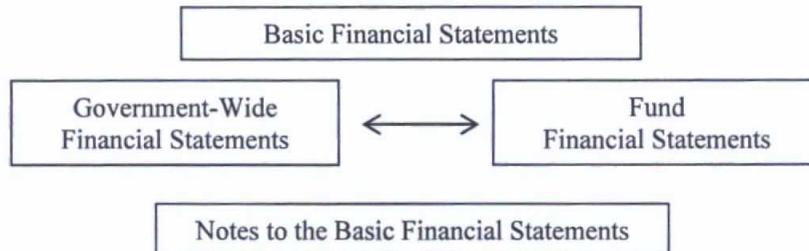
The School Board's annual report consists of a series of financial statements that show information for the School Board as a whole, its funds, and its fiduciary responsibilities. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the School Board as a whole and present a longer-term view of the School Board's finances. For our governmental activities, these demonstrate the overall economic financial condition of the School Board and changes to that condition as a result of revenues earned and expenses incurred. Fund statements also may give you some insights into the School Board's financial health. Fund financial statements report the School Board's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements by providing information about the School Board's various funds on a short-term financial focus, what was collected and spent, and what amounts remain available for expenditure. The remaining statement - the Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities presents financial information about activities for which the School Board acts solely as an agent for the benefit of students, parents and other governments.

<b>Comprehensive Annual Financial Report</b>
<b><u>Introductory Section</u></b> Transmittal Letter Certificates of Excellence in Financial Reporting Organization Chart Elected Officials and Selected Administrative Officers
<b><u>Financial Section</u></b> (Details outlined in the next chart)
<b><u>Statistical Section</u></b> Financial Trends Revenue Capacity Debt Capacity Demographics and Economics Information Operating Information
<b>(Refer to the Table of Contents in the front of this report for more details and the specific location of items identified above)</b>

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

*Financial Section*

Required Supplementary Information  
Management's Discussion & Analysis (MD&A)



**Required Supplementary Information**

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios  
Schedule of the School Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability for the Retirement Systems  
Schedule of Employer Contributions to the Retirement Systems  
Budgetary Information for Major Funds

**Supplementary Information**

Nonmajor Funds Combining Statements & Budgetary Information  
Agency Funds Statements/Schedules  
Schedule of Compensation Paid Board Members  
Schedule of Compensation, Benefits and Other Payments to the Superintendent

Our auditor has provided reasonable assurance in the independent auditors' report, located immediately preceding this Management's Discussion and Analysis, that the government-wide financial statements, each major fund, and the aggregate non-major funds presented within the Basic Financial Statements are fairly stated in all material respects. Varying degrees of assurance (including no assurance) are being provided by the auditor regarding the Required Supplementary Information and the Supplementary Information identified above. A user of this report should read the independent auditors' report carefully to ascertain the level of assurance being provided for each of the other sections in the Financial Section.

**Reporting the School Board as a Whole**

***The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities***

One of the most important questions asked about the School Board is, "Is the School Board as a whole better off or worse off financially as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which appear first in the School Board's financial statements, report information on the School Board as a whole and its activities in a way that helps you answer this question. We prepare these statements to include all assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows, using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

These two statements report the School Board's net position - the difference between assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows, as reported in the Statement of Net Position - as one way to measure the School Board's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the School Board's net position - as reported in the Statement of Activities - are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. The difference between revenues and expenses represents the School Board's operating results. However, the School Board's goal is to provide services to our students, not to generate profits as commercial entities do. One must consider many other nonfinancial factors, such as the quality of the education provided and the safety of the schools to assess the overall health and performance of the School Board.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities report the following activity for the School Board:

Governmental activities - Most of the School Board's services are reported here, including instruction, plant services, transportation, and food services. Property taxes, sales taxes, Minimum Foundation Program funds, and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.

**Reporting the School Board's Most Significant Funds**

**Fund Financial Statements**

The School Board's governmental fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds - not the School Board as a whole - on a modified accrual basis (short-term focus). Some funds are required to be established by State law and by bond covenants. However, the School Board establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes (like the School Food Service) or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants, and other money (like grants the School Board receives from the U.S. Department of Education). The School Board's governmental funds use the following accounting approach:

Most of the School Board's basic services are included in governmental funds. The current reporting model requires the presentation of information on each of the School Board's most important governmental funds or major funds to better track the significant governmental programs or dedicated revenue. The School Board's major funds are the General Fund and the 2017 All Districts Capital Projects Fund, with all other governmental funds considered non-major and displayed collectively. The governmental funds display the following characteristics:

- Modified accrual basis of accounting - revenues are recorded when measurable and available.
- Expenditures are recorded when incurred and to the extent the obligation to pay has come due.
- Focus on near-term use availability of spendable resources to determine immediate financial needs.
- Account for nearly the same governmental activities reported in government-wide financial statements. A reconciliation of the two components and their relationship is provided on pages 21 and 24 as indicated in the table of contents.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

Proprietary funds - Services for which the School Board charges a fee are generally reported as proprietary funds. The School Board has one type of proprietary fund as indicated below.

- Internal service funds - The School Board has two internal service funds which accumulate and allocate costs internally among the School Board's various functions and programs.
  - Employee Health/Life - The largest of the funds accounts for employee/retiree group health and life insurance programs and is financed through a combination of premiums paid by the School Board and individual employees/retirees.
  - Workers' Compensation - The other internal service fund accounts for the School Board's self-insured portion of the employee workers' compensation program. The program handles claims incurred by employees injured under the workers' compensation program, which is financed entirely from premium contributions from the other funds.

**The School Board as Trustee**

***Reporting the School Board's Fiduciary Responsibilities***

The School Board is the trustee, or fiduciary, for assets that belong to others. All of the School Board's fiduciary activities and the funds that account for them, including student activities funds, employee benefits fund, the sales tax collection fund and the sales tax paid under protest fund are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities as listed in the table of contents. These funds are not available to the School Board to finance its operations and are not included in the government-wide financial statements.

**THE SCHOOL BOARD AS A WHOLE**

The School Board had a deficit net position of \$794,681 at June 30, 2018 for governmental activities. Of this amount, the unrestricted net position had a deficit of \$963,532. Restricted net position is reported separately to show legal constraints from debt covenants and enabling legislation that limit the School Board's ability to use that net position for day-to-day operations. Our analysis on the following pages focuses on the net position (Table 1) and change in net position (Table 2) of the School Board's governmental activities.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

Table 1  
Net Position (in thousands)  
June 30,

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>		<b>Total Percentage Change</b>
	<b>2018</b>	<b>(Restated) 2017</b>	<b>2017-2018</b>
Cash, investments, and other assets	\$ 269,327	\$ 211,980	27.1
Capital assets	246,076	247,134	(0.4)
Total assets	<u>515,403</u>	<u>459,114</u>	12.3
Deferred Outflows of resources	<u>100,701</u>	<u>133,459</u>	(24.5)
Other liabilities	50,015	47,712	4.8
Long-term liabilities	1,238,582	1,377,800	(10.1)
Total liabilities	<u>1,288,597</u>	<u>1,425,512</u>	(9.6)
Deferred Inflows of resources	<u>122,188</u>	<u>11,645</u>	949.3
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	83,104	76,607	8.5
Restricted	85,747	64,320	33.3
Unrestricted	(963,532)	(985,511)	2.2
Total net position	<u>\$ (794,681)</u>	<u>\$ (844,584)</u>	5.9

The overall deficit in net position represents the amount by which all liabilities and deferred inflows exceed all assets and deferred outflows. The deficit of \$963,532 in unrestricted net position of governmental activities represents the amount by which non-capital related liabilities and deferred inflows of the School Board exceed assets available to satisfy those liabilities. In order to eliminate this deficit, revenues would need to significantly exceed expenses in future years.

The results of this year's operations for the School Board as a whole are reported in the Statement of Activities. Table 2 takes the information from that Statement, rounds off the numbers, and rearranges them slightly so you can see our total revenues and expenses for the year.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

Table 2  
Changes in Net Position (in thousands)  
For the Years Ended June 30,

	Governmental Activities		Total Percentage Change
	2018	2017	2017-2018
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Program revenues			
Charges for services	\$ 4,838	\$ 4,676	3.5
Operating grants and contributions	51,024	50,068	1.9
General Revenues			
Ad valorem taxes	60,860	57,860	5.2
Sales taxes	201,848	168,475	19.8
Minimum Foundation Program	144,463	147,497	(2.1)
Interest and Investment Earnings	2,524	599	321.4
Other general revenues	7,978	9,118	(12.5)
Total revenues	473,535	438,293	8.0
<b>Functions/Program Expenses:</b>			
Instruction			
Regular programs	146,208	155,923	(6.2)
Special education	49,515	52,898	(6.4)
Other instructional	31,942	32,922	(3.0)
Support services			
Student services	26,817	28,614	(6.3)
Instructional staff support	25,140	28,135	(10.6)
School administration	23,204	24,999	(7.2)
Plant services	54,057	54,805	(1.4)
Student transportation services	18,293	19,733	(7.3)
Other support services	14,346	15,942	(10.0)
Food services	13,698	14,403	(4.9)
Interest expense	6,264	6,406	(2.2)
Appropriations - Charter Schools	13,226	12,757	3.7
Other	922	826	11.6
Total expenses	423,632	448,363	(5.5)
<b>Increase (decrease) in net position</b>	49,903	(10,070)	595.6
<b>Net Position - beginning</b>	(844,584)	(541,626)	(55.9)
<b>Cummulative effects of change in accounting principle (GASB 75)</b>	-	(292,888)	100.0
<b>Net Position - ending</b>	\$ (794,681)	\$ (844,584)	5.9

The revenues and expenses for 2017 do not include the effects of GASB No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, as that information was not readily available.

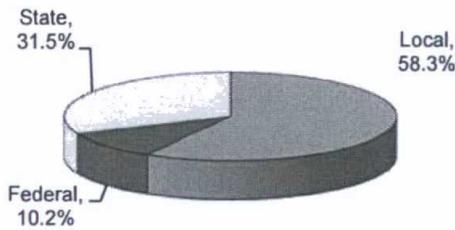
**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

**Governmental Activities**

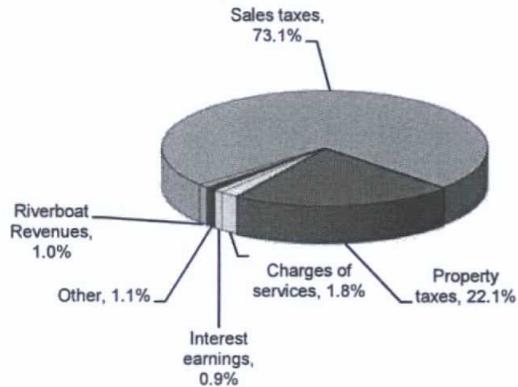
As reported in the Statement of Activities, the total cost of all of our governmental activities this year was \$423,632. Some of the cost was paid from charges to those who benefited from the programs (\$4,838) or by other governments and organizations who subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (\$51,024). We paid for the remaining "public benefit" portion of our governmental activities with \$262,708 in taxes, \$144,463 in state Minimum Foundation Program funds, and \$10,502 of our other revenues, like interest and general entitlements; all resulting in a \$49,903 increase in net position.

**Revenues**

**Percentage of Total Revenues**



**Percentage of Local Source Revenues**



**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

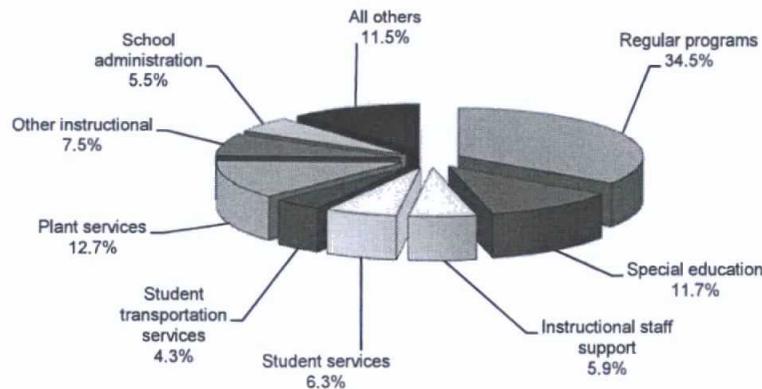
In the table below, we have presented the cost of each of the School Board's eight largest functions – regular programs, special education, other instructional, student services, instructional staff support, school administration, plant services, and student transportation services, as well as each program's net cost (total cost less revenues generated by the activities). As discussed above, *net* cost shows the financial burden that was placed on the School Board's taxpayers by each of these functions. Providing this information allows our citizens to consider the cost of each function in comparison to the benefits they believe are provided by that function.

Table 3  
 Cost of Services  
 For the Years Ended June 30,  
 Government Activities (in thousands)

	<u>Total Cost of Services</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Net Cost of Services</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017*</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017*</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
			<u>Change</u>			<u>Change</u>
			<u>2017-2018</u>			<u>2017-2018</u>
Regular programs	\$ 146,208	\$ 155,923	(6.2)	\$ 143,778	\$ 153,542	(6.4)
Special education	49,515	52,898	(6.4)	47,208	51,076	(7.6)
Other instructional	31,942	32,922	(3.0)	12,755	15,630	(18.4)
Student services	26,817	28,614	(6.3)	21,913	23,747	(7.7)
Instructional staff support	25,140	28,135	(10.6)	13,840	15,766	(12.2)
School administration	23,204	24,999	(7.2)	22,851	24,763	(7.7)
Plant services	54,057	54,805	(1.4)	53,960	54,600	(1.2)
Student transportation services	18,293	19,733	(7.3)	17,916	19,286	(7.1)
All Others	48,456	50,334	(3.7)	33,549	35,209	(4.7)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 423,632</b>	<b>\$ 448,363</b>	<b>(5.5)</b>	<b>\$ 367,770</b>	<b>\$ 393,619</b>	<b>(6.6)</b>

\* These costs for 2017 do not include the effects of GASB Statement No. 75, as that information was not readily available.

**Total Cost of Services by Function**  
*Percentage of Total Expenses (\$423,632)*



**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

**THE SCHOOL BOARD'S FUNDS**

As we noted earlier, the School Board uses funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes. Looking at funds helps you consider whether the School Board is being accountable for the resources taxpayers and others provide to it but may also give you more insight into the School Board's overall financial health.

As the School Board completed this year, our governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$190,820 which is an increase of \$45,601 from last year. The primary reason for the increase is due to the increase in sales tax collections due to more economic activity. A more in-depth analysis of the funds is set forth in the following paragraphs.

Our general fund is our principal operating fund. The fund balance in the general fund increased \$2,921 to \$95,073. This is the result of a substantial increase in sales tax revenue due to increased economic activity combined with a commensurate increase in certain payroll expenditures related to sales tax revenue, but otherwise controlled expenditure levels.

Our 2017 All Districts Capital Projects Fund accounts for funds for the purposes of constructing, renovating, or improving school facilities throughout the district. This is a new capital projects fund in 2018 with a fund balance of \$30,050, which is primarily the result of a transfer of \$30,000 from the General Fund during the fiscal year.

Our non-major governmental fund balances increased from the prior year in the amount of \$12,629. This change is due to following:

- An increase of \$11,466 in capital projects funds as a result of issuing \$18 million in General Obligation Public School Improvement Bonds for bonding district 31 for the purpose of acquiring and improving lands for building sites and playgrounds, purchasing, erecting, enlarging and improving school buildings and other school related facilities and necessary equipment and furnishing and paying the costs of issuance of the Series 2018 bonds, including the premium for the bond insurance policy

**General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

Over the course of the year, the School Board revises its budget as it attempts to deal with unexpected changes in revenues and expenditures. The third and final amendment to the budget was adopted at the School Board's June 12, 2018, board meeting.

Revision #1 included minor revenue changes. Expenditure changes included the following: \$25 increase for additional contract services for education collaboration, \$161 for additional contract deaf interpreters, \$35 increase for software and database backup services, \$25 for costs related to a robotics grant, and \$1,404 rollover of unspent encumbrances from the prior year.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

Revision #2 included revenue changes of the following: increase of \$1,870 for ad valorem collections, increase of \$37,457 for sales tax revenues from economic expansion, an increase of \$99 from donations for scoreboards & miscellaneous. Major expenditure increases included \$22,129 for salary adjustments, COMPASS stipends and sales tax supplements for employees, \$75 for school administrator training, \$50 for STEM grant supplies, \$801 in career development fund for capital upgrades and supplies, \$161 for contracted interpreters, \$684 for testing laptops, \$69 for school board install & band trailer, and \$25 for maintenance department uniform rental service.

Revision #3 included revenue changes of the following: \$10,000 increase in sales tax collections from economic activity and \$932 decrease for MFP mid-year adjustments. Major expenditure changes included the following: \$76 STEM program supplies, \$30,000 transfer to Capital Projects Fund for parish-wide projects and \$116 increase for increased charter school transfers.

General fund operations (revenue over expenditures and transfers) were better than expected for the year by \$12.62 million. Actual revenues exceeded projected by \$12.77 million including \$6.58 million in sales taxes and \$3.53 in other revenues. Actual expenditures were less than budgeted appropriations by \$1.30 million or 0.4%. Major positive variances included \$0.04 million in equipment & buildings, \$0.17 million in energy supplies, \$0.35 million in insurance, and \$1.21 million in other purchases of professional services. Major negative variances were \$1.42 million in repairs and maintenance services \$1.67 million in group insurance.

**CAPITAL ASSET AND LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

Capital Assets: At June 30, 2018, the School Board had \$246,076 invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings and improvements, future and equipment, transportation equipment, and construction in progress. This amount represents a net decrease (including additions, disposals and decreases from depreciation) of approximately \$1,058, or 0.4%, from last year.

Capital Assets at Year-end (in thousands)

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Land	\$ 9,208	\$ 9,208
Construction in progress	15,052	2,258
Buildings and improvements	212,320	227,212
Furniture and equipment	9,496	8,456
Totals	<u>\$ 246,076</u>	<u>\$ 247,134</u>

This year's additions to capital assets of \$16.6 million include the completion of classroom construction/installation projects funded from bond proceeds. Other asset additions included purchased software applications, computers, and recreational and athletic equipment. We present more information on capital assets in the notes to the financial statements Note 7.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

Long-Term Liabilities: The School Board has S&P bond ratings assigned to individual debt service districts which range from A+ to AA over the twelve districts. Following is a summary of long term liabilities for the past two years:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	2018	(Restated) 2017
General obligation bonds	\$ 161,902	\$ 160,180
Sales tax revenue bonds	2,670	3,525
Excess revenue bonds	18,851	21,034
Premium	9,294	7,414
Accrued Compensated Absences	12,962	12,858
Accrued Workers' Compensated Liability - Pre 1986	128	143
Accrued Workers' Compensated Liability - Post 1986	1,804	2,062
Employee Health/Life Liability	5,000	5,000
Other Claims and Judgments	873	783
Subtotal	<u>213,484</u>	<u>212,999</u>
Total OPEB Liability	564,819	648,294
Net Pension Liability	460,279	516,507
Total	<u>\$ 1,238,582</u>	<u>\$ 1,377,800</u>

New debt issued by the School Board consisted of \$3.84 million in general obligation refunding bonds and \$18.085 million in general obligation public school improvement bonds. Other changes to long-term debt consisted of principal payments on the outstanding bonds and net increases in accruals of compensated absences.

GASB No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, also significantly impacts the long-term liabilities of the School Board. The School Board's net pension liability at June 30, 2018 was \$460,279, a decrease of \$56,228 from June 30, 2017. This liability represents the District's proportionate allocated share of the net pension liability of the Teachers Retirement System, the Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System, and the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System. We present more detailed information in the notes to the financial statements at Note 16.

As mentioned in the Financial Highlights section, GASB No. 75 was implemented during 2018 and applied retroactively to 2017. This standard requires the School Board to recognize and report its total other post-employment benefit (OPEB) liability, measured according to actuarial methods and approaches prescribed within the standard along with certain disclosures. The School Board's total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was \$564,819, a decrease of \$83,475 from June 30, 2017 as restated. Note 14 provides more information regarding this impactful accounting standard. Note 1E provides more information regarding the implementation of this standard, including the restatement of the June 30, 2017 net position.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

**ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS**

The following are currently known Calcasieu Parish economic factors that impact school operations.

- Unemployment rates for Calcasieu Parish have been lower than average for the last several years. The 4.7% rate for the month ending October, 2018, for the Lake Charles area is slightly lower than the State rate of 5.0%, but far higher than the U.S. rate of 3.7%.
- The population of Calcasieu Parish according to the 2010 census was 192,768. The 2017 census estimates have Calcasieu at 202,445, an increase of 5.0%.
- The land area of Calcasieu Parish at 1,094 (1,071 land and 23 water) square miles continues to provide challenges for government service providers including education transportation services.

*At the time these financial statements were prepared and audited, the School Board was aware of the following circumstances that could significantly affect the School Board's financial health in the future:*

- The proposed 2018-2019 budget continues the use of a program-based strategy that requires that all expenditures be organized into functions and then programmatic components. This format closely aligns the budget with the coding required by the State of Louisiana in the Louisiana Accounting and Uniform Government Handbook. Staff members took each program within each major function area and completed very detailed justification sheets for each requested line item to incorporate a form of zero-based budgeting. The 2018-2019 budget adopted on July 11, 2018 was balanced within resources available.
- Health plan premiums were not increased for the 2018-2019 plan year. The number of plan participants also appears to be increasing from prior years.
- Both major education related state retirement systems have announced increases in employer rates for 2018-2019. The changes in these rates will have a negative impact on the School Board budget from \$200,000 to \$300,000.
- While low interest rates have provided great opportunities for the School Board to continue to lock in long term debt at very attractive rates, earnings rates on investments will be minimal with the state of the current financial markets. Also, federal regulatory changes related to general obligation debt refinancing will make future refinancing unlikely.
- The State of Louisiana, will be facing additional budget challenges in education for fiscal year 2019 which will affect all school systems including Calcasieu. Expanding competition for student dollars from charters and vouchers throughout the state continue to erode the school system revenue base. This erosion along with ever-rising benefit costs could make it difficult to maintain current levels of education services for the next several years. Robust economic activity in Southwest Louisiana has had a positive effect on sales tax revenue which helps to overcome this, however, this is causing a negative effect for the CPSB in the Louisiana MFP formula.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

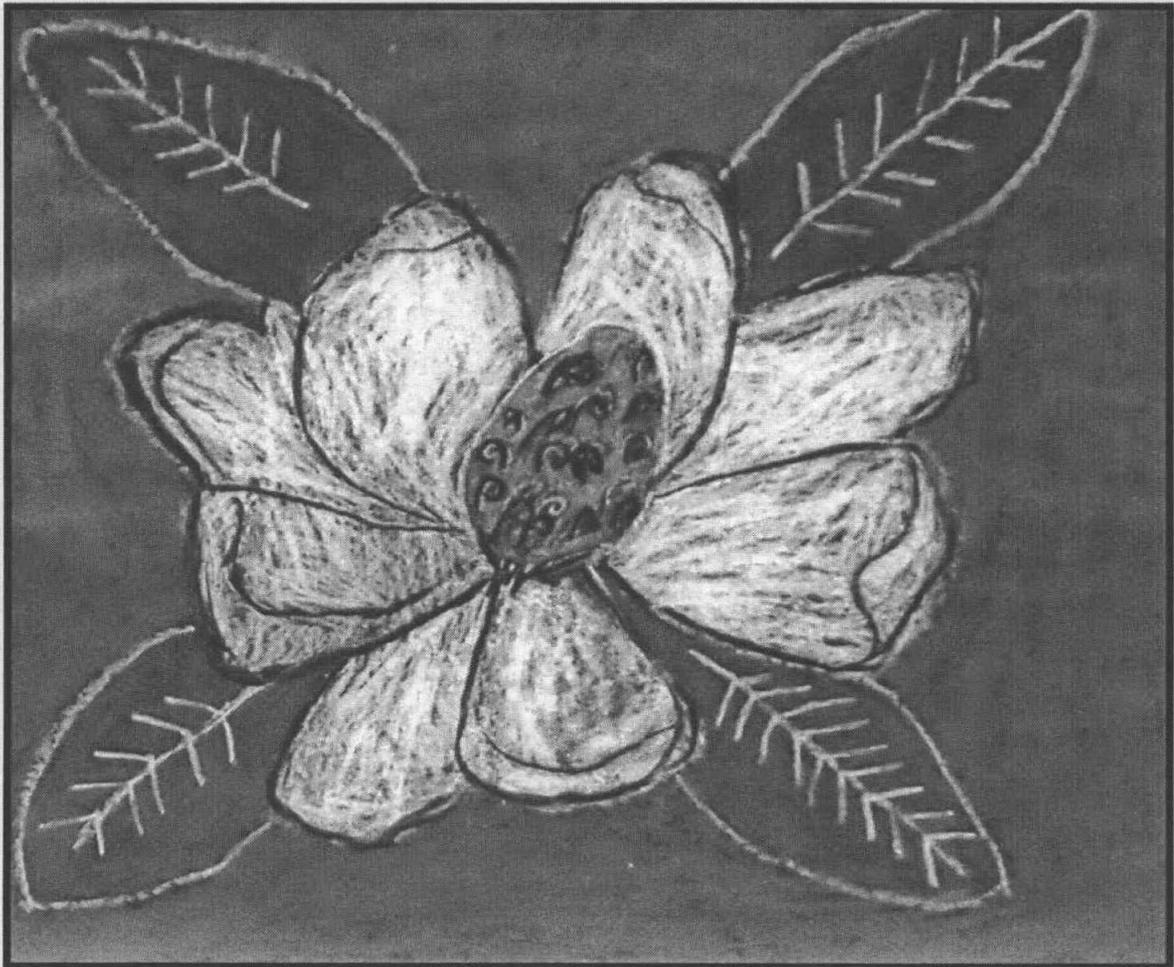
- For Southwest Louisiana, several petrochemical plants have announced multi-billion dollar expansion projects as well as new LNG plants over the next several years that will likely lead to increases in general population and student population. The School Board will continue to evaluate its short, intermediate and long range plans to work toward handling the continual changes.

**CONTACTING THE SCHOOL BOARD'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

Our financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, parents, students, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the School Board's finances and to show the School Board's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or wish to request additional financial information, contact Mr. Wilfred R. Bourne, Chief Financial Officer, at Calcasieu Parish School Board, 3310 Broad Street, Lake Charles, Louisiana, 70615 or by calling (337) 217-4000, regular office hours, Monday through Friday, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Central Standard Time.

# **Basic Financial Statements**

## **Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS)**



**Emma Stein, Grade 2, Westwood Elementary, Teacher-Melinda Harrell**

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

	Statement A
	<b><u>GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES</u></b>
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 176,093,669
Investments	63,456,209
Receivables	27,581,015
Inventories	2,189,002
Prepaid items	6,495
Capital Assets	
Land	9,208,972
Construction in progress	15,051,991
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>221,815,207</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>515,402,560</u>
<b><u>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</u></b>	
Deferred charges on refundings	5,628,969
Deferred pension contributions	56,598,490
Deferred amounts related to net pension liability	<u>38,473,972</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>100,701,431</u>
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>	
Accounts, salaries and other payables	47,973,240
Interest payable	2,041,571
Long-term liabilities	
Due within one year (bonds, compensated absences, and claims liabilities)	29,279,886
Due in more than one year	
Bonds, compensated absences, and claims liabilities	184,203,980
Net pension liability	460,279,379
Total other post-employment benefit liability	<u>564,818,645</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>1,288,596,701</u>
<b><u>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</u></b>	
Deferred amounts related to net pension liability	27,114,300
Deferred amounts related to total other post-employment benefit liability	<u>95,074,119</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>122,188,419</u>
<b><u>NET POSITION</u></b>	
Net investment in capital assets	83,104,339
Restricted for	
Expendable	
Debt service	17,009,401
Capital projects	13,353,225
Sales tax salary enhancements	48,295,820
School Food Service	5,863,791
Grant and donor	1,118,619
Nonexpendable	
Other	105,796
Unrestricted	<u>(963,532,120)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ (794,681,129)</u>

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>		<u>Statement B</u>
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position</u>
<b>Functions/Programs</b>				
Instruction:				
Regular programs	\$ 146,207,743	\$ -	\$ 2,429,245	\$ (143,778,498)
Special education	49,514,619	-	2,306,466	(47,208,153)
Vocational education	6,973,160	-	267,422	(6,705,738)
Other instructional programs	7,929,615	2,025,710	134,978	(5,768,927)
Special programs	17,038,558	608,199	16,150,944	(279,415)
Support Services:				
Student services	26,816,698	-	4,903,668	(21,913,030)
Instructional staff services	25,140,339	-	11,300,409	(13,839,930)
General administration services	5,438,120	1,216,406	8,537	(4,213,177)
School administration services	23,203,958	-	352,556	(22,851,402)
Business services	5,190,777	-	1,539,340	(3,651,437)
Plant services	54,056,896	-	97,289	(53,959,607)
Student transportation services	18,292,730	57,633	319,069	(17,916,028)
Central services	3,717,471	-	64,177	(3,653,294)
Food Service	13,698,612	930,215	11,149,766	(1,618,631)
Enterprise Operations	75,940	-	-	(75,940)
Community service programs	37,405	-	-	(37,405)
Facility and acquisition	809,668	-	-	(809,668)
Appropriations - Charter Schools and OJJ	13,226,340	-	-	(13,226,340)
Interest and fiscal charges	6,263,902	-	-	(6,263,902)
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	<b><u>423,632,551</u></b>	<b><u>4,838,163</u></b>	<b><u>51,023,866</u></b>	<b><u>(367,770,522)</u></b>
General revenues:				
Taxes:				
Property taxes levied for general purposes				38,841,594
Property taxes levied for debt service				22,018,011
Sales taxes levied for general purposes				119,170,250
Sales taxes levied for salaries				78,864,921
Sales taxes levied for capital purposes				3,812,971
Riverboat revenue taxes				3,438,916
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs:				
Minimum Foundation Program				144,463,522
Other grants and awards				3,438,395
Interest and investment earnings				2,523,816
Miscellaneous				<u>1,100,719</u>
Total general revenues				<u>417,673,115</u>
Change in net position				49,902,593
Net position - beginning (as restated)				<u>(844,583,722)</u>
Net position - ending				<u>\$ (794,681,129)</u>

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

# **Basic Financial Statements**

## **Fund Financial Statements (FFS)**



**Blayne Soileau, Grade 12, Sam Houston High, Teacher-Julie Groth**

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

Statement C

	General	2017 All Districts Capital Projects Fund	Non-major Governmental	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 65,345,452	\$ 30,091,214	\$ 61,402,714	\$ 156,839,380
Investments	49,522,974	-	6,235,204	55,758,178
Receivables	19,281,470	-	7,036,475	26,317,945
Interfund receivables	5,102,832	-	-	5,102,832
Inventories	1,399,160	-	789,842	2,189,002
Prepaid items	6,495	-	-	6,495
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>140,658,383</b>	<b>30,091,214</b>	<b>75,464,235</b>	<b>246,213,832</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>				
Liabilities:				
Accounts and other payables	2,780,859	40,927	4,658,794	7,480,580
Salaries and benefits payable	38,239,063	-	5,756	38,244,819
Interfund payables	4,565,335	-	5,102,832	9,668,167
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>45,585,257</b>	<b>40,927</b>	<b>9,767,382</b>	<b>55,393,566</b>
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable	1,405,655	-	889,842	2,295,497
Restricted	49,299,193	-	62,504,449	111,803,642
Committed	1,000,000	30,050,287	2,302,562	33,352,849
Assigned	1,535,963	-	-	1,535,963
Unassigned	41,832,315	-	-	41,832,315
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>95,073,126</b>	<b>30,050,287</b>	<b>65,696,853</b>	<b>190,820,266</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>\$ 140,658,383</b>	<b>\$ 30,091,214</b>	<b>\$ 75,464,235</b>	<b>\$ 246,213,832</b>

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET**  
**TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

		Statement D
<b>Total Fund Balances at June 30, 2018 - Governmental Funds</b>		\$ 190,820,266
Cost of capital assets at June 30, 2018	609,884,450	
Less: Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2018:	<u>(363,808,280)</u>	246,076,170
Consolidation of internal service funds		23,728,664
Elimination of interfund assets and liabilities		
Interfund receivables	(5,102,832)	
Interfund payables	<u>5,102,832</u>	-
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources are not available to pay current period expenditures and, therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Deferred outflows on charges on bond refundings	5,628,969	
Deferred outflow of resources - deferred pension contributions	56,598,490	
Deferred outflow of resources - related to net pension liability	<u>38,473,972</u>	100,701,431
Deferred inflow of resources - related to net pension liability	(27,114,300)	
Deferred inflow of resources - total other post-employment benefit liability	<u>(95,074,119)</u>	(122,188,419)
Long-term liabilities applicable to the School Board's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities - both current and long-term, are reported in the Statement of Net Position.		
Balance at June 30, 2018 are:		
Interest payable		(2,041,571)
Long-term liabilities		
General obligation bonds	(161,902,000)	
Sales tax revenue bonds	(2,670,000)	
Excess revenue bonds	(18,850,657)	
Bond premium	(9,293,561)	
Net pension liability (GASB 68)	(460,279,379)	
Total other post-employment benefits liability (GASB 75)	(564,818,645)	
Other claims and judgments payable	(873,840)	
Compensated absences payable	(12,962,086)	
Workers compensation payable	<u>(127,502)</u>	(1,231,777,670)
<b>Net position of governmental activities</b>		<u><u>\$ (794,681,129)</u></u>

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Statement E

	General	2017 All Districts Capital Projets Fund	Non-major Governmental	Total
<b><u>REVENUES</u></b>				
Local sources:				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 38,605,474	\$ -	\$ 22,254,131	\$ 60,859,605
Sales and use taxes	198,035,171	-	3,812,971	201,848,142
Earnings on investments	1,261,979	134,831	819,593	2,216,403
Food Services	-	-	930,215	930,215
Other	6,662,376	-	3,646,089	10,308,465
State sources:				
Equalization-Minimum Foundation	144,080,674	-	382,848	144,463,522
Other	4,427,415	-	-	4,427,415
Federal sources	513,603	-	47,551,069	48,064,672
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>393,586,692</b>	<b>134,831</b>	<b>79,396,916</b>	<b>473,118,439</b>
<b><u>EXPENDITURES</u></b>				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular programs	146,298,953	-	2,520,032	148,818,985
Special education	48,228,476	-	2,306,466	50,534,942
Vocational education	6,851,066	-	267,422	7,118,488
Other Instructional programs	7,916,161	-	-	7,916,161
Special programs	3,767,203	-	13,887,174	17,654,377
Support: services:				
Student services	22,568,126	-	4,871,904	27,440,030
Instructional staff support	15,282,464	-	10,412,000	25,694,464
General administration	4,790,169	-	572,685	5,362,854
School administration	23,258,352	-	352,556	23,610,908
Business services	4,936,818	1,782	304,834	5,243,434
Plant services	37,525,332	42,393	141,803	37,709,528
Student transportation services	18,762,561	-	316,450	19,079,011
Central services	3,782,025	-	64,177	3,846,202
Food services	628,149	-	13,381,708	14,009,857
Enterprise operations	75,474	-	-	75,474
Community service programs	37,405	-	-	37,405
Appropriations - Charter Schools and OJJ	13,226,340	-	-	13,226,340
Capital Outlay:				
Facilities acquisition and construction	2,199,480	40,369	12,855,148	15,094,997
Debt service:				
Principal	675,299	-	18,741,171	19,416,470
Interest and fiscal charges	10,297	-	5,730,925	5,741,222
Bond issuance costs	-	-	457,076	457,076
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>360,820,150</b>	<b>84,544</b>	<b>87,183,531</b>	<b>448,088,225</b>
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 32,766,542</b>	<b>\$ 50,287</b>	<b>\$ (7,786,615)</b>	<b>\$ 25,030,214</b>

(continued)

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Statement E

	General	2017 All Districts Capital Projets Fund	Non-major Governmental	Total
<b><u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u></b>				
Transfers in	\$ 1,475,862	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 2,984,489	\$ 34,460,351
Transfers out	(31,430,723)	-	(3,029,628)	(34,460,351)
Long-term debt issued	-	-	18,085,000	18,085,000
Refunding bonds issued	-	-	3,840,000	3,840,000
Premiums from long-term debt	-	-	2,614,281	2,614,281
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	-	(4,077,603)	(4,077,603)
Sale of capital assets	39,985	-	-	39,985
Insurance recoveries	69,307	-	-	69,307
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(29,845,569)	30,000,000	20,416,539	20,570,970
<b><u>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</u></b>	2,920,973	30,050,287	12,629,924	45,601,184
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	92,152,153	-	53,066,929	145,219,082
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 95,073,126	\$ 30,050,287	\$ 65,696,853	\$ 190,820,266 (concluded)

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN**  
**FUND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

	<b>Statement F</b>
Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 45,601,184
Capital Assets:	
Capital outlay and other expenditures capitalized	\$ 17,225,291
Depreciation expense for year ended June 30, 2018	<u>(18,121,170)</u> (895,879)
Loss on disposition of capital assets	(162,369)
Change in net position of internal service funds	9,753,989
Net change in deferred loss on refundings	(679,056)
Long Term Liabilities:	
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	(18,085,000)
Proceeds from issuance of refunding bonds	(3,840,000)
Premium received from debt issuance	(2,614,281)
Change in accrued interest payable	(53,864)
Principal paid on general obligation bonds	16,378,000
Principal paid on sales tax revenue bonds	855,000
Amounts paid to refunding bond escrow agent	4,077,603
Principal paid on excess revenue bonds	2,183,470
Amortization of premium on issuance of debt	667,316
Change in compensated absences payable	(104,496)
Change in pre 1986 workers compensation claims payable	15,028
Change in other estimated claims and judgments payable	(90,696)
Change in total OPEB liability and associated deferrals	(11,598,767)
Change in net pension liability and associated deferrals	<u>8,495,411</u> <u>(3,715,276)</u>
Change in Net Position - Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 49,902,593</u>

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL SYSTEM**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS**

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**

**JUNE 30, 2018**

**Statement G**

	<b>GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS</b>
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>	
Current:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,254,289
Investments	7,698,031
Receivables	1,263,070
Interfund receivables	<u>4,565,335</u>
 TOTAL ASSETS	 <u>32,780,725</u>
 <b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts, salaries and other payables	2,247,841
Claims payable	<u>6,804,220</u>
Total current liabilities	9,052,061
 TOTAL LIABILITIES	 <u>9,052,061</u>
 NET POSITION (unrestricted)	 <u>\$ 23,728,664</u>

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

	<b>Statement H</b>
	<b>GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS</b>
<b><u>OPERATING REVENUES</u></b>	
Premiums	\$ 65,269,153
Other revenues	<u>497,427</u>
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	<u>65,766,580</u>
<b><u>OPERATING EXPENSES</u></b>	
Administrative expenses	752,067
Premium payments	7,870,629
Benefit payments\claims expense	<u>47,697,308</u>
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	<u>56,320,004</u>
NET OPERATING INCOME	9,446,576
<b><u>NON-OPERATING REVENUES</u></b>	
Interest income	<u>307,413</u>
Change in net position	<u>9,753,989</u>
NET POSITION, BEGINNING	<u>13,974,675</u>
NET POSITION, ENDING	<u>\$ 23,728,664</u>

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

	<b>Statement I</b>
	<b>GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS</b>
<b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u></b>	
Receipts from interfund charges for premiums	\$ 61,627,428
Other receipts	1,981,362
Payments for benefits	(49,560,409)
Payments for excess insurance	(6,288,766)
Payments to employees for salaries and related benefits	(620,145)
Payments to suppliers and service providers	(654,330)
	<u>6,485,140</u>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>6,485,140</u>
 <b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</u></b>	
Interest income	<u>279,778</u>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>279,778</u>
NET CHANGE IN CASH	6,764,918
Cash at beginning of year	<u>12,489,371</u>
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 19,254,289</u>
 <b><u>Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities</u></b>	
Operating income	\$ 9,446,576
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
(Increase) decrease in receivables	355,798
(Increase) decrease in interfund receivables	(3,641,725)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	436,946
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	145,263
Increase (decrease) in claims payable	(257,718)
	<u>(257,718)</u>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ 6,485,140</u>
 <b><u>Non cash investing activity</u></b>	
Change in fair value of investment	<u>\$ (27,635)</u>

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**FIDUCIARY FUNDS**

**STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

**JUNE 30, 2018**

	<b>Statement J</b>
	Agency Funds
	<hr/>
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,052,825
Receivables	18,719,395
	<hr/>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 29,772,220
	<hr/> <hr/>
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>	
Due to student groups	\$ 8,967,736
Accounts payable on behalf of employees	612,769
Due to other governments	19,642,885
Protested taxes payable	548,830
	<hr/>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 29,772,220
	<hr/> <hr/>

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

**1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The accounting policies of the Calcasieu Parish School Board (the Board) conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

**A. Reporting Entity**

The Board is a legislative body authorized to govern the public education system for Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. The Board, whose legal authority is vested in its political charter as a corporation (enacted in 1841), consists of fifteen members elected from legally established districts. Board members are elected by the public and have decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the ability to significantly influence operations and primary accountability for fiscal matters.

The Board's financial statements include all accounts of the Board's operations. The basic criterion for determining whether a governmental department, agency, institution, commission, public authority, or other governmental organization should be included in a primary governmental unit's reporting entity for financial statements as a component unit is financial accountability. Financial accountability includes the ability of the primary government to impose its will on the organization or if there is a financial benefit/burden relationship. In addition, an organization that is fiscally dependent on the primary government should be included in its reporting entity. Based on these criteria, the Board has no component units.

The school system is composed of a central office, 59 schools, and 3 educational support facilities. Student enrollment as of October 1, 2017 was 32,932 regular and special education students. The Board employs approximately 4,950 persons, providing instructional and ancillary support such as general administration, repair and maintenance, bus transportation, etc. The regular school term normally begins in August and runs until May.

**B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation**

**Government-wide Financial Statements (GWFS)**

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities displays information about the reporting government as a whole. Fiduciary funds are not included in the GWFS. Fiduciary funds are reported only in the Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities at the fund financial statement level. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities were prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting; the Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities is also prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows resulting from non-exchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 33 *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions*.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

1. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

B. **Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation** (continued)

**Government-wide Financial Statements (GWFS)** (continued)

**Internal Activities** - The workers' compensation and employee's health/life internal service funds provide services to the governmental funds. Accordingly, the internal service funds activities were rolled up into the governmental activities. The internal activities have been eliminated in order to avoid the "grossing-up" effect.

**Program revenues** - Program revenues include 1) charges for services provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Program revenues reduce the cost of the function to be financed from the School Board's general revenues. Charges for services are primarily derived from cafeteria sales and miscellaneous student fees. Operating grants and contributions consist of the many educational grants received from the federal and state government.

**Allocation of indirect expenses** - The School Board reports all direct expenses by function in the Statement of Activities. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a function. Depreciation expense specifically identified by function is included in the direct expense of each function. Interest on long-term debt is considered an indirect expense and is reported separately in the Statement of Activities. Other indirect expenses are not allocated.

**Fund Financial Statements (FFS)**

The accounts of the Board are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures (or expenses) as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary fund types and fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions of the Board are financed. The acquisition and use of the Board's expendable financial resources and the related liabilities (except those accounted for in proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of changes in financial position, rather than upon net income determination.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

1. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

B. **Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation** (continued)

**Fund Financial Statements (FFS)** (continued)

The Board reports the following major governmental funds:

The *general fund* is the primary operating fund of the Board and receives most of the revenues derived by the Board from local sources (principally property and sales taxes) and state sources (principally equalization funding). General Fund expenditures represent the costs of general school system operations and include functional categories of instructional and support services. The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources and expenditures except those accounted for in another fund.

The *2017 All Districts Capital Projects Fund* accounts for funds transferred from the general fund for the purposes of constructing, renovating, or improving school facilities throughout the district.

Additionally, the Board reports the following governmental fund types:

The *special revenue funds* are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. These funds account for the revenues and expenditures related to Federal grant and entitlement programs for various educational objectives.

The *debt service fund* is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted to expenditures for principal and interest. The debt service fund is divided into thirteen funds, one for each of the twelve bonding (taxing) districts and one for the QZAB/QSCB bonds. Each bonding district has the authority to raise its own debt (ad valorem taxes are levied separately) and the responsibility to meet the obligations of debt.

The *capital projects fund* accounts for and reports financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets. The capital projects fund is divided into twelve funds based on the funding revenue source. Each fund may include a number of capital projects.

The *permanent fund* accounts for financial resources permanently restricted in August of 2008 by the Board and the expendable earnings which are to provide funding for scholarships for college education students. The initial fund was provided by a transfer from the general fund. The Scholarship would provide \$1,500 per semester for eight semesters. Recipients would be required to teach in the parish for three years after graduation.

Proprietary Funds are used to account for the Board's ongoing activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector. The measurement focus is upon determination of net income and the net economic condition. The following is the Board's proprietary fund type:

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

1. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

B. **Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation** (continued)

**Fund Financial Statements (FFS)** (continued)

*Internal Service - Insurance Funds* - (Employees Health/Life and Workers' Compensation) - These funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for and payment of benefits by the Board's programs. The Board is self-insured for group health insurance and worker's compensation. The Board carries stop loss coverage that limits the Board's maximum liability under the health insurance program. The other funds are charged premiums by the insurance funds. The accrued liabilities for estimated claims represent an estimate of eventual losses on claims arising prior to year-end including claims incurred and not yet reported.

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the Board in a trustee or agency capacity.

Agency Funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not present results of operations or have a measurement focus. Agency funds are accounted for using accrual basis of accounting and are used to account for assets that the government holds for others in an agency capacity. The agency funds are as follows:

*Student Activities Fund* - The Student Activities Fund is used to account for those monies collected by pupils and school personnel for school and school related purposes. Each school maintains accounts for its individual student body organizations. These accounts are under the supervision of the school principals, who are responsible for collecting, controlling, disbursing, and accounting for all student activity funds, in accordance with the School Activity Funds Principles and Procedures manual.

*Employee Benefit Fund* - This fund is used to account for benefit withholdings and claims paid at the employees' discretion.

*Sales Tax Collection Fund* - The School Board is responsible for administering the collections of sales tax in Calcasieu Parish. This fund is used to account for sales tax collections and distributions to the various taxing districts.

*Sales Taxes Paid Under Protest* - This fund is used to account for monies deposited per Louisiana law as a result of disputed sales tax assessments. These deposits remain legally segregated until settled.

**Measurement focus and basis of accounting**

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases and decreases in net current assets. All proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this focus, all assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases and decreases in net position.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

1. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

B. **Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation** (continued)

**Measurement focus and basis of accounting** (continued)

The *Governmental Fund* financial statements are maintained on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they become both "measurable and available". "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The government considers all revenues available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for interest and principal payments on long-term compensated absences and other long-term liabilities which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

With this measurement focus, only current assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows of resources are generally included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases and decreases in net current assets. The governmental funds use the following practices in recording revenues and expenditures:

**Revenues**

*Ad valorem taxes*, as imposed non-exchange transactions, are recognized when the Board has a legal claim. *Sales taxes*, as derived tax revenue, are recorded when the underlying sales occur.

*Entitlements and shared revenues* (which include state equalization and state revenue sharing) are recorded as unrestricted grants-in-aid at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met.

*Other receipts* become measurable and available when cash is received by the School Board and are recognized as revenue at that time.

**Expenditures/Expenses**

Salaries are recorded as earned. Unpaid salaries for nine-month employees who are paid over twelve months are accrued at June 30<sup>th</sup>. Substantially all other expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability has been incurred.

*Other Financing Sources (Uses)* - Transfers between funds that are not expected to be repaid, capital lease transactions, sale of fixed assets, debt extinguishments, long-term debt proceeds, et cetera, are accounted for as other financing sources (uses). These other financing sources (uses) are recognized at the time the underlying events occur.

The *Proprietary Fund* financial statements are accounted for on the flow of economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time the liabilities are incurred. With this measurement focus, all assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

1. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

B. **Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation** (continued)

Measurement focus and basis of accounting (continued)

Expenditures/Expenses (continued)

*Operating Revenues and Expenses* - Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with the fund's principal ongoing operations and include premium revenue from other funds and claims or other insurance expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

C. **Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows and Equity**

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes amount in demand deposits, interest bearing demand deposits, and money market accounts. Cash equivalents include amounts in time deposits and those investments with original maturities of 90 days or less. Under state law, the School Board may deposit funds in demand deposits, interest-bearing demand deposits, or time deposits with state banks organized under Louisiana law and national banks having their principal offices in Louisiana.

Deposits and Investments

Cash balances of all funds are combined and invested. Interest earned on these investments is distributed to the individual funds on the basis of invested balances of the participating funds during the year. All highly liquid debt instruments with an original maturity of three months or less from date of purchase are considered cash equivalents. Amortization of premiums and discounts are recognized as incomes using the level yield method.

The Board has reported their investments, with a remaining maturity at time of purchase of one year or less, at amortized cost. Investments with maturity at time of purchase of greater than one year are presented at fair value at June 30, 2018. Fair value was determined by obtaining "quoted" year-end market prices.

The School Board participates in the Louisiana Asset Management Pool, Inc. (LAMP). The investments in LAMP are stated at fair value. The fair value is determined on a weekly basis by LAMP and the value of the position in the external investment pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

1. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

C. **Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows and Equity** (continued)

**Due from Other Governments**

Amounts due from other governments consist of receivables for reimbursement of expenditures under various state and federal programs and grants. All amounts are expected to be collected within the next twelve months.

**Inventories and Prepaid Items**

Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in, first-out method of accounting. Inventories in the General Fund consist of expendable supplies and maintenance materials held for consumption.

Inventories are recorded as expenses when consumed rather than when purchased. Inventories of the Food Service Special Revenue Fund consist of purchased and donated commodities, lunchroom materials, and supplies. Such inventories are valued at cost with the exception of donated commodities that are valued at fair market value at the time of donation. Expenditures/expenses are recorded as the inventories are consumed.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

**Interfund Receivables and Interfund Payables**

Outstanding balances at year-end from the lending of resources to another fund are classified as interfund receivables and the outstanding balances at year-end from the borrowing of resources from another fund are classified as interfund payables. The interfund activities between governmental funds have been eliminated in the Governmental Activities' Statement of Net Position.

**Capital Assets**

Capital Assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost and depreciated over their estimated useful life (excluding salvage value) which is based on past experience. Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. The capitalization threshold is \$5,000 except for intangibles which has a capitalization threshold of \$100,000. Donated capital assets, donated works of art and similar items, and capital assets received in a service concession arrangement are recorded at acquisition value rather than fair value. Straight-line depreciation is used based on the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	20-45 years
Improvements	10-25 years
Furniture and equipment	5-15 years
Vehicles	5-8 years
Intangibles – software	5 years

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

1. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

C. **Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows and Equity** (continued)

**Compensated Absences**

- a. *Vacation (Annual Leave)* - The majority of the Board's employees, teachers (9 month employees), earn no vacation. Eligible employees annually earn two to four weeks of annual leave based on length of service. Unused annual leave on an employee's eligibility anniversary date may be accumulated to a maximum of thirty (30) total days. Upon termination or retirement, an employee is entitled to receive payment for any unused earned annual leave at their current rate of pay.
- b. *Sick Leave* - Nine-month employees earn ten sick leave days two of which can be used for personal business. Other employees earn twelve sick leave days yearly. These days may be accumulated from one year to the next. On retirement, an employee receives payment for a maximum of 25 accumulated days and the balance is credited towards retirement per Louisiana Revised Statute 17:425.
- c. *Sabbatical Leave* - Any employee with a teaching certificate is entitled to one semester of sabbatical leave after three years of service or two semesters after six years of service. No more than two semesters of sabbatical leave may be accumulated. Leave may be taken for medical purposes or professional and cultural improvement.

The compensated absences liability includes a provision for salary related payments in accordance with the provisions of GASB Code Sec. C60.108. Accrued compensated absences and related benefits recorded in the government-wide financial statements amounted to \$12,962,086 at June 30, 2018.

**Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources**

In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The School Board has three types of items that qualify for reporting in this category. It has deferred charges on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its requisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The \$5,628,969 balance of deferred outflows of resources related to bond refunding will be recognized as interest expense over the remaining life of the bonds. The School Board also has deferred outflows of resources related to pension contributions of \$56,598,490 and deferred outflows of resources related to the net pension liability of \$38,473,972. See Note 16 for additional information on deferred outflows of resources related to defined benefit pension plans.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

1. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

C. **Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows and Equity** (continued)

**Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources** (continued)

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. The School Board has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. It has deferred inflows of resources related to the net pension liability in the amount of \$27,114,300. See Note 16 for additional information on deferred inflows of resources related to defined benefit pension plans. The School Board also has deferred inflows of resources related to total other post-employment benefit liability in the amount of \$95,074,119. See Note 14 for additional information on deferred inflows of resources related to the total post-employment benefit liability.

**Equity Classifications**

**Government-wide Financial Statements:**

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- a. Net investment in capital assets - Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced generally by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, deferred charged on refundings, or other borrowings less any unspent debt proceeds that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b. Restricted net position - Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use whether by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislations. Net position restricted by enabling legislation are identified in the Statement of Net Position.
- c. Unrestricted net position - The amount of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Board's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as needed.

**Fund Financial Statements:**

Accounting standards require the fund balance amounts to be reported within the fund balance categories as follows:

- a. **Non-spendable**: Fund balance that is not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. This category includes items that are not easily converted to cash such as inventories and prepaid items.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

1. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

C. **Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows and Equity** (continued)

Equity Classifications (continued)

Fund Financial Statements: (continued)

- b. Restricted: Fund balance that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.
- c. Committed: Fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes determined by the School Board's highest level of decision making authority. The Board is the highest level of decision making authority for the School Board that can, by adoption of a resolution prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit the funds.
- d. Assigned: Fund balance that is constrained by the School Board's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The School Board's policy does not address assignment of fund balance.
- e. Unassigned: Fund balance that is the residual classification for the general fund. A negative unassigned fund balance may be reported if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceeded the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes.
- f. Minimum fund balance: The School Board has a policy to maintain a minimum fund balance in the general fund of equal to the greater of nine percent of the following current year's budget revenue or \$30 million.

Restricted amounts are considered to have been spent first when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available. The School Board reduces committed amounts, followed by assigned amounts and then unassigned amounts when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

D. **Revenues, Expenditures, and Expenses**

Sales and Ad Valorem Taxes

Ad valorem taxes consist of those dedicated and pledged to various general obligation bonds of taxing districts within School System and three separate taxes for system-wide operations. The constitutional tax, levied at 5.13 mills has no expiration. Two 10-year renewable taxes levied at 8.76 mills and 3.34 mills were renewed in 2012 and 2014, respectively. All property taxes are collected by the Calcasieu Parish Sheriff and remitted to the Board on a monthly basis. Assessed values are established by the Parish Assessor's Office each year based generally on 10% of the assumed market value of residential property and commercial land, on 15% of assumed market value of commercial buildings and personal property, and 25% of public utilities. The tax rolls must be submitted to the State Tax Commission for approval.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

1. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

D. **Revenues, Expenditures, and Expenses** (continued)

**Sales and Ad Valorem Taxes** (continued)

Ad valorem taxes were levied by School Board on July 11, 2017. Taxes are due and payable by December 31<sup>st</sup>, the date on which an enforceable lien attaches on the property. As of January 1<sup>st</sup>, taxes become delinquent and interest and penalty accrue. Historically, virtually all ad valorem taxes receivable were collected since they are secured by property.

The School Board levies a total of 2.5 cents of parish-wide sales and use taxes originally from several different referendums. These taxes support various aspects operations of the School Board and are accounted for within the general fund. Included in the 2.5 cents are two half-cent taxes restricted for salary and benefits for teachers and other employees.

The School Board also accounts for another one and one-half cent sales tax dedicated for improvements in Sales Tax District Number 3 (Bonding District 27). Revenue is recorded in the Moss-Bluff non-major capital projects fund.

**Expenditures/Expenses**

In the government-wide financial statements, expenses are classified by function.

In the fund financial statements, expenditures are also classified by function, but are classified by character as well:

Governmental Funds - By Character:	Current (further classified by function)
	Capital Outlay
	Debt Service

Proprietary Fund - By Operating and Non-operating

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report expenditures of current financial resources. Proprietary funds report expenses relating to use of economic resources.

**Interfund Transfers**

Permanent transfers of resources between funds of the reporting entity are classified as interfund transfers. For the purposes of the Statement of Activities, all interfund transfers between individual governmental funds have been eliminated.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

1. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

D. **Pension Plans**

The Calcasieu Parish School Board is a participating employer in three defined benefit pension plans (plans) as described in Note 16. For purposes of measuring the Net Pension Liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of each of the plans, and additions to/deductions from each plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by each of the plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments have been reported at fair value within each plan.

E. **Restatement of Net Position**

The School Board adopted Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 75 - *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* for the year ended June 30, 2018. The net effect to the School Board's Statement of Net Position for the prior year that resulted from the adoption of GASB 75 is as follows:

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>
Total Net Position, June 30, 2017 as previously reported	\$ (551,696,145)
Reverse post-employment benefit obligation June 30, 2017	355,406,420
Record total post-employment benefit liability June 30, 2017	<u>(648,293,997)</u>
Net effect	<u>(292,887,577)</u>
Total Net Position, June 30, 2017, Restated	<u><u>\$ (844,583,722)</u></u>

2. **STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

A. **Budgets and Budgetary Accounting**

Title 17, Section 88 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes, as amended by Act 183 of 1981, requires that the Board adopt not later than September 15, a budget for the general fund and all special revenue funds of expected revenues and probable expenditures for the year, and that copies of the budget be submitted to the State Superintendent of Public Education for review and approval. A public hearing is advertised and conducted to obtain public input before the budget is adopted or revised. Legally, the Board must adopt a balanced budget; that is, total budgeted revenues and other financing sources including fund balance must equal or exceed total budgeted expenditures and other financing uses. State statutes require the Board to amend its budgets when revenues plus projected revenues within a fund are expected to be less than budgeted revenues by five percent or more and/or expenditures within a fund are expected to exceed budgeted expenditures by five percent or more. The effect of budget amendments during the year for the general fund was to increase resources (revenues, financing, and other sources) by \$54.1 million and increase appropriations (expenditures and other sources) by \$61.5 million.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

2. **STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY** (continued)

A. **Budgets and Budgetary Accounting** (continued)

Annual budgets are adopted under the modified accrual basis of accounting, a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for the general fund and special revenue funds. The legal level of budgetary control (that is, the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is the function level within each fund.

Appropriations in all budgeted funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year even if they have related encumbrances. Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed (executory) contracts for goods or services (i.e., purchase orders, contract, and commitments). Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning, and control. While all appropriations and encumbrances lapse at year end, valid outstanding encumbrances (those for which performance under the executory contract is expected in the next year) are re-appropriated and become part of the subsequent year' budget pursuant to state regulations.

3. **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

A. **Cash Deposits with Financial Institutions**

Custodial Credit Risk-Deposits: At year-end, the School Board's carrying amount of deposits was \$187,146,494. These deposits are reported as follows: Statement A-cash and cash equivalents, \$176,093,669; and Statement J-cash and cash equivalents, \$11,052,825. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. To mitigate this risk, state law requires deposits to be secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent financial institution. As of June 30, 2018, the School Board had a bank balance of \$189,061,881, of which \$2,246,032 was covered by federal depository insurance. The remaining balance was protected against custodial credit risk by collateral held by the pledging bank's trust department or agent in the School Board's name.

The School Board's policy addresses custodial risk by requiring funds on deposit to be collateralized by pledged "approved securities" as specified by State statute to adequately protect the funds of the School Board.

Securities that may be pledged as collateral consist of obligations of the U.S. Government and its agencies, obligations of the State of Louisiana and its municipalities and school districts. The School Board also has two irrevocable standby letters of credit in the amounts of \$1.9 million and \$68 million, respectively.

B. **Investments**

State statutes authorize the Board to invest in Louisiana Asset Management Pool (LAMP), U.S. Treasury notes and bonds, U.S. agency securities and other governmental debt obligations with limited exceptions as noted in LA-R.S. 33.2955. Investments in time certificates of deposit can be placed with state banks, national banks or federal credit unions as permitted in state statute.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

3. **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (continued)

B. **Investments** (continued)

As of June 30, 2018, the School Board had its assets in money market instruments, certificates of deposits, U.S. Treasury notes, U.S. agency securities and municipal bonds held in custody by financial institutions. The below schedule identifies the investments by type:

Type of Debt Investment	Fair Value	Maturing in Less Than 1 Year	Maturing in 1 to 5 Years	Maturing in 6 to 10 Years	Credit Rating (Moody's)
<b>Investments at fair value</b>					
U.S. treasury notes	\$ 11,422,736	\$ 2,319,757	\$ 9,102,979	\$ -	Not required
U.S. agency securities	51,303,873	18,930,378	32,373,495	-	Aaa
Municipal bonds	81,860	50,460	31,400	-	A2
Subtotal	62,808,469	21,300,595	41,507,874	-	
<b>Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)</b>					
External investment pool	397,740	397,740	-	-	
Total investments measured at fair value	63,206,209	21,698,335	41,507,874	-	
<b>Investments reported at cost</b>					
Certificates of deposit	250,000	250,000	-	-	
Total investments	\$ 63,456,209	\$ 21,948,335	\$ 41,507,874	\$ -	

The School Board categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The School Board has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2018:

*Level 2 inputs* – U.S. Treasury securities, government agency securities, and municipal securities totaling \$62,808,469 are valued using a market based approach comprised of a combination of directly observable quoted prices and a matrix pricing technique that relies on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities.

**Interest Rate Risk:** The School Board's policy on investments states that safety of principal is the foremost objective, followed by liquidity and yield. Each investment transaction shall seek to first insure that capital losses are avoided no matter the sources. The par-weighted maturity of the portfolio shall be no longer than thirty-six months and the maximum maturity of any security in the portfolio shall be no longer than five years. At June 30, 2018, the weighted average for investments was 1.3 years which is less than the thirty-six month allowed by their investment policy.

**Credit Rate Risk:** The School Board has investments in an external investment pool (\$397,740) that is rated AAAM by Standard & Poor's. Its policy states that investment decisions should not incur unreasonable risks in order to obtain current investment income and requires the overall quality rating to be no lower than AAA as measured by Standard & Poor's or the equivalent rating (Aaa) by Moody's Investor Service.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

3. **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (continued)

B. **Investments** (continued)

**Concentration of Credit Risk:** The School Board's investment portfolio had concentration of credit risk on June 30, 2018 due to the holdings of securities issued by the following U.S. Agencies that are both permitted by Statute and by the School Board Investment Policy. The School Board's investment portfolio consisted of 14% of securities issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, 23% of securities issued by Federal Home Loan Bank, 24% of securities issued by the Federal Farm Credit Bank, and 18% of notes issued by the U.S. Treasury, and 19% of securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association. The School Board's policy does not address concentration risk.

**Custodial Credit Risk-Investments:** For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counter party, the School Board will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The School Board's policy addresses custodial credit risk for investments by requiring that they must be held by national banks, state-chartered banks or a national or state trust company in the name of the School Board. In addition, a list will be maintained of approved security broker/dealers. Those broker/dealers must have a minimum capital requirement of \$10 million and have been in business for at least five years. These may include primary dealers or regional dealers that qualify under the Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15C3-1a.

The \$397,740 in money market investments is invested in LAMP. LAMP is administered by LAMP, Inc., a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana. Only local government entities having contracted to participate in LAMP have an investment interest in its pool of assets. The primary objective of LAMP is to provide a safe environment for the placement of public funds in short term, high quality investments. The LAMP portfolio includes only securities and other obligations in which local governments in Louisiana are authorized to invest in accordance with LA-R.S. 33.2955.

LAMP is a governmental investment pool that reports at fair value. The following facts are relevant for investment pools:

- **Credit risk:** LAMP is rated AAAM by Standard & Poor's.
- **Custodial credit risk:** LAMP participants' investments in the pool are evidenced by shares of the pool. Investments in pools should be disclosed, but not categorized because they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book-entry form. The public entity's investment is with the pool, not the securities that make up the pool; therefore, no disclosure is required.
- **Concentration of credit risk:** Pooled investments are excluded from the 5 percent disclosure requirement.
- **Interest rate risk:** LAMP is designed to be highly liquid to give its participants immediate access to their account balances. LAMP prepares its own interest rate disclosure using the weighted average maturity (WAM) method. The WAM of LAMP assets is restricted to not more than 90 days and consists of no securities with a maturity in excess of 397 days or 762 days for U.S. Government floating/variable rate investments. The WAM for LAMP's total investments is 47 days as of June 30, 2018.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

3. **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (continued)

B. **Investments** (continued)

- **Foreign currency risk:** Not applicable.

The investments in LAMP are stated at fair value. The fair value is determined on a weekly basis by LAMP and the value of the position in the external investment pool is the same as the net asset value of the pool shares.

LAMP, Inc. is subject to the regulatory oversight of the state treasurer and board of directors. LAMP is not registered with the SEC as an investment company.

An annual audit of LAMP is conducted by an independent certified public accountant. The Legislative Auditor of the State of Louisiana has full access to the records of LAMP.

LAMP issues financial reports which can be obtained by writing: LAMP, Inc., 228 St. Charles Avenue, Suite 1123, New Orleans, LA 70130.

4. **FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION DETAILS (FFS LEVEL ONLY)**

The following are details of the fund balance classifications:

	<u>General</u>	<u>2017 All Districts Capital Project Fund</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental</u>	<u>Total</u>
Non Spendable:				
Inventory and prepaid items	\$ 1,405,655	\$ -	\$ 789,842	\$ 2,195,497
Teacher scholarships	-	-	100,000	100,000
Restricted for:				
Debt service	-	-	19,050,972	19,050,972
Capital projects	-	-	37,468,644	37,468,644
Sales tax salary enhancements #1	14,975,191	-	-	14,975,191
Sales tax salary enhancements #2	33,320,629	-	-	33,320,629
Teacher scholarships	-	-	5,796	5,796
School food service	-	-	5,863,791	5,863,791
Grant and donor restricted	1,003,373	-	115,246	1,118,619
Committed for:				
Insurance	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Hurricane repairs	-	-	2,302,562	2,302,562
Construction	-	30,050,287	-	30,050,287
Assigned:				
Construction	1,042,398	-	-	1,042,398
Materials and supplies	177,565	-	-	177,565
E rate	316,000	-	-	316,000
Unassigned	41,832,315	-	-	41,832,315
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 95,073,126</b>	<b>\$ 30,050,287</b>	<b>\$ 65,696,853</b>	<b>\$ 190,820,266</b>

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

5. **ENCUMBRANCES (FFS LEVEL ONLY)**

Encumbrances are not liabilities and, therefore, are not recorded as expenditures until receipt of material or service. For budgetary purposes, appropriation lapse at fiscal year-end and outstanding encumbrances are carried forward to the next year. At June 30, 2018, the School Board had entered into purchase orders and commitments as follows:

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>2017 All Districts Capital Project Fund</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental</u>	<u>Total</u>
Construction	\$ 1,042,398	\$ 162,950	\$ 15,312,115	\$ 16,517,463
Materials & Supplies	177,565	206,736	228,005	612,306
	<u>\$ 1,219,963</u>	<u>\$ 369,686</u>	<u>\$ 15,540,120</u>	<u>\$ 17,129,769</u>

6. **RECEIVABLES**

Receivables as of June 30, 2018 for the governmental activities (displayed according to funds) are as follows:

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental</u>	<u>Internal Service</u>	<u>Total</u>
Local Revenue:				
Property Taxes	\$ 164,450	\$ 102,856	\$ -	\$ 267,306
Sales Tax	15,224,071	333,333	-	15,557,404
Other	1,244,841	236,032	1,263,070	2,743,943
State Grants	2,029,903	-	-	2,029,903
Federal Grants	618,205	6,364,254	-	6,982,459
Total	<u>\$ 19,281,470</u>	<u>\$ 7,036,475</u>	<u>\$ 1,263,070</u>	<u>\$ 27,581,015</u>

No allowance for doubtful accounts has been established as the Board expects to collect the full balance.

7. **CAPITAL ASSETS**

Changes in capital assets during fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 are as follows:

	<u>Balance Beginning</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Balance Ending</u>
Governmental Activities				
<b>Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:</b>				
Land	\$ 9,208,972	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,208,972
Construction in Progress	2,258,360	14,286,148	1,492,517	15,051,991
<b>Total Nondepreciable Capital Assets</b>	<u>11,467,332</u>	<u>14,286,148</u>	<u>1,492,517</u>	<u>24,260,963</u>
<b>Depreciable Capital Assets:</b>				
Buildings & Improvements	543,596,915	1,492,517	-	545,089,432
Machinery & Equipment	41,089,052	2,939,143	3,494,140	40,534,055
<b>Total Depreciable Capital Assets</b>	<u>584,685,967</u>	<u>4,431,660</u>	<u>3,494,140</u>	<u>585,623,487</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings & Improvements	316,385,240	16,384,897	-	332,770,137
Machinery & Equipment	32,633,641	1,736,273	3,331,771	31,038,143
<b>Total Accumulated Depreciation</b>	<u>349,018,881</u>	<u>18,121,170</u>	<u>3,331,771</u>	<u>363,808,280</u>
<b>Depreciable Capital Assets, Net</b>	<u>235,667,086</u>	<u>(13,689,510)</u>	<u>162,369</u>	<u>221,815,207</u>
<b>Capital Assets, Net</b>	<u>\$ 247,134,418</u>	<u>\$ 596,638</u>	<u>\$ 1,654,886</u>	<u>\$ 246,076,170</u>

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

7. **CAPITAL ASSETS** (continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

Regular Instruction	\$ 80,110
Special Education	7,949
Vocational Education	35,274
Other Instructional	53,429
Special Programs	23,950
Student Services	8,162
Instructional Staff	23,221
General Administration	722
School Administration	1,544
Business Services	16,536
Plant Services	16,522,288
Student Transportation Services	1,056,061
Central Services	145,522
Food Services	146,402
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 18,121,170</u>

The depreciation expense for buildings and improvements is all allocated to the plant services function.

Construction commitments at June 30, 2018 are composed of the following:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Project Authorization</u>	<u>Expended to June 30, 2018</u>	<u>Committed</u>
Riverboat	\$ 28,739,537	\$ 12,503,718	\$ 16,235,819

8. **ACCOUNTS, SALARIES, AND OTHER PAYABLES**

The payables at June 30, 2018 are as follows (displayed according to funds):

	<u>General</u>	<u>2017 All District Capital Projects Fund</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental</u>	<u>Internal Services</u>	<u>Total</u>
Accounts (vendors)	\$ 2,650,512	\$ 40,927	\$ 4,285,487	\$ 2,247,841	\$ 9,224,767
Salaries, benefits and withholdings	38,239,063	-	5,756	-	38,244,819
Retainages	130,347	-	373,307	-	503,654
Total	<u>\$ 41,019,922</u>	<u>\$ 40,927</u>	<u>\$ 4,664,550</u>	<u>\$ 2,247,841</u>	<u>\$ 47,973,240</u>

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

**9. LONG-TERM DEBT**

Changes in general long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2018 are as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2017	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2018	Amounts Due Within One Year
<u>Governmental activities:</u>					
General obligation bonds	\$ 160,180,000	\$ 21,925,000	\$ 20,203,000	\$ 161,902,000	\$ 17,188,000
Sales tax revenue bonds	3,525,000	-	855,000	2,670,000	875,000
Excess revenue bonds	21,034,127	-	2,183,470	18,850,657	1,465,657
Premium	7,414,463	2,614,281	735,183	9,293,561	953,356
Total bonds payable	<u>192,153,590</u>	<u>24,539,281</u>	<u>23,976,653</u>	<u>192,716,218</u>	<u>20,482,013</u>
Accrued Compensated Absences	12,857,590	2,098,149	1,993,653	12,962,086	1,993,653 *
Accrued Workers' Compensated Liability - Pre 1986	142,530	-	15,028	127,502	- *
Accrued Workers' Compensated Liability - Post 1986	2,061,938	739,600	997,318	1,804,220	1,804,220 **
Employee Health/Life Liability	5,000,000	46,619,726	46,619,726	5,000,000	5,000,000 **
Other Claims and Judgments	783,144	733,250	642,554	873,840	-
Total Long-Term Debt	<u>\$ 212,998,792</u>	<u>\$ 74,730,006</u>	<u>\$ 74,244,932</u>	<u>\$ 213,483,866</u>	<u>\$ 29,279,886</u>

\*Annual payment requirements for the Accrued Compensated Absences and the Accrued Workers' Compensation Liability are dependent on yearly occurrences not conducive to simple amortization. The majority of all payments made in these categories will be funded by the School Board's General Fund and will be appropriated in the year of payment as necessary. However, the accrued workers' compensation liability - post 1986, employee health/life liability and OPEB liability are paid using the internal service funds. Amounts listed are estimates based on prior experience.

\*\*Because of the nature of the claims that comprise the Accrued Workers' Compensated Liability - Post 1986 and the Employee Health/Life Liability and the School Board's policies for handling these claims, the School Board expects the claims will be paid within the next fiscal year therefore, all of the liabilities are considered due within one year.

The School Board issues general obligation bonds, sales tax revenue bonds, and excess revenue certificates to provide funds for the acquisition of land for schools, to build new facilities and to improve capital assets. General obligation bonds and sales tax revenue bonds are paid by the appropriate debt service fund from funds provided by an ad valorem tax or sales tax, respectively. The excess revenue certificates are paid from excess revenues of the General Fund and the Riverboat Fund.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

9. **LONG-TERM DEBT** (continued)

Bonds outstanding at June 30, 2018 are as follows:

<u>Date of Issuance</u>	<u>School Dist. No.</u>	<u>Type of Debt</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Original Amount of Issue</u>	<u>Outstanding as of June 30, 2018</u>	<u>Annual Principal Installment Due for Year End June 30, 2019</u>
2/15/2012	21	G.O.	7/15/2028	2.00-4.00	\$ 6,220,000	\$ 4,850,000	\$ 365,000
5/15/2013	21	G.O.	5/1/2030	1.0-3.125	3,540,000	2,910,000	205,000
4/1/2009	23	G.O.	10/1/2022	3.125-4.00	5,690,000	2,420,000	445,000
12/31/2009	23	G.O.	8/15/2021	4.00	6,815,000	3,015,000	705,000
6/17/2011	23	G.O.	2/15/2028	3.7	13,510,000	9,760,000	820,000
11/20/2012	23	G.O.	2/15/2029	2.25-5.00	8,070,000	6,380,000	450,000
11/20/2012	23	G.O.	2/15/2020	2.00-2.50	5,140,000	1,535,000	760,000
6/12/2013	23	G.O.	5/1/2030	2.0-2.875	9,100,000	7,450,000	520,000
8/15/2012	24	G.O.	8/15/2032	2.0-2.85	5,000,000	4,200,000	190,000
11/20/2012	25	G.O.	2/15/2020	2.00	3,730,000	1,110,000	550,000
7/15/2013	25	G.O.	7/15/2033	2.00-4.00	13,200,000	2,200,000	515,000
5/19/2016	25	G.O.	7/5/2033	1.50-4.00	9,315,000	9,315,000	45,000
7/1/2010	26	G.O.	4/1/2021	3.00-3.50	1,370,000	460,000	145,000
7/1/2010	26	G.O.	5/1/2022	3.00 -3.70	4,435,000	1,645,000	390,000
7/15/2013	26	G.O.	7/15/2021	2.00-4.00	10,000,000	1,670,000	395,000
12/10/2015	26	G.O.	2/15/2026	2.15	2,647,000	2,142,000	248,000
10/26/2016	26	G.O.	7/15/2026	2.00-4.00	6,770,000	6,710,000	-
8/14/2014	27	S/T	11/1/2020	1.85	5,390,000	2,670,000	875,000
9/1/2011	28	G.O.	8/15/2027	3.00-4.00	2,850,000	2,040,000	170,000
8/16/2010	30	G.O.	2/15/2022	4.00	9,700,000	4,395,000	1,020,000
3/29/2012	30	G.O.	2/15/2028	2.00-4.00	12,825,000	9,245,000	770,000
11/20/2012	30	G.O.	2/15/2029	2.00-5.00	8,135,000	6,415,000	460,000
5/15/2013	30	G.O.	11/1/2029	3.00-3.606	10,445,000	8,850,000	555,000
7/15/2013	30	G.O.	7/15/2023	2.00-4.00	4,600,000	1,000,000	135,000
2/15/2014	30	G.O.	2/15/2022	3.00-4.25	8,000,000	1,335,000	315,000
8/16/2016	30	G.O.	7/15/2033	3.00-4.00	2,965,000	2,965,000	-
8/16/2016	30	G.O.	2/15/2034	3.00-4.00	5,575,000	5,575,000	-
4/1/2009	31	G.O.	10/1/2022	3.125-4.00	8,130,000	3,460,000	635,000
12/4/2012	31	G.O.	3/1/2022	2.00-2.25	7,410,000	3,115,000	895,000
3/14/2013	31	G.O.	5/1/2020	2.00	7,200,000	1,615,000	1,175,000
4/19/2018	31	G.O.	3/1/2038	2.00-5.00	18,085,000	18,085,000	265,000
6/1/2009	33	G.O.	1/15/2019	3.00-4.125	8,490,000	605,000	605,000
4/19/2010	33	G.O.	2/15/2025	4.00	7,970,000	4,330,000	540,000
4/17/2013	33	G.O.	7/15/2022	2.0-2.375	5,625,000	3,090,000	675,000
10/26/2016	33	G.O.	1/15/2024	1.00-3.00	3,555,555	3,505,000	20,000
6/1/2009	34	G.O.	1/15/2019	3.00-4.125	8,490,000	605,000	605,000
12/31/2009	34	G.O.	1/15/2021	4.00	11,725,000	2,480,000	790,000
6/12/2013	34	G.O.	11/1/2022	2.00	5,835,000	4,120,000	790,000
10/26/2016	34	G.O.	1/15/2024	1.00-3.00	3,555,555	3,505,000	20,000
10/25/2017	34	G.O.	1/1/2025	2.00-4.00	3,840,000	3,795,000	-
12/3/2009	ALL	R	12/1/2019	1.00	5,000,000	5,000,000	-
11/12/2014	ALL	R	11/1/2017	1.79	690,900	-	-
11/12/2014	ALL	R	11/1/2017	2.49	954,100	-	-
10/7/2015	ALL	R	11/1/2017	1.73	2,000,000	170,657	170,657
3/2/2017	ALL	R	2/1/2027	2.00-5.00	15,000,000	13,680,000	1,295,000
					<u>\$ 308,593,110</u>	<u>\$ 183,422,657</u>	<u>\$ 19,528,657</u>

G.O. = General obligation bond

S/T = Sales tax revenue bond

R = Excess revenue certificate

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

9. **LONG-TERM DEBT** (continued)

The debt service requirements for the School Board bonds are as follows:

<b>Year Ending June 30</b>	<b>General Obligation Bond Principal</b>	<b>General Obligation Bond Interest</b>	<b>Sales Tax Revenue Bond Principal</b>	<b>Sales Tax Revenue Bond Interest</b>	<b>Excess Revenue Bond Principal</b>	<b>Excess Revenue Bond Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
2019	17,188,000	5,332,487	875,000	41,302	1,465,657	669,242	\$ 25,571,688
2020	17,334,000	4,957,927	890,000	24,975	6,320,000	617,850	30,144,752
2021	16,154,000	4,453,403	905,000	8,371	1,360,000	553,250	23,434,024
2022	20,005,000	3,930,904	-	-	1,425,000	485,250	25,846,154
2023	13,330,000	3,429,909	-	-	1,500,000	414,000	18,673,909
2024-2028	45,701,000	11,569,344	-	-	6,780,000	868,000	64,918,344
2029-2033	23,225,000	4,357,100	-	-	-	-	27,582,100
2034-2038	8,965,000	1,048,000	-	-	-	-	10,013,000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 161,902,000</b>	<b>\$ 39,079,074</b>	<b>\$ 2,670,000</b>	<b>\$ 74,648</b>	<b>\$ 18,850,657</b>	<b>\$ 3,607,592</b>	<b>\$ 226,183,971</b>

At June 30, 2018, \$19,050,972 is available in the Debt Service Funds to serve as reserves for the above debt.

The Board is legally restricted from incurring general obligation long-term debt in excess of thirty-five percent of the assessed value of taxable property. At June 30, 2018, the statutory limit was \$969,620,516 and the remaining debt margin was \$809,934,736.

**Refunding of Bonds**

On October 25, 2017, the School Board issued \$3,840,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds of School District No. 34, 2017 series to refund a portion of the School Board's \$11.725 million General Obligation Public School Refunding Bonds, 2009 Series B (with remaining interest rates varying from 2.00% to 4.00%; principal refunded - \$3,825,000). The 2017 Series Bond principal payments are due on January 15, 2018 and then again on January 15<sup>th</sup> of each year beginning 2022 through 2025 with interest payments occurring semi-annually beginning January 15, 2018 at interest rates ranging from 2.00 percent to 4.00 percent.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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9. **LONG-TERM DEBT** (continued)

**Refunding of Bonds** (continued)

Sources and uses of the refunding issues are summarized as follows:

	Dist 34 \$3.840 Million
<b><u>Sources:</u></b>	
Par amount of certificates	\$ 3,840,000
Net original issue premium	350,183
	<u>\$ 4,190,183</u>
 <b><u>Uses:</u></b>	
Deposit to escrow fund	\$ 4,077,603
Costs of issuance	112,580
	<u>\$ 4,190,183</u>
 <b><u>Cash Flow Difference:</u></b>	
Old debt service cash flows	\$ 8,257,100
Less: New debt service cash flows	8,135,317
Cash flow difference	<u>\$ 121,783</u>
 <b><u>Economic Gain on Refunding:</u></b>	
Net present value benefit	<u>\$ 113,433</u>

As a result of the above refunding, the School Board recorded a deferred loss of \$184,737. As of June 30, 2018, \$17,521 of the deferred amount on this refunding was amortized during 2017-2018, resulting in a net deferred amount on refunding of \$167,216. This deferred loss on refunding bonds issued in 2017-2018 was added to prior years' refunding deferred loss of \$5,461,753 (net of amortization) for total deferred losses of \$5,628,969. These losses are being amortized over 6 to 18 years.

**New Debt Issuances**

On November 18, 2017, the voters of School District No. 31 approved the bond election for the issuance of a \$46 million bond with an interest rate not to exceed 8% in School District 31 for capital improvements. On April 19, 2018, School Board issued \$18,085,000 of the authorized \$46 million in Series 2018 General Obligation Public School Improvement Bonds for the purpose of acquiring and improving lands for building sites and playgrounds, purchasing, erecting, enlarging and improving school buildings and other school related facilities and necessary equipment and furnishing and paying the costs of issuance of the Series 2018 bonds, including the premium for the bond insurance policy. The Bonds payments are due on March 1<sup>st</sup> of each year beginning 2018 through 2038 with interest payments due semiannually on March 1<sup>st</sup> and September 1<sup>st</sup>, bearing interest rates ranging from 2.00 percent to 5.00 percent. The Bonds are secured by and payable in principal and interest from ad valorem taxes.

The remainder of the authorized \$46 million will be issued as needed in the future to complete remaining construction projects.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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10. **DEFEASANCE OF DEBT**

In previous years, the School Board defeased certain general obligation bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the School Board's financial statements. At June 30, 2018, \$35,405,000 of bonds outstanding are considered defeased.

11. **INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES**

The composition of interfund balances at June 30, 2018 is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental	\$ 5,102,832
Internal service funds	General Fund	4,565,335
Total		\$ 9,668,167

The outstanding balance between funds result mainly for the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

12. **INTERFUND TRANSFERS**

The interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2018 are as follows:

Transfer In	Transfer Out	Amount
General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental	\$ 1,475,862
2017 All District Capital Projects Fund	General Fund	30,000,000
Nonmajor Governmental	General Fund	1,430,723
Nonmajor Governmental	Nonmajor Governmental	1,553,766
Total		\$ 34,460,351

Transfers from the General Fund to the Nonmajor Governmental Funds were to supplement the Food Service Fund and to assist in debt service payments. Nonmajor Governmental Fund transfers to the General Fund were for indirect costs. General Fund transfers to the 2017 All District Capital Projects Fund were to fund the construction, renovation, or improvement of school facilities throughout the School Board. Nonmajor Governmental Funds transfers to other Nonmajor Governmental Funds were mainly from capital projects to debt service.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

13. **RISK MANAGEMENT**

The School Board maintains health insurance and workers' compensation insurance programs that have self-insured components. Two funds, the Health/Life Insurance Fund and Workers' Compensation Fund (Internal Service Funds) are used to account for premium collections and payments in the form of benefits payments, premium costs, and administrative costs. The Health/Life Insurance Plan year operates from May 1 to April 30 of each year, a cycle different than the fiscal year of the School Board. Within the 2017-2018 year, the Calcasieu Parish School Board was responsible for up to \$46.6 million of actual claims cost plus premium costs and any local administrative costs required to pay claims, which was a process completed in-house by School Board personnel. Reinsurance was purchased from Blue Cross through Excess RE Insurance to assume claims costs exceeding \$250,000. On May 1, 2004, claims payment and reinsurance responsibilities were converted to Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Louisiana with a traditional PPO oriented plan.

For the health insurance programs, premiums collected plus interest earnings exceeded actual claims plus premium and administration costs by the amount of \$9,637,449. Together with net position accumulated through the end of June 30, 2017, net position at June 30, 2018 amounted to \$18,671,540 for the Health/Life Insurance Fund.

All full-time employees are eligible to join the program and all retirees have the option to continue coverage upon retirement. The School Board and the insured participant contribute to the fund at varying rates depending on coverage classes. The School Board funds 62% of employee only coverage and 50% of any dependent coverage with the employee responsible for the remainder of the premium. The estimated liability of \$5 million for claims incurred but not reported and reported but not paid is based on historical claims and industry trends. Each employee has the option of carrying life insurance coverage to a maximum \$50,000 with eligibility based on current position. Life insurance coverage is purchased from a commercial carrier and funded by both the employee and the School Board. The Board's premium for the life insurance coverage is under a retrospectively rated policy and the initial premium is adjusted based on actual experience during the period of coverage.

The School Board maintains a partially self-insured worker's compensation program that was established in 1987. The Worker's Compensation Fund provides coverage to a maximum of \$500,000 for each claim. The Board purchases excess insurance coverage for the amount of each claim that exceeds \$500,000. All School Board funds make contributions to the Worker's Compensation Fund based on the total payroll and total claims history of each fund. The net position at June 30, 2018 totaled \$5,057,124 including an increase in net position of \$116,540 for 2017 - 2018. Estimated claims payable are reported at \$1.8 million based on actuarial estimates including claims incurred but not reported.

Based on actuarial estimates, an unfunded liability of \$127,502 is reported in the government-wide financial statements for those claims incurred prior to the establishment of the Worker's Compensation Fund in 1987. These claims will ultimately be paid by the general fund annually as they occur.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

13. **RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

Changes in each Fund's claims liability amounts are:

**Employee Health/Life Fund**

	<u>Beginning of Year Liability</u>	<u>Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates</u>	<u>Claims Paid</u>	<u>End of Year Liability</u>
2016	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 45,253,862	\$ 45,253,862	\$ 5,000,000
2017	5,000,000	49,599,249	49,599,249	5,000,000
2018	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 46,619,726	\$ 46,619,726	\$ 5,000,000

**Workers' Compensation**

	<u>Beginning of Year Liability</u>	<u>Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates</u>	<u>Claims Paid</u>	<u>End of Year Liability</u>
2016	\$ 2,808,553	\$ 1,553,561	\$ 2,328,438	\$ 2,033,676
2017	2,033,676	1,456,101	1,427,839	2,061,938
2018	\$ 2,061,938	\$ 1,077,582	\$ 1,335,300	\$ 1,804,220

The Board purchases commercial insurance all risk coverage for property, including storm surge. The exceptions to all risk property coverage include, but are not limited to: flood which is excluded. The property coverage has an "all other perils" deductible of \$100,000 and a named windstorm deductible of 5% of the scheduled building/contents value per building. All other wind/hail has \$250,000 per occurrence deductible. The property insurance covers losses up to \$40 million. (Earthquake is limited to \$25,000,000.)

Additionally, the following coverages are purchased: general liability, fleet liability, educator's legal liability (which includes employment practices), employee dishonesty, excess worker's compensation, required bonds, violent malicious acts, terrorism, and boiler & machinery insurance. The fleet, general liability and educators' legal liability policies have limits of \$3.75 million per accident/occurrence/wrongful act, respectively, excess of a \$250,000 per loss retention which is the financial responsibility of the Board. Sexual abuse cover is part of the educators' legal liability coverage (shares the limit) but is limited to \$2 million per wrongful act and \$2 million annual aggregate. The "each act" retention for Sex Abuse is \$350,000. The current policy limits on most commercial coverages have been in effect for multiple years. Settled claims have not exceeded commercial excess coverages in any of the last three years. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

**14. POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE AND LIFE INSURANCE BENEFITS**

**General Information about the OPEB Plan**

*Plan description* – The School Board provides certain continuing health care and life insurance benefits for its retirees, disabled retirees and their eligible beneficiaries. Current employees become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the School Board, participate in the School Board's insurance plan, and retire as members of one of three School Board sponsored retirement systems. These benefits are provided through an Other Post Employment Benefit Plan (the OPEB Plan) categorized as a single-employer defined benefit plan that the School Board administers. The School Board has the authority to establish and/or amend the obligation of the employer, employees and retirees as provided by Louisiana Revised Statute Title 17 Sections 1221 through 1224. The School Board's Employees' Health and Life Internal Service Fund collects premiums that are paid jointly by the retiree and the School Board. The School Board determines the premium rates to fund the program as determined by projected costs, participant numbers, and coverage applied to all participants. The health plan claims benefits are processed by a contracted health insurer. The OPEB Plan benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis and no assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75.

*Benefits Provided* – Medical post-employment benefits are provided to retired employees and their eligible beneficiaries through the School Boards Self-Insured Healthcare Plan and life insurance benefits are provided to retirees by the School Board covered by a group life policy. Employees do not contribute to their post-employment benefits cost until they become retirees and begin receiving those benefits. The retirees contribute to the cost of retiree healthcare based on a service schedule. For retirees participating in the plan before 2004, the School Board pays 62% for retirees' insurance and 50% for any dependent coverage. Retirees participating after 2004 are subject to the participation schedule regarding the contribution responsibility by the Board as follows:

<b>Retirees Contribution</b>	<b>Years of Participation</b>	<b>Employer</b>
	Less than 1 year	0%
	At least 1, less than 10	16%
	At least 10, less than 15	32%
	At least 15, less than 20	47%
	20 years or more	62%
<b>Dependents Contribution</b>	<b>Years of Participation</b>	<b>Employer</b>
	Less than 1 year	0%
	At least 1, less than 10	12%
	At least 10, less than 15	25%
	At least 15, less than 20	38%
	20 years or more	50%

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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14. **POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE AND LIFE INSURANCE BENEFITS** (continued)

**General Information about the OPEB Plan** (continued)

*Employees covered by benefit terms* – The June 30, 2018 total OPEB liability was determined using the July 1, 2017 actuarial valuation that included the following employees and beneficiaries covered by the benefit terms:

Retirees and surviving spouses	2,399
Spouses of current retirees	465
Active participants	3,507
	6,371

**Total OPEB Liability**

*Actuarial Assumptions and other inputs* – The total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018 was based on an actuarial valuation dated July 1, 2017 using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Valuation date	July 1, 2017
Measurement date	June 30, 2018
Inflation	2.3%, changed from 2.50% for 2017
Salary increases	N/A
Discount rate	3.87%, changed from 3.58% for 2017
Discount rate index	Bond Buyer 20-Year General Obligation Index
Ratio for stop loss insurance	70%
Healthcare cost trend rates	The Current Trend rate includes the following: 3.4%/2.9% for non-Medicare/Medicare claims in 2017, increasing to 5.70%/5.60% for non-Medicare/Medicare claims and gradually decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0%/4.1% for non-Medicare/Medicare claims for 2088 and beyond and reflects the Affordable Care Act (ACA) Excise Tax effective 2022
Significant plan changes	There have been no significant changes between the valuation date and fiscal year end.
Experience study and claims costs	Claims costs were calculated using experience rates over the past 36 months. Manual rate relativities are used to impute experience only rates for the following groups; Medicare (disabled) Pre-65 Retirees, Pre-65 Retirees, Medicare Post-65 retirees, and Non Medicate Post-65 retirees. The plan has not had a formal actuarial experience study performed.
Participation	75% of participants enrolled as actives are assumed to continue health coverage upon retirement. All future retirees are assumed to elect basic life insurance at retirement.
Marriage	For actives it is assumed that husbands are three years older than their wives. 25% of active participants making it to retirement are assumed to be married and elect spouse health coverage.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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14. **POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE AND LIFE INSURANCE BENEFITS** (continued)

**Total OPEB Liability** (continued)

Withdrawal rates		
Age	Males	Females
25	7.0%	7.0%
30	8.0	8.0
35	6.0	6.0
40	3.0	3.0
45	2.0	2.0
50	2.0	2.0

Retirement rates		
Age	Males	Females
50	3.0%	3.0%
55	10.3	10.3
60	27.7	27.7
65	33.0	33.0
70	100.0	100.0

**Changes in the Total OPEB Liability**

Balance at June 30, 2017	\$ 648,293,997
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	18,149,092
Interest	21,422,191
Differences between expected and actual experience	(10,473,487)
Change in assumptions	(101,886,836)
Benefit payments	(10,686,312)
Net changes	(83,475,352)
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 564,818,645

The amount of total OPEB liability estimated to be due and payable within one year is \$11,000,000.

*Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate* – The following presents the total liability of the OPEB Plan, calculated using the discount rate of 3.87%, as well as what the OPEB Plan's total liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.87%) or 1 percentage point higher (4.87%) than the current rate:

	<b>1.0% Decrease (2.87%)</b>	<b>Current Discount Rate (3.87%)</b>	<b>1.0% Increase (4.87%)</b>
Total OPEB liability	\$ 684,463,961	\$ 564,818,645	\$ 473,684,914

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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14. **POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE AND LIFE INSURANCE BENEFITS** (continued)

**Changes in the Total OPEB Liability** (continued)

*Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates* – The following presents the total liability of the OPEB Plan, calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rates as well as what the OPEB Plan's total liability would be if it were calculated using trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current trend rates:

	<b>1.0% Decrease</b>	<b>Current Trend<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1.0% Increase</b>
Total OPEB liability	\$ 466,058,315	\$ 564,818,645	\$ 696,407,289

<sup>1</sup> The current trend rate includes the following: 3.4%/2.9% for non-Medicare/Medicare claims in 2017, increasing to 5.70%/5.60% for non-Medicare/Medicare claims and gradually decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0%/4.1% for non-Medicare/Medicare claims for 2088 and beyond and reflects the Affordable Care Act (ACA) Excise Tax effective 2022.

**OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB**

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School Board recognized OPEB expense of \$22,285,079. At June 30, 2018, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ (8,862,181)
Changes in assumptions	-	(86,211,938)
Total	\$ -	\$ (95,074,119)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Years ending June 30:	
2019	\$ (17,286,204)
2020	(17,286,204)
2021	(17,286,204)
2022	(17,286,204)
2023	(17,286,204)
2024	(8,643,099)
	\$ (95,074,119)

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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**15. CONTINGENCIES**

The Board participates in a number of Federal Awards Programs. Although the grant programs have been audited in accordance with the Single Audit of 1984 and the 1996 amendments as well as Uniform Guidance through June 30, 2018, these programs are still subject to financial and compliance audits and resolution of any previously identified questioned costs. The amount of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the Board expects such amount, if any, to be immaterial. The compliance audit report is not included within the report but will be issued as a supplementary report.

The School Board is a defendant in a number of lawsuits. Management and legal counsel for the School Board believe that the potential claims against the School Board not covered by insurance would not materially affect the School Board's financial position.

Tax Arbitrage Rebate: Under the Tax Reform Act of 1986, interest earned on the debt proceeds in excess of interest expense prior to the disbursement of the proceeds must be rebated to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Management believes there is no tax arbitrage rebate liability at year end.

**16. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

The Calcasieu Parish School Board (the School Board) is a participating employer in several cost-sharing defined benefit pension plans. These plans are administered by three public employee retirement systems, the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana (TRSL), the Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS) and the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS). Article X, Section 29(F) of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of these plans to the State Legislature. Each system is administered by a separate board of trustees and all Systems are component units of the State of Louisiana.

Each of the Systems issues an annual publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the system. These reports may be obtained by writing, calling or downloading the reports as follows:

TRSL:	LSERS:	LASERS
8401 United Plaza Blvd.	8660 United Plaza Blvd.	8401 United Plaza Blvd.
P. O. Box 94123	Baton Rouge, LA	P. O. Box 44213
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-9123	70804	Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-
(225) 925-6446	(225) 925-6484	4213
www.trsl.org	www.lasers.net	(225) 925-0185
		www.lasersonline.org

**Plan Descriptions:**

**Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana (TRSL)** is the administrator of a cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan. The plan provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to employees who meet the legal definition of a "teacher" as provided for in LRS 11:701. Eligibility for retirement benefits and the calculation of retirement benefits are provided for in LRS 11:761.

**Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS)** administers a cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan to provide retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to eligible state employees and their beneficiaries as defined in LRS 11:411-414. The age and years of creditable service required in order for a member to receive retirement benefits are established by LRS 11:441 and vary depending on the member's hire date, employer and job classification.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
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**JUNE 30, 2018**

16. **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (continued)

**Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS)** is the administrator of a cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan. The plan provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to school employees as defined in LRS 11:1002. Eligibility for retirement benefits and the computation of retirement benefits are provided for in LRS 11:1141.

**Plan Descriptions:**

A brief summary of eligibility and benefits of the plans are provided in the following table:

	<b>TRSL</b>	<b>LSERS</b>	<b>LASERS</b>
<b>Final average salary</b>	Highest 36 or 60 months <sup>1</sup>	Highest 36 or 60 months <sup>1</sup>	Highest 36 or 60 months <sup>1</sup>
<b>Years of service required and/or age eligible for benefits</b>	30 years any age <sup>5</sup> 25 years age 55 20 years any age <sup>2</sup> 5 years age 60 5 years age 62 <sup>7</sup>	30 years any age 25 years age 55 20 years any age <sup>2</sup> 5-10 years age 60 <sup>6</sup> 5 years age 62 <sup>7</sup>	30 years any age 25 years age 55 20 years any age <sup>2</sup> 5-10 years age 60 <sup>6</sup> 5 years age 62 <sup>7</sup>
<b>Benefit percent per years of service</b>	2% to 3.0% <sup>4</sup>	2.5% to 3.33% <sup>4</sup>	2.5% to 3.5% <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Employees hired after a certain date use the revised benefit calculation based on the highest 60 months of service

<sup>2</sup> With actuarial reduced benefits

<sup>3</sup> Members in regular plan 2.5%, hazardous duty plan 3.33%, and judges 3.5%

<sup>4</sup> Benefit percent varies depending on when hired

<sup>5</sup> For school food service workers, hired on or before 6-30-15, 30 years at age 55

<sup>6</sup> Five to ten years of creditable service at age 60 depending upon the plan or when hired

<sup>7</sup> Hired on or after 7/1/15, age eligibility is 5 years at age 62

**Cost of Living Adjustments**

The pension plans in which the School System participates have the authority to grant cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) on an ad hoc basis. COLAs may be granted to these systems, (TRSL LSERS, and LASERS) if approved with a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature, provided the plan meets certain statutory criteria related to funded status and interest earnings.

**Contributions**

Article X, Section 29(E)(2)(a) of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 assigns the Legislature the authority to determine employee contributions. Employer contributions are actuarially determined using statutorily established methods on an annual basis and are constitutionally required to cover the employer's portion of the normal cost and provide for the amortization of the unfunded accrued liability. Employer contributions are adopted by the Legislature annually upon recommendation of the Public Retirement Systems' Actuarial Committee. In accordance with state statute, TRSL receives ad valorem taxes and state revenue sharing funds. These additional sources of income are used as employer contributions and are considered support from non-employer contributing entities, but are not considered special funding situations.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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16. **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (continued)

Contributions to the plans are required and determined by State statute (which may be amended) and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The contribution rates in effect for the year ended June 30, 2018, for the School Board and covered employees were as follows:

	<u>School System</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Teachers' Retirement System:		
Regular Plan	26.60%	8.00%
Plan A	26.60%	9.10%
School Employees' Retirement System	27.60%	7.50% - 8.00%
State Employees' Retirement System	37.90%	7.50% - 8.00%

The contributions made to the Systems for the past three fiscal years, which equaled the required contributions for each of these years, were as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Teachers' Retirement System:			
Regular Plan	\$52,460,798	\$48,290,676	\$48,512,706
Plan A	5,577	12,040	15,060
School Employees' Retirement System	4,018,417	3,868,767	4,203,922
State Employees' Retirement System	113,698	106,860	104,503

**Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions**

The following schedule lists the School Board's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability allocated by each of the pension plans for based on the June 30, 2017 measurement date. The School Board uses this measurement to record its Net Pension Liability and associated amounts as of June 30, 2018 in accordance with GASB Statement 68. The schedule also includes the proportionate share allocation rate used at June 30, 2017 along with the change compared to the June 30, 2016 rate. The School Board's proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on a projection of the Board's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined.

	<u>Net Pension</u>		<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>
	<u>Liability at June 30,</u>	<u>Rate at June 30,</u>	<u>on June 30, 2016</u>
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 427,519,270	4.1702%	0.091%
School Employees' Retirement System	31,647,763	4.946%	0.089%
State Employees' Retirement System	<u>1,112,346</u>	0.016%	0.001%
	<u>460,279,379</u>		

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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16. **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (continued)

**Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions** (continued)

The following schedule list each pension plan's proportionate share of recognized pension expense for the School Board for the year ended June 30, 2018:

Teachers' Retirement System	\$	43,764,800
School Employees' Retirement System		4,183,000
State Employees' Retirement System		<u>155,279</u>
	\$	<u>48,103,079</u>

At June 30, 2018, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to each pension plan and total from the following sources:

Deferred Outflows:

	<u>TRSL</u>	<u>LSERS</u>	<u>LASERS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	4,508,200	663,589	4,394	5,176,183
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	-	36,171	36,171
Changes in proportion	31,898,050	1,097,188	91,092	33,086,330
Differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	172,787	2,401	100	175,288
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>52,466,375</u>	<u>4,018,417</u>	<u>113,698</u>	<u>56,598,490</u>
Total	<u>\$ 89,045,412</u>	<u>\$ 5,781,595</u>	<u>\$ 245,455</u>	<u>\$ 95,072,462</u>

Deferred Inflows:

	<u>TRSL</u>	<u>LSERS</u>	<u>LASERS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ (14,053,247)	\$ (737,997)	\$ (20,410)	\$ (14,811,654)
Changes of assumptions	-	(493,020)	-	(493,020)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	(11,042,051)	(494,866)	-	(11,536,917)
Changes in proportion	-	-	-	-
Differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>(254,875)</u>	<u>(17,834)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(272,709)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (25,350,173)</u>	<u>\$ (1,743,717)</u>	<u>\$ (20,410)</u>	<u>\$ (27,114,300)</u>

The amount reported in the above table totaling \$56,598,490 as deferred outflow of resources related to pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement period of June 30, 2017 will be recognized as a reduction in Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2019.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

16. **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (continued)

**Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions** (continued)

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year	TRSL	LSERS	LASERS	Total
2019	315,192	(181,176)	57,187	191,203
2020	14,252,374	1,143,505	62,080	15,457,959
2021	6,048,753	208,600	14,475	6,271,828
2022	(9,387,455)	(1,151,468)	(22,395)	(10,561,318)
	<u>11,228,864</u>	<u>19,461</u>	<u>111,347</u>	<u>11,359,672</u>

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

16. **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (continued)

**Actuarial Assumptions**

A summary of the actuarial methods and assumptions used in determining the total pension liability for each pension plan as of June 30, 2017 are as follows:

	<u>TRSL</u>	<u>LSERS</u>	<u>LASERS</u>																		
Valuation Date	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2017																		
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal																		
Actuarial Assumptions:																					
Expected Remaining																					
Service Lives	5 years	3 years	3 years																		
Investment Rate of Return	7.70% net of investment expenses (decreased from 7.75% in 2016)	7.125% per annum	7.70% net of investment expenses (decreased from 7.75% in 2016)																		
Inflation Rate	2.5% per annum	2.625% per annum	2.75% per annum (decreased from 3.0% per annum in 2016)																		
Mortality	Mortality rates were projected based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table with projection to 2025 using Scale AA.	Mortality rates based on the RP-2000 Sex Distinct Mortality Table. RP-2000 Disabled Lives Mortality Table	Non-disabled members - Mortality rates based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table with mortality improvement projected to 2015.  Disabled members – Mortality rates based on the RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table, with no projection for mortality improvement.																		
Termination, Disability, and Retirement	Termination, disability, and retirement assumptions were projected based on a five year (2008-2012) experience study of the System's members.		Termination, disability, and retirement assumptions were projected based on a five-year (2009-2013) experience study of the System's members.																		
Salary Increases	3.50% - 10.0% varies depending on duration of service	Salary increases were projected based on the 2008-2012 experience study of the Plan's members ranging from 3.075% to 5.375%	Salary increases were projected based on a 2009-2013 experience study of the System's members. The salary increase ranges for specific types of members are:																		
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Member Type</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Lower Range</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Upper Range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Regular</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.8%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Judges</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2.8%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corrections</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.4%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazardous Duty</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.4%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wildlife</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.4%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14.3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Member Type	Lower Range	Upper Range	Regular	3.8%	12.8%	Judges	2.8%	5.3%	Corrections	3.4%	14.3%	Hazardous Duty	3.4%	14.3%	Wildlife	3.4%	14.3%
Member Type	Lower Range	Upper Range																			
Regular	3.8%	12.8%																			
Judges	2.8%	5.3%																			
Corrections	3.4%	14.3%																			
Hazardous Duty	3.4%	14.3%																			
Wildlife	3.4%	14.3%																			
Cost of Living Adjustments	None	Not substantively automatic. The present value of future retirement benefits is based on benefits currently being paid by the System and includes previously granted cost of living increases. The present values do not include provisions for potential future increases not yet authorized by the Board of Trustees.	The present value of future retirement benefits is based on benefits currently being paid by the System and includes previously granted cost of living increases. The projected benefit payments do not include provisions for potential future increases not yet authorized by the Board of Trustees as they were deemed not to be substantively automatic.																		

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

16. **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (continued)

**Actuarial Assumptions** (continued)

The following schedule list the methods used by each of the retirement systems in determining the long term rate of return on pension plan investments:

<u>TRSL</u>	<u>LSERS</u>	<u>LASERS</u>
<p>The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation of 2.5% and an adjustment for the effect of rebalancing/diversification. The resulting expected long-term rate of return was 8.33% for 2017.</p>	<p>The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a triangulation method which integrated the CAPM pricing model (top-down), a treasury yield curve approach (bottom-up), and an equity building-block model (bottom-up). Risk return and correlations are projected on a forward-looking basis in equilibrium, in which best-estimates of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These rates are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation and an adjustment for the effect of rebalancing/ diversification. The resulting long-term arithmetic nominal expected return is 8.10%.</p>	<p>The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a buildingblock method in which best-estimates ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation of 3.25% and an adjustment for the effect of rebalancing/diversification. The resulting expected long-term rate of return is 8.69% for 2017.</p>

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

16. **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (continued)

**Actuarial Assumptions** (continued)

The following table provides a summary of the best estimates of arithmetic/geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in each of the Retirement Systems target asset allocations as of June 30, 2017:

Asset Class	Target Allocation			Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return		
	TRSL	LSERS	LASERS	TRSL	LSERS	LASERS
	Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic equity	27.00%	-	25.00%	4.28%	-	4.31%
International equity	19.00%	-	32.00%	4.96%	-	5.35%
US equity	-	20.00%	-	-	6.44%	-
Developed equity	-	18.00%	-	-	7.40%	-
Emerging markets equity	-	10.00%	-	-	9.42%	-
Global REITs	-	3.00%	-	-	5.77%	-
Domestic fixed income	13.00%	-	8.00%	1.98%	-	1.73%
International fixed income	5.50%	-	6.00%	2.75%	-	2.49%
Core fixed income	-	8.00%	-	-	2.02%	-
High yield fixed income	-	5.00%	-	-	4.43%	-
Emerging markets debt fixed income	-	7.00%	-	-	4.71%	-
Global fixed income	-	10.00%	-	-	1.38%	-
Alternatives	-	-	22.00%	-	-	7.41%
Alternative - private equity	-	5.00%	-	-	10.47%	-
Alternative - hedge fund or funds	-	3.00%	-	-	3.75%	-
Alternative - real estate	-	5.00%	-	-	5.00%	-
Private equity	25.50%	-	-	8.47%	-	-
Other private equity	10.00%	-	-	3.51%	-	-
Global asset allocation	-	-	7.00%	-	-	2.84%
Real assets - timber	-	2.00%	-	-	5.67%	-
Real assets - oil and gas	-	2.00%	-	-	10.57%	-
Real assets - infrastructure	-	2.00%	-	-	6.25%	-
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%			

**Discount Rate**

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that sponsor contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, each of the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for TRSL, LSERS and LASERS was 7.70%, 7.125% and 7.70%, respectively for the year ended June 30, 2017.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

16. **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (continued)

**Discount Rate** (continued)

The following table presents the School Board's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability (NPL) using the discount rate of each Retirement System as well as what the School Board's proportionate share of the NPL would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current rate used by each of the Retirement Systems:

	<u>1.0% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1.0% Increase</u>
TRSL			
Rates	6.700%	7.700%	8.700%
Share of NPL	\$ 550,868,336	\$ 427,519,270	\$ 322,589,200
LSERS			
Rates	6.125%	7.125%	8.125%
Share of NPL	\$ 43,385,362	\$ 31,647,763	\$ 21,567,914
LASERS			
Rates	6.700%	7.700%	8.700%
Share of NPL	\$ 1,396,425	\$ 1,112,346	\$ 870,812

**Payables to the Pension Plan**

The School Board recorded accrued liabilities to each of the Retirement Systems for the year ended June 30, 2018 mainly due to the accrual for payroll at the end of each of the fiscal years. The amounts due are included in liabilities under the amounts reported as accounts, salaries and other payables. The balance due to each for the retirement systems at June 30, 2018 is as follows:

TRSL	\$ 11,693,344
LSERS	648,460
LASERS	<u>23,418</u>
	<u>\$ 12,365,222</u>

17. **JOINT SERVICE ARRANGEMENTS**

The School Board serves as the collecting agent for sales taxes levied by all local entities in Calcasieu Parish. All sales taxes collected by the Calcasieu Parish School Board Sales Tax Department are remitted periodically to each levying entity through electronic transfers. The School Board collects a fee to cover the cost of administering sales tax collections for the Parish. This fee is based on the relationship of the individual sales tax jurisdiction collections to total collections applied against the sales tax office expenditures. Total fees for sales tax collection in the period ending June 30, 2018 amount to \$1,068,653.

The School Board has also entered into other cooperative agreements with various agencies and governmental entities on land use issues and consolidated services for recreational and educational benefits.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

**18. CHANGES IN AGENCY DEPOSITS DUE OTHERS**

The changes in agency deposits due others for the year ended June 30, 2018 are as follows:

	<u>July 1, 2017</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Due to student groups	\$ 8,624,830	\$ 17,008,852	\$ 16,665,946	\$ 8,967,736
Accounts payable on behalf of employees	547,285	799,773	734,289	612,769
Due to other governments	21,895,671	261,802,593	264,055,379	19,642,885
Protested taxes payable	410,016	138,814	-	548,830
Total	<u>\$ 31,477,802</u>	<u>\$ 279,750,032</u>	<u>\$ 281,455,614</u>	<u>\$ 29,772,220</u>

**19. CURRENT ACCOUNTING STANDARDS SCHEDULED TO BE IMPLEMENTED**

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board recently issued the following pronouncements:

GASB Statement 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO)*: This standard establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of an ARO liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources. An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the sale, recycling, retirement, abandonment or disposal in some other manner of a tangible capital asset permanently removed from service. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. The School Board will include the requirements of this standard, as applicable, in its June 30, 2019 financial statement. The effect of this standard or its applicability to the School Board are unknown at this time.

GASB Statement 84, *Fiduciary Activities*: This standard defines and establishes criteria for identifying and reporting fiduciary activities. The focus of the criteria is on (1) whether the School Board controls the assets in a fiduciary activity and (2) there are separate identifiable beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The School Board will include the requirements of this standard, as applicable, in its June 30, 2020 financial statement. The effect of this standard or its applicability to the School Board are unknown at this time.

GASB Statement 87, *Leases*: This standard will require all leases to be reported on the statement of net position under a single accounting model for both lessors and lessees. The statement will require the recognition of lease assets or liabilities for leases previously reported as operating leases. Both operating and capital leases will be reported under this single accounting method and reported by lessees as an intangible right to use asset and by lessors as a receivable with both reporting a deferred inflow of resources. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The School Board will include the requirements of this standard, as applicable, in its June 30, 2021 financial statement. All of the School Board lease agreements will need to be evaluated to determine the impact of implementing this standard; however, the effect of this standard or its applicability to the School Board are unknown at this time.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

20. **TAXES COLLECTED ON BEHALF OF OTHERS**

The total sales tax and hotel-motel tax collected for and distributed to the taxing authorities of Calcasieu Parish are as follows:

Beginning balance due taxing authorities:	\$ 21,895,671
Additions:	
Tax collections	261,802,593
Deductions:	
Taxes distributed to others:	
City of Lake Charles	66,882,640
Calcasieu Parish Police Jury	102,517,350
Law Enforcement District #1	60,241,974
City of Sulphur	19,299,705
City of DeQuincy	1,521,900
City of Westlake	3,269,162
Town of Iowa	1,987,784
Town of Vinton	1,167,974
Morgansfield Economic Development District	214
Southwest Tourist Bureau	7,136,919
Transfer to School Board - Hotel-Motel Collection Fee	<u>29,757</u>
Total deductions	<u>264,055,379</u>
Ending balance due taxing authorities	<u>\$ 19,642,885</u>

On the following page is a schedule of the sales tax collections and disbursements collected on behalf of payments made to local governmental entities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The collection fees for the Convention and Visitors Bureau are withheld from the collections. All other governments are billed monthly for prior month's collection fees based on prior month's expenditures.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

20. **TAXES COLLECTED ON BEHALF OF OTHERS** (continued)

	Total Collections	Final Distribution	Collection Fees
<b>City of Lake Charles</b>			
City of Lake Charles (1%) 2015	26,914,075	26,806,129	110,928
City of Lake Charles Salary (.25%) 2015	6,728,520	6,701,533	27,732
City of Lake Charles (1%) 2017	26,914,076	26,806,130	110,928
City of Lake Charles (.25%) 2016	6,584,116	6,568,848	27,183
	<u>67,140,787</u>	<u>66,882,640</u>	<u>276,771</u>
<b>Calcasieu Parish Police Jury</b>			
Police Jury District #1 (1%) 2004	41,350,778	42,165,777	163,898
Police Jury District #4A (1.5%) 2011	59,131,240	60,351,573	234,586
	<u>100,482,018</u>	<u>102,517,350</u>	<u>398,484</u>
<b>Calcasieu Parish Law Enforcement District</b>			
LED #2 (0.5%) 2016	39,801,215	40,160,789	161,040
LED (.25%) 2013	19,901,435	20,081,185	80,523
	<u>59,702,650</u>	<u>60,241,974</u>	<u>241,563</u>
<b>City of Sulphur</b>			
City of Sulphur (1%) 1966	7,704,737	7,719,882	32,012
City of Sulphur (1%) 2005	7,704,737	7,719,882	32,012
City of Sulphur (.5%) 2011	3,852,369	3,859,941	16,006
	<u>19,261,843</u>	<u>19,299,705</u>	<u>80,030</u>
<b>City of Dequincy</b>			
City of Dequincy (1%) 1966	612,036	608,760	2,520
City of Dequincy (1%) 2011	612,036	608,760	2,520
City of Dequincy (0.5%) 2012	306,019	304,380	1,260
	<u>1,530,091</u>	<u>1,521,900</u>	<u>6,300</u>
<b>City of Westlake</b>			
City of Westlake (1%) 1990	1,301,454	1,307,665	5,376
City of Westlake (1%) 2007	1,301,454	1,307,665	5,376
City of Westlake (0.5%) 2007	650,727	653,832	2,689
	<u>3,253,635</u>	<u>3,269,162</u>	<u>13,441</u>
<b>Town of Iowa</b>			
Town of Iowa (1%) 2006	800,607	795,114	3,292
Town of Iowa (1%) 2007	800,607	795,114	3,292
Town of Iowa (0.5%) 2012	400,302	397,556	1,646
	<u>2,001,516</u>	<u>1,987,784</u>	<u>8,230</u>
<b>Town of Vinton</b>			
Town of Vinton (1%) 1975	465,743	467,190	1,922
Town of Vinton (1%) 2004	465,743	467,190	1,922
Town of Vinton (0.5%) 2013	232,870	233,594	960
	<u>1,164,356</u>	<u>1,167,974</u>	<u>4,804</u>
Morgansfield Economic Development District	571	214	-
SWLA Convention & Visitors Bureau (4%) 2005**	7,265,126	7,166,676	29,757
<b>Totals</b>	<u>\$ 261,802,593</u>	<u>\$ 264,055,379</u>	<u>\$ 1,059,380</u>

Tax year presented in the above table is the calendar year in which the tax became effective.

Entities are billed monthly for prior months collections fees based of prior months expenditures.

\*\* Convention and Visitors Bureau is the only entity that has collection fees withheld when distributed.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

21. **TAX REVENUES ABATED**

The Louisiana Industrial Ad Valorem Tax Exemption program (Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 13, Chapter 5) is a state incentive program which abates, up to ten years, local ad valorem taxes on a manufacturer's new investment and annual capitalized additions related to the manufacturing site. Applications to exempt qualified property for five years are approved by the Louisiana Economic Development's Board of Commerce and Industry. The exemption may be renewed for an additional five years. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, \$12,845,000 in Calcasieu Parish School Board ad valorem tax revenues were abated by the state of Louisiana through the Louisiana Industrial Ad Valorem Tax Exemption program.

22. **APPROPRIATIONS**

Appropriations during the year ended June 30, 2018 were as follows:

	<u>General Fund</u>
Type 2 Charter Schools	
Lake Charles Charter	\$ 5,673,330
Southwest Louisiana Charter	3,591,990
Lake Charles College Preparatory	2,955,928
Lafayette Renaissance	5,125
Louisiana Virtual Charter Academy	511,248
University View Academy	440,917
Subtotal Type 2 Charter School Appropriations	13,178,538
Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ)	47,802
Total Appropriations	\$ 13,226,340

23. **SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

On October 9, 2018, the School Board approved the issuance of \$4,250,000 Excess Revenue Certificates of Indebtedness, Classroom Construction Project, Series 2019 to be used for Pod Project 11 that will finance approximately 60% of the cost of construction. This will include the construction of 5 pods. Three will be 8 classroom pods, and two will be 16 classroom pods.

# **Required Supplemental Information**



**Ashlei Malbrew, Grade 8, FK White Middle, Teacher-Jessica Woolmington**

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OTHER  
POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Financial statement reporting date		6/30/2018
Measurement date		6/30/2018
Service cost	\$	18,149,092
Interest		21,422,191
Difference between actual and expected experience		(10,473,487)
Change in assumptions		(101,886,836)
Benefit payments		(10,686,312)
Net change in total OPEB liability		<u>(83,475,352)</u>
Total OPEB liability - beginning		<u>648,293,997</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$	<u>564,818,645</u>
Covered payroll	\$	151,110,790
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll		373.78%

This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

There are no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria of paragraph 4 of GASB 75 for this OPEB plan.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE  
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY FOR THE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 (\*)**

<u>Pension Plan</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)</u>	<u>Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)</u>	<u>Employer's Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability</u>
<b>Teachers Retirement System of Louisiana</b>						
	2018	4.1702%	\$ 427,519,270	\$ 189,345,812	225.7876%	65.55%
	2017	4.0788%	478,730,918	184,605,781	259.3261%	59.90%
	2016	3.7599%	404,269,283	169,604,353	238.3602%	62.50%
	2015	3.7192%	380,159,975	166,874,154	227.8124%	63.70%
<b>Louisiana School Employees Retirement System</b>						
	2018	4.9455%	31,647,763	14,194,210	222.9625%	75.03%
	2017	4.8565%	36,634,814	13,813,383	265.2125%	70.09%
	2016	4.5484%	28,842,772	12,802,690	225.2868%	74.49%
	2015	4.3940%	25,471,509	12,341,687	206.3860%	76.18%
<b>Louisiana State Employees Retirement System</b>						
	2018	0.0158%	1,112,346	299,133	371.8567%	62.54%
	2017	0.0145%	1,140,819	280,922	406.0981%	57.70%
	2016	0.0131%	892,630	256,574	347.9035%	62.70%
	2015	0.0135%	841,827	255,662	329.2734%	65.00%

*Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.*

(\*) The amounts presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

<u>Pension Plan:</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Contractually Required Contribution<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess)</u>	<u>Employer's Covered Payroll<sup>3</sup></u>	<u>Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll</u>
<b>Teachers Retirement System of Louisiana</b>						
	2018	\$ 52,466,375	\$ 52,466,375	-	\$ 197,344,025	26.5862%
	2017	48,292,716	48,292,716	-	189,345,812	25.5050%
	2016	48,527,766	48,527,766	-	184,605,781	26.2872%
	2015	47,464,380	47,464,380	-	169,604,353	27.9854%
<b>Louisiana School Employees Retirement System</b>						
	2018	4,018,417	4,018,417	-	14,580,152	27.5609%
	2017	3,868,767	3,868,767	-	14,194,210	27.2560%
	2016	4,203,922	4,203,922	-	13,813,383	30.4337%
	2015	4,212,122	4,212,122	-	12,802,690	32.9003%
<b>Louisiana State Employees Retirement System</b>						
	2018	113,698	113,698	-	299,995	37.9000%
	2017	106,860	106,860	-	299,133	35.7232%
	2016	104,503	104,503	-	280,922	37.2000%
	2015	95,162	95,162	-	256,574	37.0895%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

**For reference only:**

- <sup>1</sup> Employer contribution rate multiplied by employer's covered payroll
- <sup>2</sup> Actual employer contributions remitted to Retirement Systems
- <sup>3</sup> Employer's covered payroll amount for each of the fiscal year ended June 30

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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# **Budgetary Comparison Schedules**

## **General Fund Legally Adopted Annual Budget**



**Abigail Brumett, Grade 11, Westlake High/LCB Academy Art, Teacher-Bobbi Yancy**

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE DESCRIPTIONS**

**GENERAL FUND WITH A LEGALLY ADOPTED ANNUAL BUDGET**

**GENERAL FUND** The general fund accounts for all activities of the School Board except those that are accounted for in other funds.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**GENERAL FUND**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN**  
**FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 1

<b>REVENUES</b>	<b>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</b>		<b>ACTUAL</b>	<b>VARIANCE WITH</b>
	<b>ORIGINAL</b>	<b>FINAL</b>		<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>
				<b>POSITIVE</b>
				<b>(NEGATIVE)</b>
Local sources:				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 35,510,000	\$ 37,380,500	\$ 38,605,474	\$ 1,224,974
Sales and use taxes	144,000,000	191,457,000	198,035,171	6,578,171
Earnings on investments	650,000	650,000	1,261,979	611,979
Other	2,750,000	3,308,490	6,662,376	3,353,886
State sources:				
Equalization - Minimum Foundation	142,538,476	142,643,997	144,080,674	1,436,677
Other	1,180,000	5,260,124	4,427,415	(832,709)
Federal sources:	115,000	115,000	513,603	398,603
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>326,743,476</b>	<b>380,815,111</b>	<b>393,586,692</b>	<b>12,771,581</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular programs	135,209,839	148,397,419	146,298,953	2,098,466
Special education	44,855,956	49,094,600	48,228,476	866,124
Vocational education	6,728,461	7,310,269	6,851,066	459,203
Other Instructional programs	4,405,768	5,329,398	7,916,161	(2,586,763)
Special programs	1,634,894	3,585,169	3,767,203	(182,034)
Support: services:				
Student services	21,340,511	22,922,028	22,568,126	353,902
Instructional staff support	13,901,181	16,422,764	15,282,464	1,140,300
General administration	5,124,161	5,241,392	4,790,169	451,223
School administration	22,108,005	23,286,953	23,258,352	28,601
Business services	4,617,065	4,928,819	4,936,818	(7,999)
Plant services	34,865,485	36,225,813	37,525,332	(1,299,519)
Student transportation services	15,604,033	17,416,020	18,762,561	(1,346,541)
Central services	4,168,909	4,099,645	3,782,025	317,620
Food services	-	-	628,149	(628,149)
Enterprise operations	147,803	98,347	75,474	22,873
Community service programs	37,500	37,500	37,405	95
Appropriations - Charter Schools and OJJ	12,515,497	12,631,408	13,226,340	(594,932)
Capital Outlay:				
Facilities acquisition and construction	944,652	2,661,714	2,199,480	462,234
Debt service:				
Principal	2,422,678	2,422,678	675,299	1,747,379
Interest and fiscal changes	10,270	10,270	10,297	(27)
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>330,642,668</b>	<b>362,122,206</b>	<b>360,820,150</b>	<b>1,302,056</b>
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER</b>				
<b>(UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ (3,899,192)</b>	<b>\$ 18,692,905</b>	<b>\$ 32,766,542</b>	<b>\$ 14,073,637</b>

(continued)

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**GENERAL FUND**

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN  
FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 1

<b><u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u></b>	<b><u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u></b>		<b><u>ACTUAL</u></b>	<b><u>VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u></b>
	<b><u>ORIGINAL</u></b>	<b><u>FINAL</u></b>		
Transfers in	\$ 3,348,350	\$ 3,348,063	\$ 1,475,862	\$ (1,872,201)
Transfers out	(1,800,000)	(31,796,000)	(31,430,723)	365,277
Sale of capital assets	20,000	39,000	39,985	985
Insurance recoveries	20,000	20,000	69,307	49,307
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	<u>1,588,350</u>	<u>(28,388,937)</u>	<u>(29,845,569)</u>	<u>(1,456,632)</u>
<b><u>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</u></b>	(2,310,842)	(9,696,032)	2,920,973	12,617,005
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	<u>52,988,660</u>	<u>92,199,315</u>	<u>92,152,153</u>	<u>(47,162)</u>
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>\$ 50,677,818</u>	<u>\$ 82,503,283</u>	<u>\$ 95,073,126</u>	<u>\$ 12,569,843</u> (concluded)

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**a. CHANGES IN BENEFIT TERMS AND ASSUMPTIONS RELATED TO HEALTH PLAN**

*Benefit Changes.*

*Measurement date*

6/30/2018

There were no changes to the benefit terms that affected the total OPEB liability

*Changes of Assumptions.*

The changes in assumptions balance was a result of changes of the following:

Discount rate assumption

<u>Measurement Date</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Change</u>
6/30/2018	3.87%	0.29%
6/30/2017	3.58%	

Inflation rate assumption

<u>Measurement Date</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Change</u>
6/30/2018	2.30%	-0.20%
6/30/2017	2.50%	

Mortality

<u>Measurement Date</u>	<u>Table Used:</u>
6/30/2018	RP-2014 Total Dataset Mortality with separate pre and post commencement rates projected generationally using scale MP-2017
6/30/2017	RP-2000 Mortality for Employees, Healthy Annuitants, and Disabled Annuitants, projected to 2016 using Scale AA

**b. CHANGES IN BENEFIT TERMS AND ASSUMPTIONS RELATED TO DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

**Changes of Benefit Terms include:**

Following is a listing of changes in benefit terms, as applicable, for the three pension plans for the years presented.

Teachers Retirement System of Louisiana and Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System

2016 - Act 93 of the 2016 provides for a 1.5% permanent benefit increase on the first \$60,000 of a recipient's benefit for eligible members effective 7/1/16 for those retired on or before 6/30/15 who are at least the age of 60.

Louisiana School Employees Retirement System

2016 - Act 93 of the 2016 provides for an up to 2.0% COLA on the first \$60,000 of a recipient's benefit for eligible members effective 7/1/16.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**b. CHANGES IN BENEFIT TERMS AND ASSUMPTIONS RELATED TO DEFINED PENSION PLANS** (continued)

**Changes of Benefit Terms include:** (continued)

Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System

2016 - The Harbor Police Retirement System transferred into LASERS in 2016 that resulted in a change in benefit terms.

**Changes of Assumptions**

The following discount rate changes were made to the pension plans identified in the following table:  
Discount Rate:

<u>Year (*)</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Change</u>
TRSL		
2017	7.700%	-0.050%
2016	7.750%	-
2015	7.750%	
LSERS		
2017	7.125%	0.000%
2016	7.125%	0.125%
2015	7.000%	
LASERS		
2017	7.700%	-0.050%
2016	7.750%	-
2015	7.750%	

(\*) The amounts presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**b. CHANGES IN BENEFIT TERMS AND ASSUMPTIONS RELATED TO DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS** (continued)

**Changes of Assumptions** (continued)

The following inflation rate changes were made to the pension plans identified in the following table:

Inflation Rate:		
<u>Year (*)</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Change</u>
LSERS		
2016	2.625%	-0.125%
2015	2.750%	
LASERS		
2017	2.750%	-0.250%
2016	3.000%	

The following changes to projected salary increases were made to the pension plans identified in the following table:

Salary Increases:	
<u>Year (*)</u>	<u>Range</u>
LASERS	
2017	2.80% to 14.30% for various member types
2016	3.00% to 14.50% for various member types
LSERS	
2017	3.075% to 5.375%
2016	3.200% to 5.500%

(\*) The amounts presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end.

**c. General Budget Policies**

The School Board follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the budgetary comparison schedules.

State statute requires budgets be adopted for the general fund and all special revenue funds.

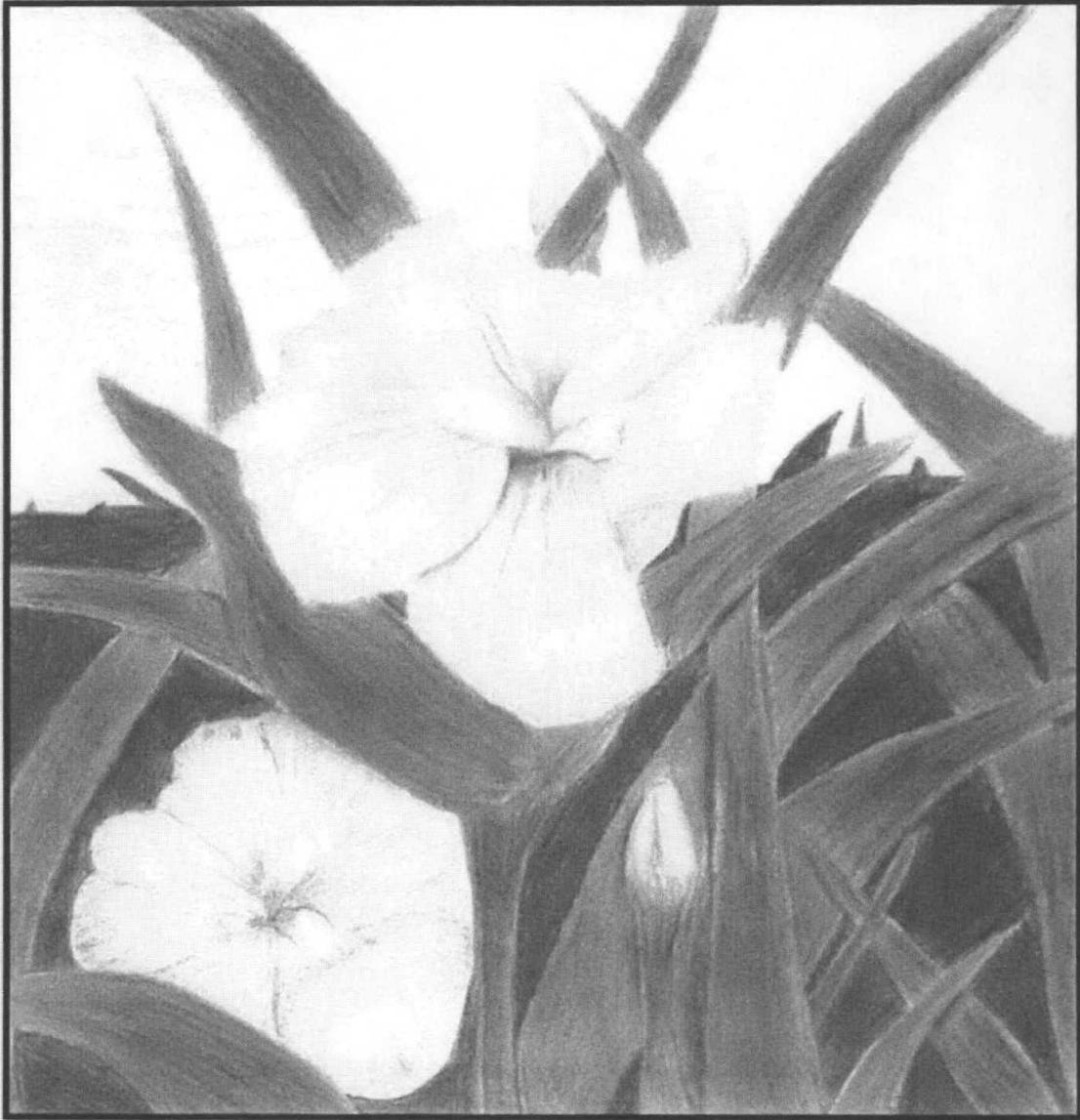
Each year prior to September 15, the Superintendent submits to the School Board proposed annual budgets for the general fund and special revenue funds' budgets. Public hearings are conducted, prior to the School Board's approval, to obtain citizens comments. The operating budgets include proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

Appropriations (unexpended budget balances) lapse at year end.

Formal budget integration (within the accounting records) is employed as a management control device. Budget amounts included in the accompanying financial statements include the original adopted budget and all subsequent amendments. These revisions were considered significant by the School Board. All budget revisions are approved by the School Board.

The budgets are prepared under the modified accrual basis of accounting. The level of budgetary control is established by function within each fund.

# **Supplementary Information**

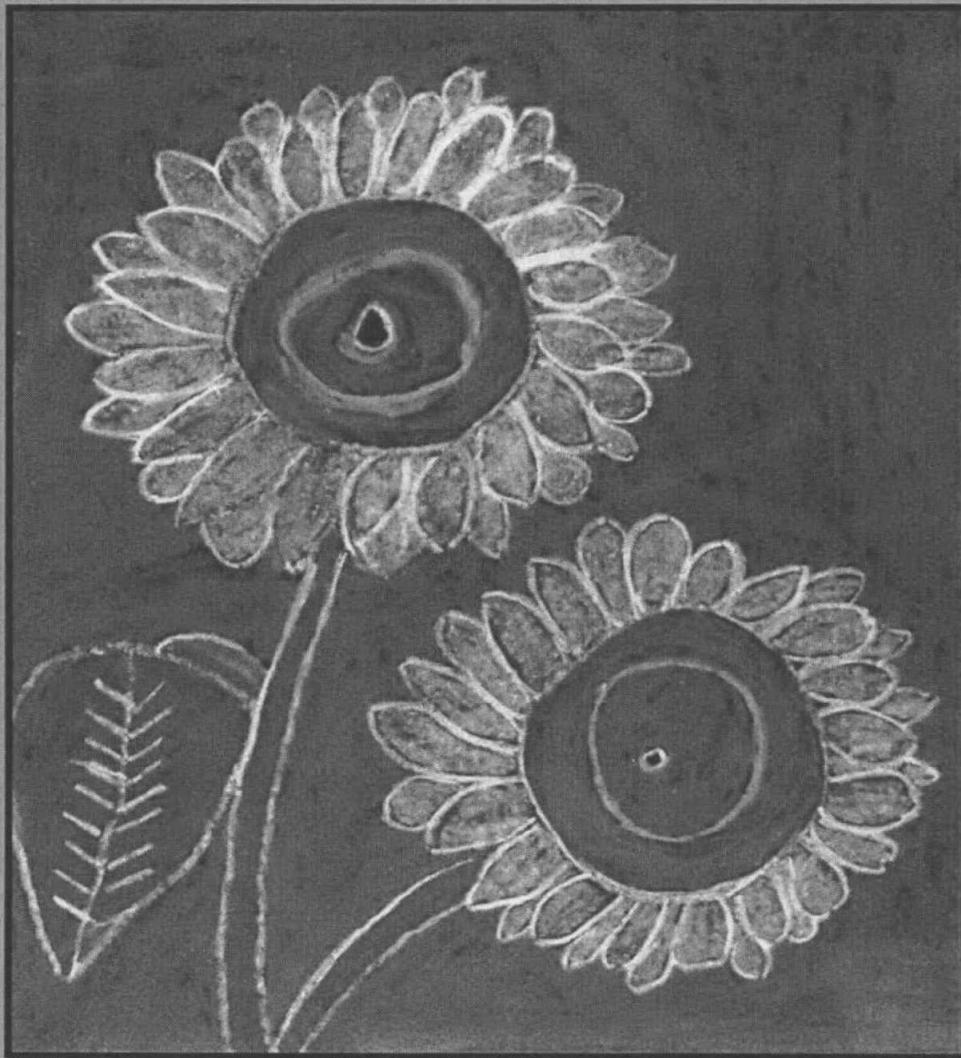


**Aiden Robinson, Grade 11, Sam Houston High, Teacher-Julie Groth**

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**

# **Combining Non Major Governmental Funds**

**By Fund Type**



**Ella Kile, Grade 2, Westwood Elementary, Teacher—Melinda Harrell**

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - BY FUND TYPE**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 2

	<u>SPECIAL REVENUE</u>	<u>DEBT SERVICE</u>	<u>CAPITAL PROJECTS</u>	<u>PERMANENT FUND TEACHER SCHOLARSHIP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,174,160	\$ 14,931,459	\$ 41,191,299	\$ 105,796	\$ 61,402,714
Investments	-	4,000,000	2,235,204	-	6,235,204
Receivables	6,368,076	119,513	548,886	-	7,036,475
Inventories	789,842	-	-	-	789,842
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u>12,332,078</u>	<u>19,050,972</u>	<u>43,975,389</u>	<u>105,796</u>	<u>75,464,235</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>					
Liabilities:					
Accounts and other payables	514,611	-	4,144,183	-	4,658,794
Salaries and benefits payable	5,756	-	-	-	5,756
Interfund payables	5,042,832	-	60,000	-	5,102,832
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<u>5,563,199</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,204,183</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,767,382</u>
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable	789,842	-	-	100,000	889,842
Restricted	5,979,037	19,050,972	37,468,644	5,796	62,504,449
Committed	-	-	2,302,562	-	2,302,562
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCES</b>	<u>6,768,879</u>	<u>19,050,972</u>	<u>39,771,206</u>	<u>105,796</u>	<u>65,696,853</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<u>\$ 12,332,078</u>	<u>\$ 19,050,972</u>	<u>\$ 43,975,389</u>	<u>\$ 105,796</u>	<u>\$ 75,464,235</u>

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES**  
**AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BY FUND TYPE**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 3

	PERMANENT FUND				
	SPECIAL REVENUE	DEBT SERVICE	CAPITAL PROJECTS	TEACHER SCHOLARSHIP	TOTAL
<b><u>REVENUES</u></b>					
Local sources:					
Ad valorem taxes	\$ -	\$ 22,018,011	\$ 236,120	\$ -	\$ 22,254,131
Sales and use taxes	-	-	3,812,971	-	3,812,971
Earnings on investments	73,591	270,710	473,559	1,733	819,593
Food Services	930,215	-	-	-	930,215
Other	-	33,105	3,612,984	-	3,646,089
State sources:					
Equalization - Minimum Foundation	382,848	-	-	-	382,848
Federal sources:	47,551,069	-	-	-	47,551,069
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>48,937,723</b>	<b>22,321,826</b>	<b>8,135,634</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>79,396,916</b>
<b><u>EXPENDITURES</u></b>					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular programs	2,292,695	-	227,337	-	2,520,032
Special education	2,306,466	-	-	-	2,306,466
Vocational education	267,422	-	-	-	267,422
Special programs	13,887,174	-	-	-	13,887,174
Support services:					
Student services	4,871,904	-	-	-	4,871,904
Instructional staff support	10,412,000	-	-	-	10,412,000
General administration	8,537	547,885	16,263	-	572,685
School administration	352,556	-	-	-	352,556
Business services	140,711	156,040	8,052	31	304,834
Plant services	97,289	-	44,514	-	141,803
Student transportation services	316,450	-	-	-	316,450
Central services	64,177	-	-	-	64,177
Food services	13,381,708	-	-	-	13,381,708
Capital outlay:					
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	12,855,148	-	12,855,148
Debt service:					
Principal	-	17,233,000	1,508,171	-	18,741,171
Interest and fiscal charges	-	5,140,467	590,458	-	5,730,925
Bond issuance costs	-	112,580	344,496	-	457,076
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>48,399,089</b>	<b>23,189,972</b>	<b>15,594,439</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>87,183,531</b>
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 538,634</b>	<b>\$ (868,146)</b>	<b>\$ (7,458,805)</b>	<b>\$ 1,702</b>	<b>\$ (7,786,615)</b>

(continued)

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES**  
**AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BY FUND TYPE**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 3

	<u>SPECIAL REVENUE</u>	<u>DEBT SERVICE</u>	<u>CAPITAL PROJECTS</u>	<u>PERMANENT FUND TEACHER SCHOLARSHIP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<b><u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u></b>					
Transfers in	\$ 1,430,723	\$ 1,424,425	\$ 129,341	\$ -	\$ 2,984,489
Transfers out	(1,475,862)	-	(1,553,766)	-	(3,029,628)
Long-term debt issued	-	-	18,085,000	-	18,085,000
Refunding bonds issued	-	3,840,000	-	-	3,840,000
Premiums from long-term debt	-	350,183	2,264,098	-	2,614,281
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	(4,077,603)	-	-	(4,077,603)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	<u>(45,139)</u>	<u>1,537,005</u>	<u>18,924,673</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,416,539</u>
<b><u>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</u></b>	493,495	668,859	11,465,868	1,702	12,629,924
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	<u>6,275,384</u>	<u>18,382,113</u>	<u>28,305,338</u>	<u>104,094</u>	<u>53,066,929</u>
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>\$ 6,768,879</u>	<u>\$ 19,050,972</u>	<u>\$ 39,771,206</u>	<u>\$ 105,796</u>	<u>\$ 65,696,853</u> (concluded)

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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# **Non Major Special Revenue Funds**



**Ana Martinez Castro, Grade 11, Sam Houston High, Teacher-Julie Groth**

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**

## CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

### NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS DESCRIPTIONS

SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE To assist through grants and food donations in providing a nutritious breakfast and lunch service for school students and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities.

EVERY STUDENT SUCCEEDS ACT (ESSA) To provide opportunities for eligible children served to acquire the knowledge and skills to meet the challenging State performance standards.

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT (IDEA) To seek out and identify every child within the jurisdiction of the Board who is suspected of being an exceptional child and in need of special education and related services; and to provide individualized education programs for those in need of specially designed instruction.

LA 4 To provide access to universal high quality developmentally appropriate prekindergarten classes before and after school enrichment programs, and summer programs to four year old children who are eligible to enter kindergarten the following year.

HEAD START To provide comprehensive health, educational, nutritional, social and other services primarily to economically disadvantaged preschool children, including Indian children on federally-recognized reservations, and children of migratory workers and their families; and to involve parents in activities with their children so that the children will attain overall social competence.

STRIVING READERS To advance literacy skills, including pre-literacy skills, reading and writing for students from birth through 12th grade, including limited-English-proficient students and students with disabilities.

#### VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT

BASIC GRANTS TO STATES To make the United States more competitive in the world economy by developing more fully the academic and occupational skills of all segments of the population, principally through concentrating resources on improving educational programs leading to academic and occupational skills needed to work in a technologically advanced society.

TECH-PREP EDUCATION To distribute funds to states to enable them to provide planning and demonstration grants to consortia of local educational agencies and post-secondary educational agencies, for the development and operation of four-year programs designed to provide a tech-prep education program leading to a two-year associate degree or a two-year certificate and to provide, in a systematic manner, strong, comprehensive links between secondary schools and post-secondary educational institutions.

TEACHER INCENTIVE To support programs that develop and implement performance-based compensation systems for teachers, principals, and other personnel in high-need schools.

PRESCHOOL To provide grants to states to assist them in providing a free appropriate public education to preschool disabled children ages three to five years.

MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS To account for various small state and federal grants for which the expenditures are legally restricted to specified purposes.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS**  
**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

	<u>SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE</u>	<u>ESSA</u>	<u>IDEA</u>	<u>LA 4</u>	<u>HEAD START</u>
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,058,357	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Receivables	964,329	1,797,880	1,357,965	122,833	770,141
Inventories	789,842	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b><u>6,812,528</u></b>	<b><u>1,797,880</u></b>	<b><u>1,357,965</u></b>	<b><u>122,833</u></b>	<b><u>770,141</u></b>
<b><u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</u></b>					
Liabilities:					
Accounts and other payables	158,895	127,507	15,454	-	1,793
Salaries and benefits payable	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund payables	-	1,670,373	1,342,511	122,833	768,348
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b><u>158,895</u></b>	<b><u>1,797,880</u></b>	<b><u>1,357,965</u></b>	<b><u>122,833</u></b>	<b><u>770,141</u></b>
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable	789,842	-	-	-	-
Restricted	5,863,791	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCES</b>	<b><u>6,653,633</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b><u>\$ 6,812,528</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,797,880</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,357,965</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 122,833</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 770,141</u></b>

Exhibit 4

STRIVING READERS	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT	TEACHER INCENTIVE	PRESCHOOL	MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS	TOTAL
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115,803	\$ 5,174,160
200,950	176,668	669,891	59,134	248,285	6,368,076
-	-	-	-	-	789,842
<u>200,950</u>	<u>176,668</u>	<u>669,891</u>	<u>59,134</u>	<u>364,088</u>	<u>12,332,078</u>
-	32,766	161,654	10,009	6,533	514,611
-	-	-	-	5,756	5,756
<u>200,950</u>	<u>143,902</u>	<u>508,237</u>	<u>49,125</u>	<u>236,553</u>	<u>5,042,832</u>
<u>200,950</u>	<u>176,668</u>	<u>669,891</u>	<u>59,134</u>	<u>248,842</u>	<u>5,563,199</u>
-	-	-	-	-	789,842
-	-	-	-	115,246	5,979,037
-	-	-	-	115,246	6,768,879
<u>\$ 200,950</u>	<u>\$ 176,668</u>	<u>\$ 669,891</u>	<u>\$ 59,134</u>	<u>\$ 364,088</u>	<u>\$ 12,332,078</u>

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS**  
**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES**  
**AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

	<u>SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE</u>	<u>ESSA</u>	<u>IDEA</u>	<u>LA 4</u>	<u>HEAD START</u>	<u>STRIVING READERS</u>
<b><u>REVENUES</u></b>						
Local sources:						
Earnings on investments	\$ 73,591	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Food Services	930,215	-	-	-	-	-
State sources:						
Equalization - Minimum Foundation	382,848	-	-	-	-	-
Federal sources:	<u>11,101,154</u>	<u>14,171,998</u>	<u>8,719,881</u>	<u>2,752,022</u>	<u>3,801,305</u>	<u>237,084</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>12,487,808</u>	<u>14,171,998</u>	<u>8,719,881</u>	<u>2,752,022</u>	<u>3,801,305</u>	<u>237,084</u>
<b><u>EXPENDITURES</u></b>						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular programs	-	-	219,758	-	-	25,390
Special education	-	-	2,189,589	-	-	-
Vocational education	-	-	-	77,074	-	-
Special programs	-	8,455,715	-	2,542,864	2,558,953	9,166
Support: services:						
Student services	-	-	4,237,369	-	361,241	-
Instructional staff support	-	4,836,251	1,449,140	-	553,863	191,306
General administration	-	-	-	-	8,537	-
School administration	-	-	-	-	191,151	-
Business services	77,233	-	-	-	63,478	-
Plant services	-	88,395	-	-	8,894	-
Student transportation services	-	71,914	233,425	-	1,974	-
Central services	-	59,575	-	-	4,602	-
Food services	<u>13,333,096</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,612</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>13,410,329</u>	<u>13,511,850</u>	<u>8,329,281</u>	<u>2,619,938</u>	<u>3,801,305</u>	<u>225,862</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	<u>(922,521)</u>	<u>660,148</u>	<u>390,600</u>	<u>132,084</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,222</u>
<b><u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u></b>						
Transfers in	1,430,723	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	<u>-</u>	<u>(660,148)</u>	<u>(390,600)</u>	<u>(132,084)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(11,222)</u>
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	<u>1,430,723</u>	<u>(660,148)</u>	<u>(390,600)</u>	<u>(132,084)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(11,222)</u>
<b><u>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</u></b>	<u>508,202</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES						
- BEGINNING	<u>6,145,431</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>\$ 6,653,633</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Exhibit 5

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT	TEACHER INCENTIVE	PRESCHOOL	MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS	TOTAL
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 73,591
-	-	-	-	930,215
-	-	-	-	382,848
<u>389,600</u>	<u>5,396,114</u>	<u>368,002</u>	<u>613,909</u>	<u>47,551,069</u>
<u>389,600</u>	<u>5,396,114</u>	<u>368,002</u>	<u>613,909</u>	<u>48,937,723</u>
-	2,046,102	-	1,445	2,292,695
-	-	116,877	-	2,306,466
190,348	-	-	-	267,422
-	-	-	320,476	13,887,174
-	-	198,762	74,532	4,871,904
199,252	2,929,619	36,253	216,316	10,412,000
-	-	-	-	8,537
-	161,405	-	-	352,556
-	-	-	-	140,711
-	-	-	-	97,289
-	-	-	9,137	316,450
-	-	-	-	64,177
-	-	-	-	13,381,708
<u>389,600</u>	<u>5,137,126</u>	<u>351,892</u>	<u>621,906</u>	<u>48,399,089</u>
-	258,988	16,110	(7,997)	538,634
-	-	-	-	1,430,723
-	(258,988)	(16,110)	(6,710)	(1,475,862)
-	(258,988)	(16,110)	(6,710)	(45,139)
-	-	-	(14,707)	493,495
-	-	-	129,953	6,275,384
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 115,246</u>	<u>\$ 6,768,879</u>

**CALCASIEU PARISH BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND**  
**SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN**  
**FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 6-1

<b><u>REVENUES</u></b>	<b><u>BUDGET</u></b>	<b><u>ACTUAL</u></b>	<b><u>VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u></b>
Local sources:			
Earnings on investments	\$ 57,000	\$ 73,591	\$ 16,591
Food Services	946,450	930,215	(16,235)
State sources:			
Equalization	382,848	382,848	-
Federal sources:	11,390,958	11,101,154	(289,804)
 TOTAL REVENUES	 12,777,256	 12,487,808	 (289,448)
 <b><u>EXPENDITURES</u></b>			
Current:			
Support services:			
Business services	77,282	77,233	49
Food services	13,632,971	13,333,096	299,875
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	13,710,253	13,410,329	299,924
 EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	 (932,997)	 (922,521)	 10,476
 <b><u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u></b>			
Transfers in	1,200,000	1,430,723	230,723
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	1,200,000	1,430,723	230,723
 <b><u>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</u></b>	 267,003	 508,202	 241,199
 FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	 6,145,431	 6,145,431	 -
 FUND BALANCES - ENDING	 \$ 6,412,434	 \$ 6,653,633	 \$ 241,199

**CALCASIEU PARISH BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND**  
**ESSA**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN**  
**FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 6-2

	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
<b><u>REVENUES</u></b>			
Federal sources:	\$ 19,455,562	\$ 14,171,998	\$ (5,283,564)
 TOTAL REVENUES	 19,455,562	 14,171,998	 (5,283,564)
<b><u>EXPENDITURES</u></b>			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular programs	432,062	-	432,062
Special education	69,688	-	69,688
Special programs	9,056,935	8,455,715	601,220
Support: services:			
Instructional staff support	8,860,410	4,836,251	4,024,159
School administration	41,810	-	41,810
Plant services	93,339	88,395	4,944
Student transportation services	97,492	71,914	25,578
Central services	65,589	59,575	6,014
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>18,717,325</u>	<u>13,511,850</u>	<u>5,205,475</u>
 EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	 <u>738,237</u>	 <u>660,148</u>	 <u>(78,089)</u>
<b><u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u></b>			
Transfers out	<u>(738,237)</u>	<u>(660,148)</u>	<u>78,089</u>
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	<u>(738,237)</u>	<u>(660,148)</u>	<u>78,089</u>
 <b><u>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</u></b>	 -	 -	 -
 FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	 <u>-</u>	 <u>-</u>	 <u>-</u>
 FUND BALANCES - ENDING	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>

**CALCASIEU PARISH BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND**  
**IDEA**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN**  
**FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 6-3

<u>REVENUES</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
Federal sources:	\$ 12,355,989	\$ 8,719,881	\$ (3,636,108)
 TOTAL REVENUES	 12,355,989	 8,719,881	 (3,636,108)
 <u>EXPENDITURES</u>			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular programs	218,039	219,758	(1,719)
Special education	4,256,027	2,189,589	2,066,438
Support: services:			
Student services	5,013,567	4,237,369	776,198
Instructional staff support	2,007,334	1,449,140	558,194
Student transportation services	306,138	233,425	72,713
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>11,801,105</u>	<u>8,329,281</u>	<u>3,471,824</u>
 EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	 554,884	 390,600	 (164,284)
 <u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u>			
Transfers out	(554,884)	(390,600)	164,284
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	<u>(554,884)</u>	<u>(390,600)</u>	<u>164,284</u>
 <u>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</u>	 -	 -	 -
 FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	 -	 -	 -
 FUND BALANCES - ENDING	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>

**CALCASIEU PARISH BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND**  
**LA4**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN**  
**FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 6-4

	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
<b><u>REVENUES</u></b>			
Federal sources:	<u>\$ 2,752,022</u>	<u>\$ 2,752,022</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
 TOTAL REVENUES	 <u>2,752,022</u>	 <u>2,752,022</u>	 <u>-</u>
 <b><u>EXPENDITURES</u></b>			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Vocational education	77,074	77,074	-
Special programs	2,542,864	2,542,864	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>2,619,938</u>	<u>2,619,938</u>	<u>-</u>
 EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	 <u>132,084</u>	 <u>132,084</u>	 <u>-</u>
 <b><u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u></b>			
Transfers out	<u>(132,084)</u>	<u>(132,084)</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	<u>(132,084)</u>	<u>(132,084)</u>	<u>-</u>
 <b><u>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</u></b>	 -	 -	 -
 FUND BALANCES			
- BEGINNING	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
 FUND BALANCES - ENDING	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>

**CALCASIEU PARISH BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND**

**HEAD START**

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN**

**FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 6-5

	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
<b><u>REVENUES</u></b>			
Federal sources:	<u>\$ 3,801,305</u>	<u>\$ 3,801,305</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>3,801,305</u>	<u>3,801,305</u>	<u>-</u>
<b><u>EXPENDITURES</u></b>			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Special programs	2,549,392	2,558,953	(9,561)
Support: services:			
Student services	369,325	361,241	8,084
Instructional staff support	566,552	553,863	12,689
General administration	3,000	8,537	(5,537)
School administration	191,690	191,151	539
Business services	63,659	63,478	181
Plant services	7,581	8,894	(1,313)
Student transportation services	2,106	1,974	132
Central services	6,000	4,602	1,398
Food services	42,000	48,612	(6,612)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>3,801,305</u>	<u>3,801,305</u>	<u>-</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b><u>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</u></b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

**CALCASIEU PARISH BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND**  
**STRIVING READERS**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN**  
**FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 6-6

<b><u>REVENUES</u></b>	<b><u>BUDGET</u></b>	<b><u>ACTUAL</u></b>	<b><u>VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u></b>
Federal sources:	\$ 739,141	\$ 237,084	\$ (502,057)
 TOTAL REVENUES	 739,141	 237,084	 (502,057)
 <b><u>EXPENDITURES</u></b>			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular programs	25,397	25,390	7
Special programs	9,166	9,166	-
Support: services:			
Instructional staff support	669,262	191,306	477,956
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>703,825</u>	<u>225,862</u>	<u>477,963</u>
 EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	 <u>35,316</u>	 <u>11,222</u>	 <u>(24,094)</u>
 <b><u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u></b>			
Transfers out	<u>(35,316)</u>	<u>(11,222)</u>	<u>24,094</u>
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	<u>(35,316)</u>	<u>(11,222)</u>	<u>24,094</u>
 <b><u>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</u></b>	 -	 -	 -
 FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	 <u>-</u>	 <u>-</u>	 <u>-</u>
 FUND BALANCES - ENDING	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>

**CALCASIEU PARISH BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND**  
**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN**  
**FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 6-7

	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
<b><u>REVENUES</u></b>			
Federal sources:	\$ 389,600	\$ 389,600	\$ -
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>389,600</u>	<u>389,600</u>	<u>-</u>
<b><u>EXPENDITURES</u></b>			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Vocational education	183,917	190,348	(6,431)
Support: services:			
Instructional staff support	205,683	199,252	6,431
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>389,600</u>	<u>389,600</u>	<u>-</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b><u>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</u></b>	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

**CALCASIEU PARISH BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND**

**TEACHER INCENTIVE**

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN**

**FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 6-8

	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
<b><u>REVENUES</u></b>			<u>\$ (2,621,207)</u>
Federal sources:	<u>\$ 8,017,321</u>	<u>\$ 5,396,114</u>	
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>8,017,321</u>	<u>5,396,114</u>	<u>(2,621,207)</u>
<b><u>EXPENDITURES</u></b>			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular programs	2,221,944	2,046,102	175,842
Support: services:			
Instructional staff support	4,424,797	2,929,619	1,495,178
School administration	932,520	161,405	771,115
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>7,579,261</u>	<u>5,137,126</u>	<u>2,442,135</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	<u>438,060</u>	<u>258,988</u>	<u>(179,072)</u>
<b><u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u></b>			
Transfers out	<u>(438,061)</u>	<u>(258,988)</u>	<u>179,073</u>
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	<u>(438,061)</u>	<u>(258,988)</u>	<u>179,073</u>
<b><u>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</u></b>	(1)	-	1
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

**CALCASIEU PARISH BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND**

**PRESCHOOL**

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN  
FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 6-9

	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
<b><u>REVENUES</u></b>			
Federal sources:	\$ 402,292	\$ 368,002	\$ (34,290)
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>402,292</u>	<u>368,002</u>	<u>(34,290)</u>
<b><u>EXPENDITURES</u></b>			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Special education	124,796	116,877	7,919
Support: services:			
Student services	214,513	198,762	15,751
Instructional staff support	45,338	36,253	9,085
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>384,647</u>	<u>351,892</u>	<u>32,755</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	<u>17,645</u>	<u>16,110</u>	<u>(1,535)</u>
<b><u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u></b>			
Transfers out	(17,645)	(16,110)	1,535
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	<u>(17,645)</u>	<u>(16,110)</u>	<u>1,535</u>
<b><u>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</u></b>	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

**CALCASIEU PARISH BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND**  
**MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN**  
**FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

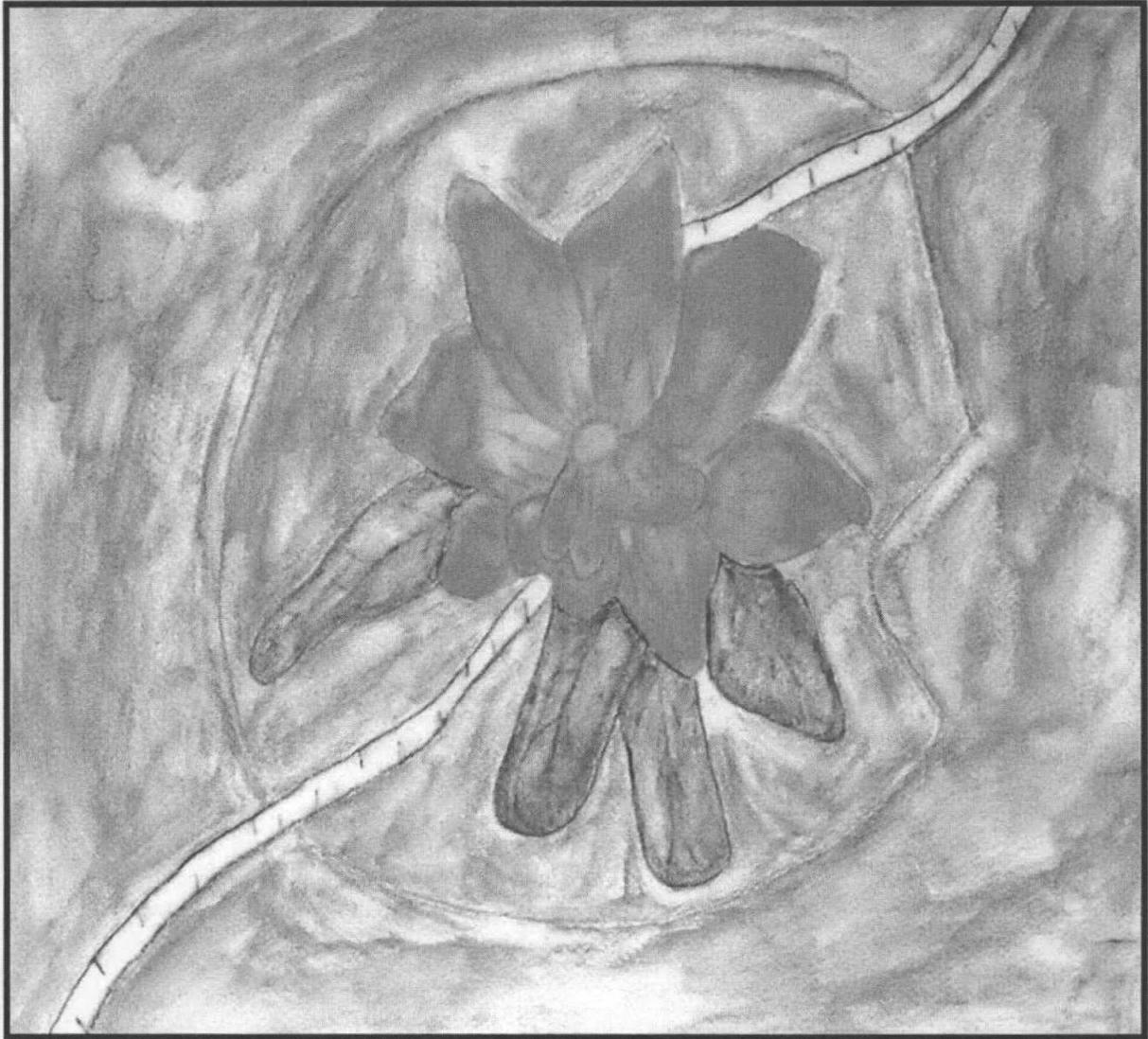
Exhibit 6-10

	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
<b><u>REVENUES</u></b>			
Federal sources:	<u>\$ 751,329</u>	<u>\$ 613,909</u>	<u>\$ (137,420)</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>751,329</u>	<u>613,909</u>	<u>(137,420)</u>
<b><u>EXPENDITURES</u></b>			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular programs	-	1,445	(1,445)
Special programs	345,630	320,476	25,154
Support: services:			
Student services	118,800	74,532	44,268
Instructional staff support	278,023	216,316	61,707
Student transportation services	300	9,137	(8,837)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>742,753</u>	<u>621,906</u>	<u>120,847</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	<u>8,576</u>	<u>(7,997)</u>	<u>(16,573)</u>
<b><u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u></b>			
Transfers out	<u>(8,576)</u>	<u>(6,710)</u>	<u>1,866</u>
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	<u>(8,576)</u>	<u>(6,710)</u>	<u>1,866</u>
<b><u>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</u></b>	-	(14,707)	(14,707)
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	<u>-</u>	<u>129,953</u>	<u>129,953</u>
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 115,246</u>	<u>\$ 115,246</u>

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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# **Non Major Debt Service Funds**



**Sydney Strout, Grade 8, FK White Middle, Teacher-Jessica Woolmington**

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Nonmajor Debt Service Funds Descriptions

DeQuincy  
South Lake Charles  
Westlake/Maplewood  
Starks  
Iowa  
Vinton  
Moss Bluff  
Southeast Lake Charles  
Southwest Lake Charles  
Bell City  
Sulphur  
North Lake Charles  
QZAB/QSCB

The debt service funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs. These funds reflect the debt service activity of administrative districts created by the Board.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS**  
**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

	DEQUINCY	SOUTH LAKE CHARLES	WESTLAKE / MAPLEWOOD	STARKS	IOWA	VINTON
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 839,664	\$ 5,646	\$ 2,856,756	\$ 369,727	\$ 992,301	\$ 899,900
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	2,745	-	46,682	87	3,594	1,968
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>842,409</b>	<b>5,646</b>	<b>2,903,438</b>	<b>369,814</b>	<b>995,895</b>	<b>901,868</b>
<b><u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</u></b>						
Fund balances:						
Restricted	842,409	5,646	2,903,438	369,814	995,895	901,868
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>842,409</b>	<b>5,646</b>	<b>2,903,438</b>	<b>369,814</b>	<b>995,895</b>	<b>901,868</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>\$ 842,409</b>	<b>\$ 5,646</b>	<b>\$ 2,903,438</b>	<b>\$ 369,814</b>	<b>\$ 995,895</b>	<b>\$ 901,868</b>

Exhibit 7

MOSS BLUFF	SOUTHEAST LAKE CHARLES	SOUTHWEST LAKE CHARLES	BELL CITY	SULPHUR	NORTH LAKE CHARLES	QZAB/ QSCB	TOTAL
\$ 641,702	\$ 1,185,397	\$ 2,702,294	\$ 345,331	\$ 2,959,313	\$ 1,082,678	\$ 50,750	\$ 14,931,459
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000,000	4,000,000
13,049	22,907	4,296	(2)	3,856	20,331	-	119,513
<u>654,751</u>	<u>1,208,304</u>	<u>2,706,590</u>	<u>345,329</u>	<u>2,963,169</u>	<u>1,103,009</u>	<u>4,050,750</u>	<u>19,050,972</u>
654,751	1,208,304	2,706,590	345,329	2,963,169	1,103,009	4,050,750	19,050,972
654,751	1,208,304	2,706,590	345,329	2,963,169	1,103,009	4,050,750	19,050,972
<u>\$ 654,751</u>	<u>\$ 1,208,304</u>	<u>\$ 2,706,590</u>	<u>\$ 345,329</u>	<u>\$ 2,963,169</u>	<u>\$ 1,103,009</u>	<u>\$ 4,050,750</u>	<u>\$ 19,050,972</u>

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA**

**NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS**  
**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES**  
**AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

	DEQUINCY	SOUTH LAKE CHARLES	WESTLAKE / MAPLEWOOD	STARKS	IOWA
<b><u>REVENUES</u></b>					
Local sources:					
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 826,484	\$ -	\$ 4,796,692	\$ 310,162	\$ 1,525,593
Earnings on investments	11,491	-	43,603	4,440	11,138
Other	-	-	1,681	-	-
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>837,975</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,841,976</b>	<b>314,602</b>	<b>1,536,731</b>
<b><u>EXPENDITURES</u></b>					
Current:					
Support: services:					
General administration	26,368	-	-	9,797	48,997
Business services	190	-	151,698	75	180
Debt service:					
Principal	545,000	-	3,560,000	175,000	1,040,000
Interest and fiscal changes	247,188	-	1,137,860	107,708	387,738
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>818,746</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,849,558</b>	<b>292,580</b>	<b>1,476,915</b>
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>19,229</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7,582)</b>	<b>22,022</b>	<b>59,816</b>
<b><u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u></b>					
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-
Refunding bonds issued	-	-	-	-	-
Premiums from long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</u></b>	<b>19,229</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7,582)</b>	<b>22,022</b>	<b>59,816</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING</b>	<b>823,180</b>	<b>5,646</b>	<b>2,911,020</b>	<b>347,792</b>	<b>936,079</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES - ENDING</b>	<b>\$ 842,409</b>	<b>\$ 5,646</b>	<b>\$ 2,903,438</b>	<b>\$ 369,814</b>	<b>\$ 995,895</b>

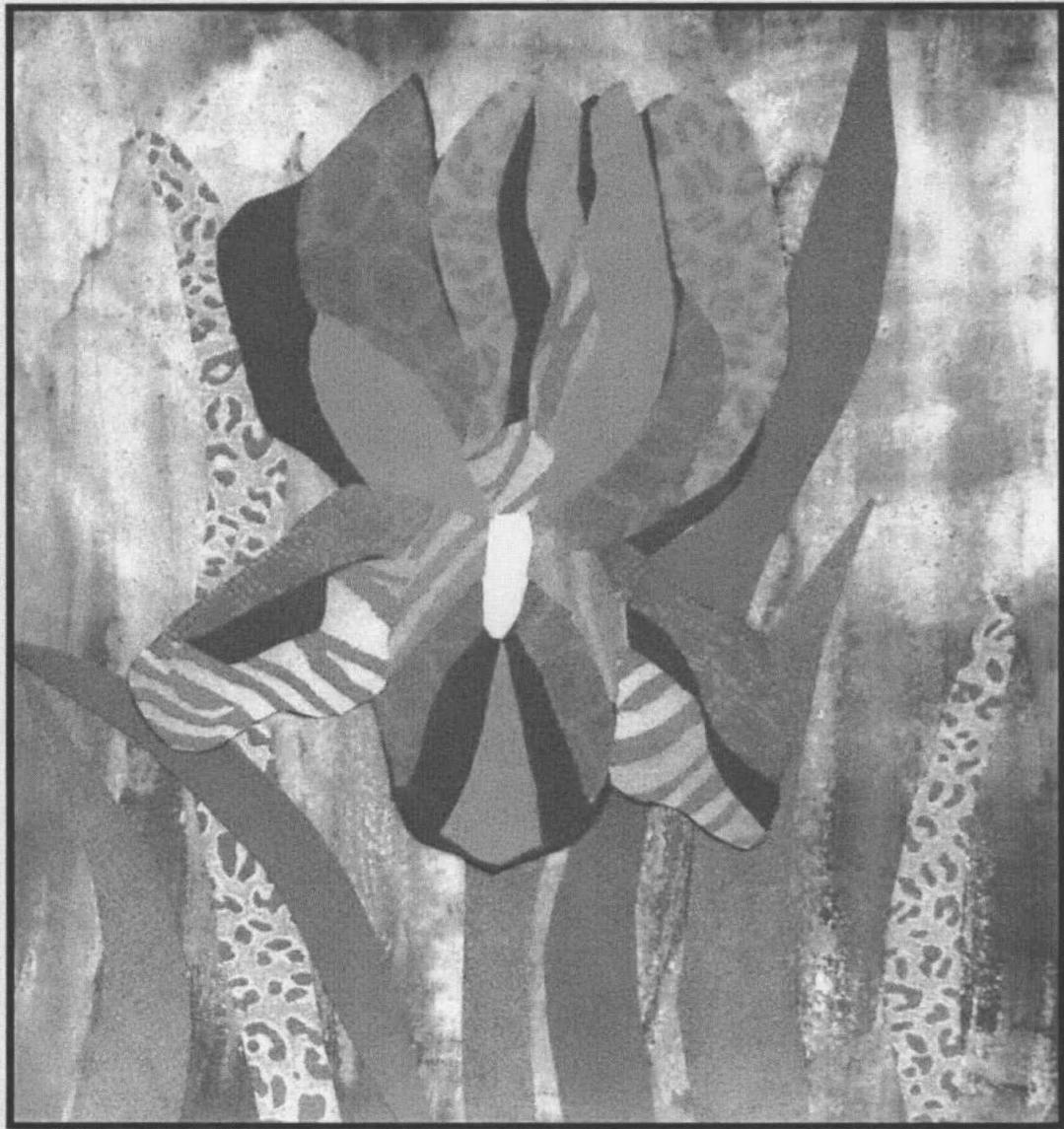
Exhibit 8

VINTON	MOSS BLUFF	SOUTHEAST LAKE CHARLES	SOUTHWEST LAKE CHARLES	BELL CITY	SULPHUR	NORTH LAKE CHARLES	QZAB/ QSCB	TOTAL
\$ 1,719,692	\$ -	\$ 2,197,533	\$ 2,379,900	\$ 240,104	\$ 4,866,514	\$ 3,155,337	\$ -	\$ 22,018,011
12,291	7,585	15,521	42,980	4,550	45,545	20,816	50,750	270,710
4,696	13,049	6,932	5,603	-	-	1,144	-	33,105
1,736,679	20,634	2,219,986	2,428,483	244,654	4,912,059	3,177,297	50,750	22,321,826
54,965	-	70,130	76,071	7,647	153,419	100,491	-	547,885
201	137	236	767	78	781	322	1,375	156,040
1,203,000	855,000	1,765,000	2,180,000	165,000	3,110,000	2,635,000	-	17,233,000
407,285	57,904	411,362	473,292	79,375	1,503,681	277,074	50,000	5,140,467
-	-	-	112,580	-	-	-	-	112,580
1,665,451	913,041	2,246,728	2,842,710	252,100	4,767,881	3,012,887	51,375	23,189,972
71,228	(892,407)	(26,742)	(414,227)	(7,446)	144,178	164,410	(625)	(868,146)
-	923,800	-	-	-	-	-	500,625	1,424,425
-	-	-	3,840,000	-	-	-	-	3,840,000
-	-	-	350,183	-	-	-	-	350,183
-	-	-	(4,077,603)	-	-	-	-	(4,077,603)
-	923,800	-	112,580	-	-	-	500,625	1,537,005
71,228	31,393	(26,742)	(301,647)	(7,446)	144,178	164,410	500,000	668,859
830,640	623,358	1,235,046	3,008,237	352,775	2,818,991	938,599	3,550,750	18,382,113
\$ 901,868	\$ 654,751	\$ 1,208,304	\$ 2,706,590	\$ 345,329	\$ 2,963,169	\$ 1,103,009	\$ 4,050,750	\$ 19,050,972

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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# **Non Major Capital Projects Funds**



**Audrey LeMieux, Grade 2, TS Cooley Elementary, Teacher—Elizabeth Guinn**

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Nonmajor Capital Project Funds Descriptions

Starks  
Iowa  
Vinton  
Moss Bluff  
Bell City  
North Lake Charles  
Southeast Lake Charles  
Southwest Lake Charles  
Riverboat  
Sulphur  
Hurricane Rita Rebuild  
Westlake/Maplewood

The capital project funds account for the receipts and disbursement of proceeds of bond issues and other designated revenues used for acquisition of major capital facilities. These funds reflect the activity of administrative districts created by the Board.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS**  
**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

	<u>STARKS</u>	<u>IOWA</u>	<u>VINTON</u>	<u>MOSS BLUFF</u>	<u>BELL CITY</u>
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,339	\$ 61	\$ 12,837	\$ 6,862,697	\$ 825,750
Investments	-	-	-	2,235,204	-
Receivables	-	-	-	333,333	8
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>12,837</b>	<b>9,431,234</b>	<b>825,758</b>
<b><u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</u></b>					
Liabilities:					
Accounts and other payables	-	-	-	618,696	-
Interfund payables	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>618,696</b>	<b>-</b>
Fund balances:					
Restricted	3,339	61	12,837	8,812,538	825,758
Committed	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>12,837</b>	<b>8,812,538</b>	<b>825,758</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>\$ 3,339</b>	<b>\$ 61</b>	<b>\$ 12,837</b>	<b>\$ 9,431,234</b>	<b>\$ 825,758</b>

<b>Exhibit 9</b>			
NORTH LAKE CHARLES	SOUTHEAST LAKE CHARLES	SOUTHWEST LAKE CHARLES	RIVERBOAT
\$ 19,619,101	\$ 3,580	\$ 284	\$ 8,826,851
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	215,545
<u>19,619,101</u>	<u>3,580</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>9,042,396</u>
528,638	-	-	615,699
-	-	-	-
<u>528,638</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>615,699</u>
19,090,463	3,580	284	8,426,697
-	-	-	-
<u>19,090,463</u>	<u>3,580</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>8,426,697</u>
<u>\$ 19,619,101</u>	<u>\$ 3,580</u>	<u>\$ 284</u>	<u>\$ 9,042,396</u>

(continued)

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS**  
**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 9

	SULPHUR	HURRICANE RITA REBUILD	WESTLAKE / MAPLEWOOD	TOTAL
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 318,028	\$ 4,683,712	\$ 35,059	\$ 41,191,299
Investments	-	-	-	2,235,204
Receivables	-	-	-	548,886
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>318,028</b>	<b>4,683,712</b>	<b>35,059</b>	<b>43,975,389</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>				
Liabilities:				
Accounts and other payables	-	2,381,150	-	4,144,183
Interfund payables	60,000	-	-	60,000
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>2,381,150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,204,183</b>
Fund balances:				
Restricted	258,028	-	35,059	37,468,644
Committed	-	2,302,562	-	2,302,562
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>258,028</b>	<b>2,302,562</b>	<b>35,059</b>	<b>39,771,206</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>\$ 318,028</b>	<b>\$ 4,683,712</b>	<b>\$ 35,059</b>	<b>\$ 43,975,389</b>

(concluded)

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD  
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA**

**NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS  
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

	<u>STARKS</u>	<u>IOWA</u>	<u>VINTON</u>	<u>MOSS BLUFF</u>	<u>BELL CITY</u>	<u>NORTH LAKE CHARLES</u>
<b><u>REVENUES</u></b>						
Local sources:						
Ad valorem taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 236,120	\$ -
Sales and use taxes	-	-	-	3,812,971	-	-
Earnings on investments	67	2	1,596	96,920	14,401	86,581
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>3,909,891</b>	<b>250,521</b>	<b>86,581</b>
<b><u>EXPENDITURES</u></b>						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular programs	-	-	-	109,563	9,451	-
Support: services:						
General administration	-	-	-	6,700	7,538	-
Business services	1	-	31	41	255	1,115
Plant services	-	-	-	20,098	-	24,416
Capital outlay						
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	103,765	1,437,612	39,049	975,196
Debt service:						
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	-	-	344,496
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>103,796</b>	<b>1,574,014</b>	<b>56,293</b>	<b>1,345,223</b>
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	66	2	(102,200)	2,335,877	194,228	(1,258,642)
<b><u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u></b>						
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	(1,000,343)	-	-
Long-term debt issued	-	-	-	-	-	18,085,000
Premiums from long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-	2,264,098
<b>TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,000,343)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,349,098</b>
<b><u>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</u></b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(102,200)</b>	<b>1,335,534</b>	<b>194,228</b>	<b>19,090,456</b>
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	3,273	59	115,037	7,477,004	631,530	7
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<b>\$ 3,339</b>	<b>\$ 61</b>	<b>\$ 12,837</b>	<b>\$ 8,812,538</b>	<b>\$ 825,758</b>	<b>\$ 19,090,463</b>

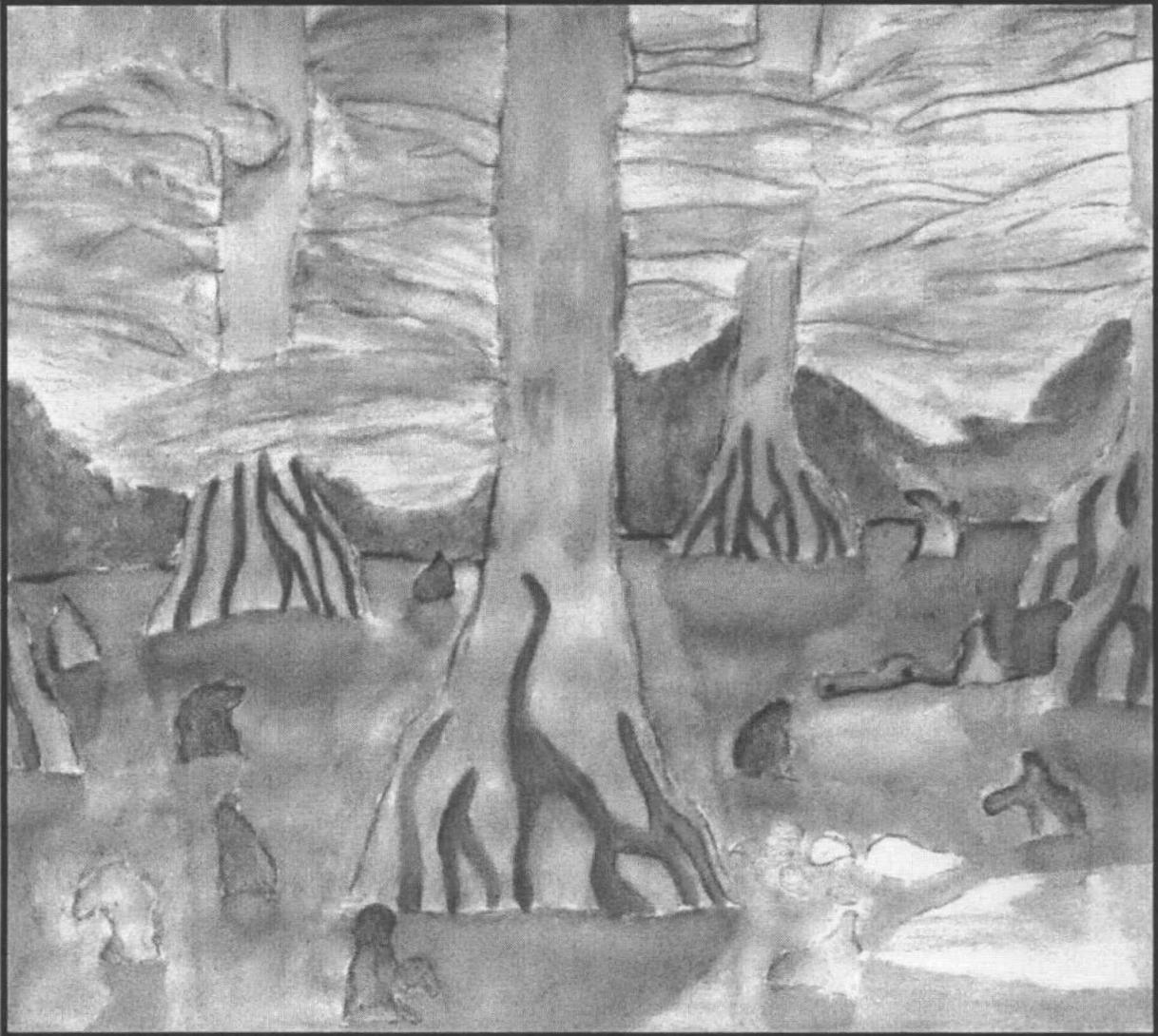
Exhibit 10

SOUTHEAST LAKE CHARLES		SOUTHWEST LAKE CHARLES		RIVERBOAT		SULPHUR		HURRICANE RITA REBUILD		WESTLAKE / MAPLEWOOD		TOTAL
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 236,120
	-		-		-		-		-		-	3,812,971
	72		5		265,672		7,534		-		709	473,559
	-		-		3,438,916		174,068		-		-	3,612,984
	<u>72</u>		<u>5</u>		<u>3,704,588</u>		<u>181,602</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>709</u>	<u>8,135,634</u>
	-		-		108,323		-		-		-	227,337
	-		-		2,025		-		-		-	16,263
	1		-		6,456		139		-		13	8,052
	-		-		-		-		-		-	44,514
	-		-		10,217,434		82,092		-		-	12,855,148
	-		-		1,508,171		-		-		-	1,508,171
	-		-		590,458		-		-		-	590,458
	-		-		-		-		-		-	344,496
	<u>1</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>12,432,867</u>		<u>82,231</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>13</u>	<u>15,594,439</u>
	<u>71</u>		<u>5</u>		<u>(8,728,279)</u>		<u>99,371</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>696</u>	<u>(7,458,805)</u>
	-		-		129,341		-		-		-	129,341
	-		-		(500,625)		(52,798)		-		-	(1,553,766)
	-		-		-		-		-		-	18,085,000
	-		-		-		-		-		-	2,264,098
	-		-		<u>(371,284)</u>		<u>(52,798)</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>18,924,673</u>
	71		5		(9,099,563)		46,573		-		696	11,465,868
	<u>3,509</u>		<u>279</u>		<u>17,526,260</u>		<u>211,455</u>		<u>2,302,562</u>		<u>34,363</u>	<u>28,305,338</u>
\$	<u>3,580</u>	\$	<u>284</u>	\$	<u>8,426,697</u>	\$	<u>258,028</u>	\$	<u>2,302,562</u>	\$	<u>35,059</u>	<u>\$ 39,771,206</u>

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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# **Combining Internal Service Funds**



**Caleb Mathieu, Grade 11, Sam Houston High, Teacher-Julie Groth**

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Combining Internal Service Funds Descriptions

The Board maintains the following self-insurance funds:

Employee's Health/Life  
Workers' Compensation

The Internal Service Funds account for the receipt of premiums and expenditures for the claims and administrative costs for the Board's self-insurance programs.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS**  
**COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 11

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>EMPLOYEE'S HEALTH/LIFE</u>	<u>WORKERS' COMPENSATION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Current:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,063,262	\$ 4,191,027	\$ 19,254,289
Investments	5,162,499	2,535,532	7,698,031
Receivables	1,128,136	134,934	1,263,070
Interfund receivables	<u>4,565,335</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,565,335</u>
 TOTAL ASSETS	 <u>25,919,232</u>	 <u>6,861,493</u>	 <u>32,780,725</u>
 <u>LIABILITIES</u>			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts, salaries and other payables	2,247,692	149	2,247,841
Claims payable	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>1,804,220</u>	<u>6,804,220</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>7,247,692</u>	<u>1,804,369</u>	<u>9,052,061</u>
 TOTAL LIABILITIES	 <u>7,247,692</u>	 <u>1,804,369</u>	 <u>9,052,061</u>
 NET POSITION (UNRESTRICTED)	 <u>\$ 18,671,540</u>	 <u>\$ 5,057,124</u>	 <u>\$ 23,728,664</u>

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS**  
**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 12

	EMPLOYEE'S HEALTH/LIFE	WORKERS' COMPENSATION	TOTAL
<b><u>OPERATING REVENUES</u></b>			
Premiums	\$ 62,466,640	\$ 2,802,513	\$ 65,269,153
Other revenues	29,411	468,016	497,427
	62,496,051	3,270,529	65,766,580
<b><u>OPERATING EXPENSES</u></b>			
Administrative expenses	471,050	281,017	752,067
Premium payments	6,000,077	1,870,552	7,870,629
Benefit payments / claims expense	46,619,726	1,077,582	47,697,308
	53,090,853	3,229,151	56,320,004
NET OPERATING INCOME	9,405,198	41,378	9,446,576
<b><u>NON-OPERATING REVENUES</u></b>			
Interest income	232,251	75,162	307,413
<b>Change in net position</b>	9,637,449	116,540	9,753,989
Net Position, Beginning	9,034,091	4,940,584	13,974,675
NET POSITION, ENDING	\$ 18,671,540	\$ 5,057,124	\$ 23,728,664

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS**  
**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

**Exhibit 13**

	<u>EMPLOYEE'S HEALTH/LIFE</u>	<u>WORKERS' COMPENSATION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u></b>			
Receipts from interfund charges for premiums	\$ 58,824,915	\$ 2,802,513	\$ 61,627,428
Other receipts	1,065,829	915,533	1,981,362
Payments for benefits	(47,096,248)	(2,464,161)	(49,560,409)
Payments for excess insurance	(5,937,840)	(350,926)	(6,288,766)
Payments to employees for salaries and related benefits	(344,296)	(275,849)	(620,145)
Payments to suppliers and service providers	(258,369)	(395,961)	(654,330)
 NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	 6,253,991	 231,149	 6,485,140
<b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</u></b>			
Interest income	213,718	66,060	279,778
 NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	 213,718	 66,060	 279,778
 NET CHANGE IN CASH	 6,467,709	 297,209	 6,764,918
Cash at beginning of year	8,595,553	3,893,818	12,489,371
Cash at end of year	\$ 15,063,262	\$ 4,191,027	\$ 19,254,289
 <b><u>Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities</u></b>			
Operating income	\$ 9,405,198	\$ 41,378	\$ 9,446,576
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(91,719)	447,517	355,798
(Increase) decrease in interfund receivables	(3,641,725)	-	(3,641,725)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	436,946		436,946
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	145,291	(28)	145,263
Increase (decrease) in claims payable	-	(257,718)	(257,718)
 NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	 \$ 6,253,991	 \$ 231,149	 \$ 6,485,140
 <b><u>Non cash investing activity</u></b>			
Change in fair value of investments	\$ (18,533)	\$ (9,102)	\$ (27,635)

# **Agency Funds**



**Oliver Bahnsen, Grade 2, Westwood Elementary, Teacher-Melinda Harrell**

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Agency Funds Descriptions

**STUDENT ACTIVITIES FUND** This accounts for monies collected and expended by the individual schools. This money is held in an agency capacity.

**EMPLOYEE BENEFITS FUND** This fund accounts for collections from employees to pay for various benefits.

**SALES TAX COLLECTION FUND** This accounts for monies collected by the School Board, acting as the Sales Tax Commission in Calcasieu Parish, on behalf of the other taxing bodies.

**SALES TAXES PAID UNDER PROTEST FUND** This fund accounts for sales taxes collected but paid under protest. These funds are held in the agency fund pending settlement of the protest.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**AGENCY FUNDS**

**STATEMENT OF AGENCY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

**JUNE 30, 2018**

**Exhibit 14**

	<u>School Activities Fund</u>	<u>Employee Benefits Fund</u>	<u>Sales Tax Collection Fund</u>	<u>Sales Taxes Paid Under Protest Fund</u>	<u>Agency Total</u>
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,967,736	\$ 612,769	\$ 923,490	\$ 548,830	\$ 11,052,825
Receivables	-	-	18,719,395	-	18,719,395
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>8,967,736</u>	<u>612,769</u>	<u>19,642,885</u>	<u>548,830</u>	<u>29,772,220</u>
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>					
Liabilities:					
Due to student groups	8,967,736	-	-	-	8,967,736
Accounts payable on behalf of employees	-	612,769	-	-	612,769
Due to other governments	-	-	19,642,885	-	19,642,885
Protested taxes payable	-	-	-	548,830	548,830
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 8,967,736</u>	<u>\$ 612,769</u>	<u>\$ 19,642,885</u>	<u>\$ 548,830</u>	<u>\$ 29,772,220</u>

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**AGENCY FUNDS**  
**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**  
**FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 14-1

	Balance July 1, 2017	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2018
<b><u>SCHOOL ACTIVITIES FUND</u></b>				
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,624,830	\$ 17,008,852	\$ 16,665,946	\$ 8,967,736
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>8,624,830</u>	<u>17,008,852</u>	<u>16,665,946</u>	<u>8,967,736</u>
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>				
Due to student groups	8,624,830	17,008,852	16,665,946	8,967,736
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 8,624,830</u>	<u>\$ 17,008,852</u>	<u>\$ 16,665,946</u>	<u>\$ 8,967,736</u>
<b><u>EMPLOYEE BENEFITS FUND</u></b>				
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 547,285	\$ 799,773	\$ 734,289	\$ 612,769
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>547,285</u>	<u>799,773</u>	<u>734,289</u>	<u>612,769</u>
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>				
Accounts payable on behalf of employees	547,285	799,773	734,289	612,769
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 547,285</u>	<u>\$ 799,773</u>	<u>\$ 734,289</u>	<u>\$ 612,769</u>
<b><u>SALES TAX COLLECTION FUND</u></b>				
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 923,756	\$ 243,083,198	\$ 243,083,464	\$ 923,490
Receivables	20,971,915	18,719,395	20,971,915	18,719,395
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>21,895,671</u>	<u>261,802,593</u>	<u>264,055,379</u>	<u>19,642,885</u>
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>				
Due to other governments	21,895,671	261,802,593	264,055,379	19,642,885
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 21,895,671</u>	<u>\$ 261,802,593</u>	<u>\$ 264,055,379</u>	<u>\$ 19,642,885</u>
<b><u>SALES TAXES PAID UNDER PROTEST FUND</u></b>				
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 410,016	\$ 138,814	\$ -	\$ 548,830
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>410,016</u>	<u>138,814</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>548,830</u>
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>				
Protested taxes payable	410,016	138,814	-	548,830
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 410,016</u>	<u>\$ 138,814</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 548,830</u>

(continued)

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
Lake Charles, Louisiana

**AGENCY FUNDS**  
**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 14-1

**TOTAL AGENCY FUNDS**

	Balance <u>July 1, 2017</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	Balance <u>June 30, 2018</u>
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,505,887	\$ 261,030,637	\$ 260,483,699	\$ 11,052,825
Receivables	20,971,915	18,719,395	20,971,915	18,719,395
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>31,477,802</u>	<u>279,750,032</u>	<u>281,455,614</u>	<u>29,772,220</u>
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>				
Due to student groups	8,624,830	17,008,852	16,665,946	8,967,736
Accounts payable on behalf of employees	547,285	799,773	734,289	612,769
Due to other governments	21,895,671	261,802,593	264,055,379	19,642,885
Protested taxes payable	410,016	138,814	-	548,830
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 31,477,802</u>	<u>\$ 279,750,032</u>	<u>\$ 281,455,614</u>	<u>\$ 29,772,220</u> (concluded)

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**SCHOOL ACTIVITIES AGENCY FUND**  
**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN DEPOSITS DUE OTHERS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 15

School Name	Balance, Beginning	Additions	Deletions	Balance, Ending
S.P. ARNETT MIDDLE SCHOOL	\$ 114,349	\$ 160,443	\$ 158,428	\$ 116,364
BARBE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	23,396	18,813	18,588	23,621
BARBE HIGH SCHOOL	909,089	2,147,090	2,145,003	911,176
BELL CITY HIGH SCHOOL	254,977	418,367	380,929	292,415
BRENTWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	35,561	32,984	36,583	31,962
CALCASIEU PARISH ALTERNATIVE SITE	40,630	23,462	27,692	36,400
J.D. CLIFTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	20,989	32,076	31,962	21,103
COLLEGE OAKS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	36,097	63,521	65,475	34,143
COLLEGE STREET T & I	42,712	26,805	31,801	37,716
COMBRE-FONDEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	42,825	17,456	31,206	29,075
T.S. COOLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	86,785	203,339	224,109	66,015
CYPRESS COVE ELEMENTARY	232,083	154,119	122,843	263,359
DEQUINCY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	23,336	52,447	48,687	27,096
DEQUINCY HIGH SCHOOL	180,526	401,807	411,679	170,654
DEQUINCY MIDDLE SCHOOL	54,114	106,844	125,422	35,536
DEQUINCY PRIMARY SCHOOL	83,458	84,584	76,105	91,937
DOLBY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	53,225	156,771	113,582	96,414
FAIRVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	61,850	62,973	63,494	61,329
FRASCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	195,675	256,177	242,047	209,805
GILLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	252,078	217,387	242,484	226,981
W.T. HENNING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	111,527	87,200	85,664	113,063
HENRY HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28,319	73,793	64,928	37,184
SAM HOUSTON HIGH SCHOOL	522,439	1,310,901	1,260,632	572,708
IOWA HIGH SCHOOL	154,241	639,917	616,223	177,935
IOWA HIGH MIDDLE SCHOOL	92,290	107,249	120,505	79,034
J.J. JOHNSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	10,564	26,715	29,333	7,946
M.J. KAUFMAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	65,623	80,844	86,402	60,065
J.F. KENNEDY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	13,831	13,351	11,923	15,259
E.K. KEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	69,264	175,996	134,038	111,222
LAGRANGE HIGH SCHOOL	164,037	635,263	604,280	195,020
LAKE CHARLES/BOSTON LEARNING ACADEMY	79,245	39,351	82,618	35,978
LEBLANC MIDDLE/JAKE DROST SCHOOL	39,412	157,449	140,808	56,053
LEBLEU SETTLEMENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	74,069	217,507	212,845	78,731
W.W. LEWIS MIDDLE SCHOOL	239,176	457,673	467,589	229,260
MAPLEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	227,996	183,689	151,322	260,363
MAPLEWOOD MIDDLE SCHOOL	165,080	222,029	194,985	192,124
RAY D. MOLO MIDDLE SCHOOL	45,908	45,792	42,455	49,245
MOSS BLUFF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	127,689	391,496	376,332	142,853
MOSS BLUFF MIDDLE SCHOOL	180,884	322,078	330,167	172,795
NELSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	118,648	281,432	296,592	103,488
OAK PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	28,806	55,138	58,812	25,132
OAK PARK MIDDLE SCHOOL	75,812	126,438	108,280	93,970
PRIEN LAKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	148,236	250,735	282,266	116,705
ST. JOHN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	123,504	226,095	233,291	116,308
STARKS HIGH SCHOOL	74,397	150,907	140,286	85,018
SULPHUR HIGH SCHOOL	912,971	2,521,047	2,405,528	1,028,490
SULPHUR HIGH SCHOOL - 9TH GRADE CAMPUS	148,365	297,004	284,522	160,847
R.W. VINCENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	56,048	59,525	61,978	53,595
VINCENT SETTLEMENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	234,792	181,511	175,472	240,831
VINTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	88,209	100,699	91,728	97,180
VINTON HIGH SCHOOL	145,939	274,577	265,112	155,404
VINTON MIDDLE SCHOOL	37,545	117,543	114,392	40,696
WASHINGTON/MARION MAGNET HIGH SCHOOL	151,760	480,191	489,125	142,826

(continued)

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**SCHOOL ACTIVITIES AGENCY FUND**  
**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN DEPOSITS DUE OTHERS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Exhibit 15

<u>School Name</u>	<u>Balance, Beginning</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Balance, Ending</u>
T.H. WATKINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	21,501	33,142	32,709	21,934
J.I. WATSON MIDDLE SCHOOL	80,958	160,900	158,876	82,982
PEARL WATSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	51,904	39,692	53,056	38,540
S.J. WELSH MIDDLE SCHOOL	307,888	605,622	604,997	308,513
WESTERN HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	124,383	66,338	62,533	128,188
WESTLAKE HIGH SCHOOL	203,903	686,145	671,017	219,031
WESTWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	229,314	188,346	180,798	236,862
F.K. WHITE MIDDLE SCHOOL	80,283	251,059	259,110	72,232
RALPH WILSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	24,315	29,008	24,298	29,025
	<u>\$ 8,624,830</u>	<u>\$ 17,008,852</u>	<u>\$ 16,665,946</u>	<u>\$ 8,967,736</u>

(concluded)

# **Schedule of Amounts Paid To Board Members and Superintendent**



**Hannah Keenan, Grade 12, Sam Houston High, Teacher-Julie Groth**

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**

Calcasieu Parish School Board

General

Schedule of Compensation Paid Board Members

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

The schedule of compensation paid to the School Board members is presented in compliance with House Concurrent Resolution No. 54 of the 1979 Session of the Louisiana Legislature. Compensation of the School Board members is included in the general administrative expenditures of the general fund. In accordance with Louisiana Revised Statute 17:56, the School Board members have elected the monthly payment method of compensation. Under this method, each member of the School Board receives \$800 per month, and the president receives \$900 per month for performing the duties of his office.

Mack Dellafosse, President effective January 1, 2018	\$ 10,200 *
Ronald Hayes, Past President effective January 1, 2018	10,200 *
Mary Ballard	9,600
William Breaux	9,600
Russell Castille	9,600
John Duhon	9,600
Glenda Gay	9,600
Chad Guidry	9,600
Damon Hardesty	9,600
Fredman Hardy	9,600
Aaron Natali	9,600
Dean Roberts	9,600
Alvin Smith	9,600
Eric Tarver	9,600
Wayne Williams	9,600
	<u>\$ 145,200</u>

\* Ronald Hayes was the Board President until December 31, 2017. Effective January 1, 2018, Mack Dellafosse was elected President.

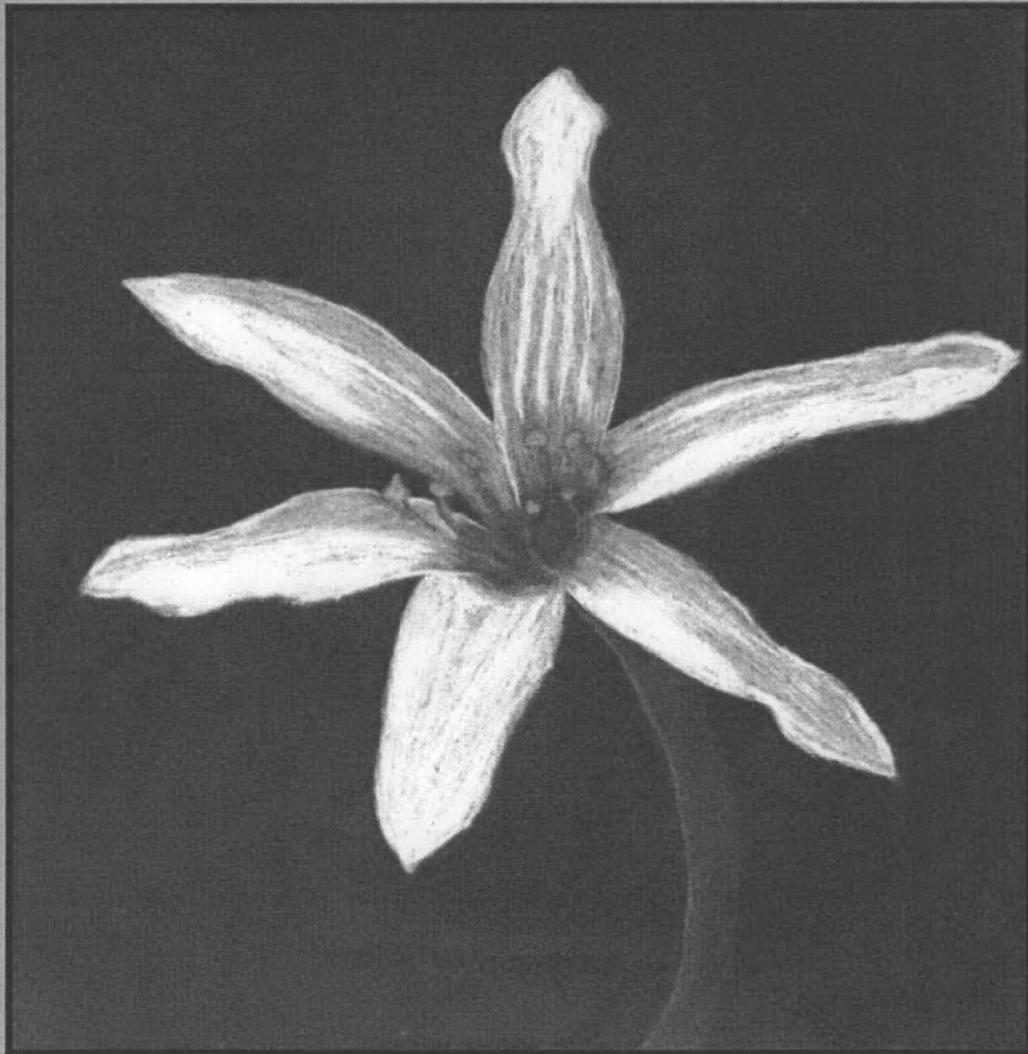
Calcasieu Parish School Board

Schedule of Compensation, Benefits and Other Payments to the Superintendent

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Karl Bruchhaus</u>
	<u>Amount</u>
Salary	\$ 172,850
Benefits-Health insurance	7,894
Benefits-Retirement	48,851
Benefits-Medicare	2,551
Benefits-Life insurance	192
Benefits-Workers Comp	1,264
Car allowance	10,800
Registration fees	630
Conference travel	669
Other-Phone	456
Other-Professional Dues (LASS/LASE, LASBO/SASBO)	1,030
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 247,187</b>

# **Statistical Section (Unaudited)**



**Logan Coker, Grade 11, Sam Houston High, Teacher-Julie Groth**

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**STATISTICAL SECTION CONTENTS**

**JUNE 30, 2018**

**Statistical Section**

This part of the Calcasieu Parish School Board's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the Board's overall financial health.

**Contents**

**Table Number**

**Page Number**

**Financial Trends**

These schedules contain trend information to help readers understand how the Board's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

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Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	3	127
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**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**STATISTICAL SECTION CONTENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

**Revenue Capacity**

These schedules contain information to help readers assess the Board's most significant local revenue sources.

	<b><u>Table Number</u></b>	<b><u>Page Number</u></b>
Assessed Value and Taxpayer Taxes	5	129
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**Debt Capacity**

These schedules present information to help readers assess the affordability of the Board's current levels of outstanding debt and the Board's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Legal Debt Margin Information	12	136
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Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt	15	139
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**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**STATISTICAL SECTION CONTENTS**

**JUNE 30, 2018**

**Demographic and Economic Information**

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help readers understand the environment within which the System's financial activities take place.

**Table Number**      **Page Number**

Demographic and Economic Statistics	17	141
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**Operating Information**

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help readers understand how the information in the system's financial report relates to the services the system provides and the activities it performs.

Classroom Teachers and School Administrative Personnel	19	143
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Except where noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the Calcasieu Parish School System's comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**NET POSITION BY COMPONENT**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**  
**(accrual basis of accounting)**

**Table 1**

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (1)	2015	2016 (2)	2017 (3)	2018
<b>Governmental activities</b>										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 35,569,013	\$ 40,576,250	\$ 46,894,591	\$ 53,582,023	\$ 60,617,108	\$ 55,500,844	\$ 60,317,775	\$ 74,503,687	\$ 76,606,771	\$ 83,104,339
Restricted	35,771,852	33,742,498	27,799,514	29,503,736	26,756,387	35,049,609	39,101,748	44,654,290	64,319,662	85,746,652
Unrestricted	<u>(32,797,662)</u>	<u>(70,672,014)</u>	<u>(98,044,886)</u>	<u>(135,901,667)</u>	<u>(180,724,631)</u>	<u>(212,780,410)</u>	<u>(660,153,155)</u>	<u>(661,277,197)</u>	<u>(692,622,578)</u>	<u>(963,532,120)</u>
<b>Total governmental activities net position</b>	<b>\$ 38,543,203</b>	<b>\$ 3,646,734</b>	<b>\$ (23,350,781)</b>	<b>\$ (52,815,908)</b>	<b>\$ (93,351,136)</b>	<b>\$ (122,229,957)</b>	<b>\$ (560,733,632)</b>	<b>\$ (542,119,220)</b>	<b>\$ (551,696,145)</b>	<b>\$ (794,681,129)</b>
<b>Business-type activities</b>										
Unrestricted	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,001	\$ 11,500	\$ 12,121	\$ 10,966	\$ 12,430	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total business-type activities net position</b>	<b>\$ 12,000</b>	<b>\$ 12,001</b>	<b>\$ 11,500</b>	<b>\$ 12,121</b>	<b>\$ 10,966</b>	<b>\$ 12,430</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Primary government</b>										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 35,569,013	\$ 40,576,250	\$ 46,894,591	\$ 53,582,023	\$ 60,617,108	\$ 55,500,844	\$ 60,317,775	\$ 74,503,687	\$ 76,606,771	\$ 83,104,339
Restricted	35,771,852	33,742,498	27,799,514	29,503,736	26,756,387	35,049,609	39,101,748	44,654,290	64,319,662	85,746,652
Unrestricted	<u>(32,785,662)</u>	<u>(70,660,013)</u>	<u>(98,033,386)</u>	<u>(135,889,546)</u>	<u>(180,713,665)</u>	<u>(212,767,980)</u>	<u>(660,153,155)</u>	<u>(661,277,197)</u>	<u>(692,622,578)</u>	<u>(963,532,120)</u>
<b>Total primary government net position</b>	<b>\$ 38,555,203</b>	<b>\$ 3,658,735</b>	<b>\$ (23,339,281)</b>	<b>\$ (52,803,787)</b>	<b>\$ (93,340,170)</b>	<b>\$ (122,217,527)</b>	<b>\$ (560,733,632)</b>	<b>\$ (542,119,220)</b>	<b>\$ (551,696,145)</b>	<b>\$ (794,681,129)</b>

(1): Amounts presented for 2014 are as previously reported. Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, accounting changes were made to restate the beginning net position due to the implementation of GASB 68 and GASB 71, to record claims and judgments payable, and to consolidate the business type activity extended day program into governmental activities.

(2): Amounts presented for 2016 are as previously reported. Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, accounting changes were made to restate the beginning net position due to the implementation of GASB's comprehensive implementation guide No. 2016-1, which now requires all commodities received into inventory to be recognized as revenue.

(3): Amounts presented for 2017 are as previously reported. Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, accounting changes were made to restate the beginning net position due to the implementation of GASB No. 75.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**CHANGES IN NET POSITION**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**  
**(accrual basis of accounting)**

**Table 2**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Expenses										
Governmental activities										
Instruction:										
Regular	\$ 134,249,737	\$ 130,696,948	\$ 129,756,026	\$ 139,675,449	\$ 141,035,095	\$ 140,732,968	\$ 137,933,545	\$ 146,205,268	\$ 155,923,267	\$ 146,207,743
Special education	45,398,076	47,393,410	47,022,865	46,034,294	48,759,206	47,772,511	47,831,995	46,910,012	52,897,869	49,514,619
Vocational education	6,484,004	6,678,989	7,102,320	6,776,444	7,328,337	7,654,581	7,093,170	7,114,326	7,773,367	6,973,160
Other instructional	8,616,116	12,245,300	8,803,292	9,606,581	10,376,904	5,009,211	5,865,054	6,068,550	7,440,219	7,929,615
Special programs	12,737,537	13,051,483	12,906,508	10,870,946	10,361,213	16,102,758	15,102,531	15,439,362	17,708,387	17,038,558
Adult education	1,378,032	351,965	340,607	417,116	361,218	19,230	-	-	-	-
Support service:										
Student services	19,703,303	22,125,980	22,704,820	22,848,488	23,790,790	23,824,328	23,846,115	24,098,125	28,613,859	26,816,698
Instructional staff	26,474,238	25,575,207	25,186,683	23,968,549	24,669,752	25,981,200	25,861,017	26,472,917	28,134,381	25,140,339
General administration	5,125,842	5,737,799	4,957,156	4,862,394	6,484,629	5,764,043	7,474,929	5,228,034	4,987,957	5,438,120
School administration	20,004,088	20,013,884	20,664,412	20,841,782	22,034,742	21,849,396	21,942,515	22,372,280	24,999,051	23,203,958
Business services	4,278,626	4,319,508	4,216,263	4,349,337	4,784,183	4,923,381	5,737,051	6,116,240	5,365,319	5,190,777
Plant services	34,816,104	35,383,840	35,558,183	34,584,717	34,077,261	36,448,243	49,141,767	51,520,916	54,804,401	54,056,896
Student transportation	15,429,522	15,088,321	15,585,147	15,881,078	17,224,895	16,749,993	15,887,702	17,135,914	19,733,113	18,292,730
Central services	3,743,651	3,454,442	3,398,073	3,055,732	3,558,725	3,754,327	3,528,502	3,404,345	5,588,857	3,717,471
Food services	18,616,885	17,647,448	13,963,379	14,332,318	14,432,580	13,211,031	12,843,194	13,468,169	14,403,394	13,698,612
Enterprise operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,888	83,187	58,219	75,940
Community services	160,118	182,202	134,068	81,799	98,461	110,833	37,405	82,052	82,053	37,405
Facility and acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	492,224	414,245	686,001	809,668
Appropriations - Charter Schools and OJJ	-	-	-	2,994,959	6,219,539	7,483,962	9,073,234	10,211,287	12,756,964	13,226,340
Interest expense and fiscal charges	9,638,123	8,773,563	9,546,620	9,343,220	6,975,820	6,708,406	7,044,754	6,344,324	6,406,367	6,263,902
Unallocated depreciation	9,080,018	10,385,732	11,483,095	12,547,686	13,533,750	14,059,900	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities expenses	375,934,020	379,106,021	373,329,517	383,072,889	396,107,100	398,160,302	396,818,592	408,689,553	448,363,045	423,632,551
Business-type activities expenses	1,510,235	1,562,811	1,519,120	1,530,453	1,493,576	1,624,950	-	-	-	-
Total expense	\$ 377,444,255	\$ 380,668,832	\$ 374,848,637	\$ 384,603,342	\$ 397,600,676	\$ 399,785,252	\$ 396,818,592	\$ 408,689,553	\$ 448,363,045	\$ 423,632,551

(continued)

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

Lake Charles, Louisiana

**CHANGES IN NET POSITION**

**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

(accrual basis of accounting)

**Table 2**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Program revenues</b>										
<b>Governmental activities</b>										
Charges for services-food services	\$ 2,258,280	\$ 2,337,146	\$ 1,918,155	\$ 1,682,077	\$ 2,604,433	\$ 2,678,713	\$ 4,394,127	\$ 4,546,516	\$ 4,675,708	\$ 4,838,163
Operating Grants and Contributions	48,528,469	57,075,200	50,199,183	46,970,689	45,762,865	46,022,974	48,393,998	47,740,158	50,068,195	51,023,866
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	-	-	92,950	1,202,351	791,483	264,016	-	-	-
Total governmental program revenues	50,786,749	59,412,346	52,117,338	48,745,716	49,569,649	49,493,170	53,052,141	52,286,674	54,743,903	55,862,029
<b>Business-type activities</b>	1,728,922	1,789,702	1,730,617	1,740,607	1,705,367	1,856,774	-	-	-	-
<b>Total program revenues</b>	52,515,671	61,202,048	53,847,955	50,486,323	51,275,016	51,349,944	53,052,141	52,286,674	54,743,903	55,862,029
<b>Net (Expense)/Revenue</b>										
Governmental activities	(325,147,271)	(319,693,675)	(321,212,179)	(334,327,173)	(346,537,451)	(348,667,132)	(343,766,451)	(356,402,879)	(393,619,142)	(367,770,522)
Business-type activities	218,687	226,891	211,497	219,154	211,791	231,824	-	-	-	-
<b>Total net revenues</b>	(324,928,584)	(319,466,784)	(321,000,682)	(334,108,019)	(346,325,660)	(348,435,308)	(343,766,451)	(356,402,879)	(393,619,142)	(367,770,522)
<b>General revenues and other changes in Net Position</b>										
<b>Governmental activities</b>										
Taxes	142,561,119	129,320,930	135,236,512	145,951,151	150,492,931	154,955,432	172,736,030	215,520,625	229,838,528	266,146,663
Unrestricted grants and contributions										
Minimum Foundation Program	145,206,070	144,311,061	144,032,907	152,310,894	151,409,105	149,448,882	154,190,899	153,390,916	147,496,521	144,463,522
Education Jobs Grant and other grants	-	-	-	118,591	-	1,709,688	1,272,476	2,296,941	911,345	513,485
Erate	1,060,143	703,244	528,242	687,683	684,137	630,205	633,989	695,607	1,871,033	721,909
State revenue sharing	975,185	946,202	952,782	956,882	954,948	948,030	949,626	912,456	973,644	954,736
Medicaid	1,576,084	1,235,613	1,361,317	1,169,166	411,592	1,872,139	487,176	669,560	1,027,433	1,248,265
Investment earnings	4,012,255	1,470,596	1,260,452	1,001,331	1,175,377	521,703	1,322,843	999,189	599,310	2,523,816
Gain (loss) on asset disposition	-	(263,985)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	5,115,321	6,180,748	10,630,454	2,447,609	660,979	9,471,691	1,435,054	531,997	831,206	1,100,719
<b>Total general revenues</b>	300,506,177	283,904,409	294,002,666	304,643,307	305,789,069	319,557,770	333,028,093	375,017,291	383,549,020	417,673,115
<b>Business activities</b>	-	-	-	206	206	181	-	-	-	-
<b>Total general revenues</b>	300,506,177	283,904,409	294,002,666	304,643,513	305,789,275	319,557,951	333,028,093	375,017,291	383,549,020	417,673,115
<b>Special items, governmental</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers in (out)</b>										
Governmental activities	218,688	226,890	211,998	218,739	213,152	230,541	-	-	-	-
Business activities	(218,688)	(226,890)	(211,998)	(218,739)	(213,152)	(230,541)	-	-	-	-
<b>Total transfers</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Changes in net position</b>										
Governmental activities	(24,422,406)	(35,562,376)	(26,997,515)	(29,465,127)	(40,535,230)	(28,878,821)	(10,738,358)	18,614,412	(10,070,122)	49,902,593
Business activities	(1)	1	(501)	621	(1,155)	1,464	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	\$ (24,422,407)	\$ (35,562,375)	\$ (26,998,016)	\$ (29,464,506)	\$ (40,536,385)	\$ (28,877,357)	\$ (10,738,358)	\$ 18,614,412	\$ (10,070,122)	\$ 49,902,593

(concluded)

Note: Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the depreciation on buildings and improvements was allocated to the plant services function. Depreciation on buildings and improvements was reported as unallocated depreciation for fiscal years ended June 30, 2014 and prior. Also, beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the business type activity extended day program is consolidated into governmental activities.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**  
**(modified accrual basis of accounting)**

**Table 3**

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (1)	2015	2016 (2)	2017	2018
General Fund										
Nonspendable	\$ 6,204,581	\$ 5,730,807	\$ 3,952,032	\$ 1,486,484	\$ 1,817,574	\$ 1,488,122	\$ 1,542,974	\$ 1,369,580	\$ 1,371,798	\$ 1,405,655
Restricted	-	-	3,182,883	5,554,781	2,300,154	3,091,375	4,622,666	16,201,075	31,940,663	49,299,193
Committed	-	-	-	3,927,293	4,005,011	2,316,698	1,622,559	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Assigned	6,140,937	5,913,817	4,499,136	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,361,704	2,404,991	1,535,963
Unassigned	33,273,333	29,326,014	33,813,820	39,583,969	38,226,875	43,632,767	45,893,890	51,529,521	56,434,701	41,832,315
Total general fund	45,618,851	40,970,638	45,447,871	50,552,527	46,349,614	50,528,962	54,682,089	71,461,880	92,152,153	95,073,126
All Other										
Governmental Funds										
Nonspendable	513,823	665,859	982,878	609,234	561,300	625,756	515,205	565,073	995,007	889,842
Restricted	63,077,296	66,606,399	38,655,816	26,819,913	25,871,735	59,977,402	42,234,555	30,606,059	49,769,360	62,504,449
Committed	6,170,099	5,446,561	5,006,248	6,555,890	5,491,217	4,592,619	2,211,469	2,211,469	2,302,562	32,352,849
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	(240,447)	(2,003,227)	-	-	-	-
Total all other governmental Funds	69,761,218	72,718,819	44,644,942	33,985,037	31,683,805	63,192,550	44,961,229	33,382,601	53,066,929	95,747,140
Grand total of all funds	\$ 115,380,069	\$ 113,689,457	\$ 90,092,813	\$ 84,537,564	\$ 78,033,419	\$ 113,721,512	\$ 99,643,318	\$ 104,844,481	\$ 145,219,082	\$ 190,820,266

(1): Amounts presented for 2014 are as previously reported. Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, accounting changes were made to restate the beginning fund balance due to the consolidation of the business type activity extended day program into the general fund and to adjust the liability for compensated absences.

(2): Amounts presented for 2016 are as previously reported. Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, accounting changes were made to restate the beginning fund balance due to the implementation of GASB's comprehensive implementation guide No. 2016-1, which now requires all commodities received into inventory to be recognized as revenue.

Note: GASB 54 implementation is required starting in year 2011. This table reclassifies elements of fund balance prior to the 2011 year for comparability purposes based on GASB 54 requirements. See the Notes to the Financial Statements for descriptions.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**  
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Table 4

	Fiscal Year									
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Revenues</b>										
Local sources	\$ 155,150,122	\$ 140,925,750	\$ 144,501,463	\$ 152,815,217	\$ 156,056,833	\$ 162,026,217	\$ 180,932,731	\$ 222,911,820	\$ 238,988,987	\$ 276,162,830
State sources	158,607,060	151,486,496	148,258,058	156,474,639	153,778,036	157,475,454	159,358,202	157,830,191	153,212,401	148,890,937
Federal sources	36,147,986	50,845,967	52,990,360	43,975,367	45,551,233	40,689,869	45,712,813	46,510,280	46,237,303	48,064,672
<b>Total general fund</b>	<b>349,905,168</b>	<b>343,258,213</b>	<b>345,749,881</b>	<b>353,265,223</b>	<b>355,386,102</b>	<b>360,191,540</b>	<b>386,003,746</b>	<b>427,252,291</b>	<b>438,438,691</b>	<b>473,118,439</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>										
<b>Current</b>										
<b>Instruction</b>										
Regular	119,688,235	114,620,320	114,261,126	122,864,675	122,930,062	125,410,561	128,416,803	143,102,518	140,059,667	148,818,985
Special	40,666,070	41,676,912	41,478,084	40,213,232	42,494,498	42,464,585	43,973,842	45,433,368	47,215,000	50,534,942
Vocational	5,854,626	5,897,080	6,289,917	5,919,602	6,389,023	6,843,633	6,607,913	6,952,838	7,089,295	7,118,488
Other programs	8,186,598	11,748,999	8,329,027	9,491,302	9,724,475	4,292,436	5,951,652	6,107,284	6,992,272	7,916,161
Special programs	10,925,492	10,797,838	10,784,985	8,958,163	8,397,955	14,570,902	14,491,806	15,282,874	16,438,222	17,654,377
Adult education	419,558	306,045	299,343	374,332	312,802	18,336	-	-	-	-
<b>Support services</b>										
Pupil support	17,655,159	19,225,907	19,856,369	19,903,221	20,604,245	21,152,553	22,095,623	23,486,249	25,732,730	27,440,030
Instructional staff	23,907,831	21,974,231	21,841,999	20,839,420	21,475,920	23,395,211	24,607,851	26,229,802	25,959,387	25,694,464
General administration	5,630,861	5,586,160	4,808,327	4,711,585	4,783,500	5,359,808	7,636,399	5,551,517	4,550,533	5,362,854
School administration	17,876,808	17,352,671	17,981,621	17,899,954	18,893,138	19,234,145	20,254,133	21,799,603	22,411,562	23,610,908
Business services	3,867,064	3,798,600	3,736,091	3,818,457	4,175,871	4,400,354	5,417,088	5,487,475	4,892,489	5,243,434
Plant operations	33,206,427	33,598,767	33,765,583	32,630,863	32,931,727	34,689,567	33,901,861	36,171,337	37,082,913	37,709,528
Student transportation	13,032,768	12,610,029	12,934,832	13,139,373	14,303,055	14,202,874	13,879,321	18,690,998	16,776,364	19,079,011
Central services	3,258,607	2,956,975	2,921,603	2,586,413	3,061,761	3,273,566	3,162,224	3,310,439	5,318,357	3,846,202
Food services	17,312,773	16,409,411	12,705,201	13,187,082	13,064,523	12,278,994	12,217,136	13,456,570	13,809,007	14,009,857
Other operations	34,080	76,157	34,757	33,837	48,243	65,167	69,453	75,604	49,377	75,474
Community services	124,026	100,187	93,299	42,262	43,192	37,451	37,405	37,405	37,405	37,405
Capital outlay	33,060,731	34,753,377	28,115,122	14,500,922	11,142,002	14,760,315	23,735,381	8,814,654	3,804,727	13,226,340
Appropriations - Charter Schools and OJJ	-	-	-	2,994,959	6,219,539	7,483,962	9,073,234	10,211,287	12,756,964	15,094,997
<b>Debt service</b>										
Interest, fiscal charges and issue costs	17,658,495	17,459,092	20,130,863	8,842,451	8,611,243	6,796,025	6,975,679	6,323,958	6,365,223	6,198,298
Principal	9,167,784	8,836,482	9,288,109	18,366,904	19,050,703	17,530,427	18,101,779	27,525,131	18,233,654	19,416,470
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>381,533,993</b>	<b>379,785,240</b>	<b>369,656,258</b>	<b>361,319,009</b>	<b>368,657,477</b>	<b>378,260,872</b>	<b>400,606,583</b>	<b>424,050,911</b>	<b>415,575,148</b>	<b>448,088,225</b>
<b>Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures</b>	<b>(31,628,825)</b>	<b>(36,527,027)</b>	<b>(23,906,377)</b>	<b>(8,053,786)</b>	<b>(13,271,375)</b>	<b>(18,069,332)</b>	<b>(14,602,837)</b>	<b>3,201,380</b>	<b>22,863,543</b>	<b>25,030,214</b>
<b>Other financing sources (uses)</b>										
Debt and refunding bond issuance	60,671,701	59,984,724	36,240,000	29,783,636	79,230,000	35,800,000	7,035,000	13,962,000	37,420,000	21,925,000
Bond issuance costs	-	-	(666,243)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bond premiums	21,742	870,576	498,157	1,127,200	3,473,028	341,341	-	558,461	3,546,359	2,614,281
Escrow agent payments	(30,165,000)	(26,407,419)	(36,271,010)	(28,323,897)	(76,271,698)	-	(7,384,279)	(12,423,672)	(24,002,271)	(4,077,603)
Transfers in	6,786,215	5,963,830	3,470,512	3,797,804	2,685,136	4,973,654	5,535,974	4,973,617	4,027,013	34,460,351
Transfers out	(6,567,527)	(5,736,940)	(3,258,514)	(3,896,206)	(2,471,984)	(4,743,113)	(5,535,974)	(4,973,617)	(4,027,013)	(34,460,351)
Fixed asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	9,545,690	11,875	1,590	20,518	39,985
Insurance proceeds	51,890	161,644	296,831	-	122,748	39,853	66,507	172,075	33,255	69,307
<b>Total other financing sources (uses)</b>	<b>30,799,021</b>	<b>34,836,415</b>	<b>309,733</b>	<b>2,488,537</b>	<b>6,767,230</b>	<b>45,957,425</b>	<b>(270,897)</b>	<b>2,270,454</b>	<b>17,017,861</b>	<b>20,570,970</b>
<b>Net change in fund balances</b>	<b>\$ (829,804)</b>	<b>\$ (1,690,612)</b>	<b>\$ (23,596,644)</b>	<b>\$ (5,565,249)</b>	<b>\$ (6,504,145)</b>	<b>\$ 27,888,093</b>	<b>\$ (14,873,734)</b>	<b>\$ 5,471,834</b>	<b>\$ 39,881,404</b>	<b>\$ 45,601,184</b>
<b>Debt service as a percentage of noncapital outlay expenditures</b>	<b>7.70%</b>	<b>7.62%</b>	<b>8.61%</b>	<b>7.85%</b>	<b>7.74%</b>	<b>6.69%</b>	<b>6.65%</b>	<b>8.15%</b>	<b>5.98%</b>	<b>5.94%</b>

Note: Prior to year 2011 bond issue costs were not listed separately from interest and fiscal charges. The amounts were not material and have not been listed separately for years prior to 2011. Also note that a prior period adjustment was posted in Fiscal 2014 (see financial statement notes). Prior periods in the schedule above are not corrected for this adjustment.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**ASSESSED VALUE AND TAXPAYER TAXES**  
**GENERAL FUND DIRECT RATES ONLY**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**  
(unaudited)

Table 5

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Millage		Total Property Valuation	Total Exempt Valuation	Taxpayers Valuation	Total Taxes	Exempt Taxes	Taxpayer Taxes	Total Direct Tax Rate
	Constitutional	Special							
2009	5.57		\$ 1,795,708,812	\$ 477,675,018	\$ 1,318,033,794	\$ 8,528,867	\$ 1,473,849	\$ 7,055,018	3.93
		13.15	1,795,708,812	477,675,018	1,318,033,794	20,134,259	3,479,443	16,654,816	9.27
2010	5.57		1,915,304,680	487,074,981	1,428,229,699	9,161,044	1,507,326	7,653,718	4.00
		13.15	1,915,304,680	487,074,981	1,428,229,699	21,627,913	3,558,473	18,069,440	9.43
2011	5.57		1,971,104,460	492,479,678	1,478,624,782	9,754,039	1,518,069	8,235,970	4.18
		13.15	1,971,104,460	492,479,678	1,478,624,782	23,027,782	3,583,834	19,443,948	9.86
2012	5.57		2,044,614,410	537,448,886	1,507,165,524	11,388,628	2,993,685	8,394,943	4.11
		13.15	2,044,614,410	537,448,886	1,507,165,524	26,886,814	7,067,556	19,819,258	9.69
2013	5.57		2,229,612,400	577,935,065	1,651,677,335	11,973,146	3,103,617	8,869,529	3.98
		12.67	2,229,612,400	577,935,065	1,651,677,335	28,249,310	7,322,541	20,926,769	9.39
2014	5.57		2,316,914,290	592,205,459	1,724,708,831	12,441,959	3,180,251	9,261,709	4.00
		12.67	2,316,914,290	592,205,459	1,724,708,831	29,355,428	7,503,348	21,852,079	9.43
2015	5.57		2,420,411,450	601,648,533	1,818,762,917	12,997,741	3,230,961	9,766,781	4.04
		12.67	2,420,411,450	601,648,533	1,818,762,917	30,666,739	7,622,994	23,043,745	9.52
2016	5.37		2,510,575,417	610,202,199	1,900,373,218	13,481,985	3,276,884	10,205,101	4.06
		12.67	2,510,575,417	610,202,199	1,900,373,218	31,809,126	7,731,158	24,077,968	9.59
2017	5.13		2,663,609,196	614,694,096	2,048,915,100	13,664,463	3,153,483	10,510,980	3.95
		12.10	2,663,609,196	614,694,096	2,048,915,100	32,229,962	7,437,921	24,792,041	9.31
2018	5.13		2,770,344,332	627,135,821	2,143,208,511	14,212,071	3,217,313	10,994,758	3.97
		12.10	\$ 2,770,344,332	\$ 627,135,821	\$ 2,143,208,511	\$ 33,521,593	\$ 7,588,470	\$ 25,933,123	9.36

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**TOTAL PROPERTY VALUATION, EXEMPTIONS, AND NET TAXPAYERS VALUATION**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**  
(unaudited)

Table 6

<b>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</b>	<b>Net Taxpayers Valuation</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Homestead Exemptions</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Other Exemptions</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Estimated Actual Taxable Value</b>	<b>% Change</b>
2009	\$ 1,318,033,794	11.4%	\$ 264,589,106	4.5%	\$ 222,485,875	-4.9%	\$ 1,805,108,775	8.1%
2010	1,428,229,699	8.4%	270,598,841	2.3%	216,476,140	-2.7%	1,915,304,680	6.1%
2011	1,478,624,782	3.5%	272,527,278	0.7%	219,952,400	1.6%	1,971,104,460	2.9%
2012	1,507,165,524	1.9%	273,152,136	0.2%	264,296,750	20.2%	2,044,614,410	3.7%
2013	1,651,677,355	9.6%	278,763,765	2.1%	299,171,300	13.2%	2,229,612,400	9.0%
2014	1,724,708,831	4.4%	280,334,659	0.6%	311,870,800	4.2%	2,316,914,290	3.9%
2015	1,818,762,917	5.5%	280,498,393	0.1%	321,150,140	3.0%	2,420,411,450	4.5%
2016	1,900,373,218	4.5%	282,892,029	0.9%	327,310,170	1.9%	2,510,575,417	3.7%
2017	2,048,915,100	7.8%	286,249,716	1.2%	328,444,380	0.3%	2,663,609,196	6.1%
2018	\$ 2,143,208,511	4.6%	\$ 289,671,721	1.2%	\$ 337,464,100	2.7%	\$ 2,770,344,332	4.0%

Source: Calcasieu Parish Assessor's Summary Reports

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**PROPERTY TAX MILLAGES - DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS <sup>(1)</sup>**

**(PER \$1,000 OF ASSESSED VALUE)**

**LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS**

**(unaudited)**

**Table 7**

Fiscal Year	Direct - Calcasieu Parish School Board			Overlapping									Total
	General Fund	Debt Service Funds <sup>(2)</sup>	Total	Parish	Law Enforcement	Gravity Drainage	Recreation and Community Centers	Fire Protection	Airport Harbor and Terminal	Cities <sup>(3)</sup>	Parish Water and Sewage	Other	
2009	18.72	215.67	234.39	43.00	14.98	66.69	74.10	141.96	10.72	51.88	64.81	86.08	788.61
2010	18.72	196.97	215.69	43.00	8.15	67.19	69.45	145.11	10.72	51.88	53.81	85.93	750.93
2011	18.72	191.87	210.59	40.57	8.15	67.19	67.85	146.74	10.72	51.88	61.91	92.51	758.11
2012	18.72	169.37	188.09	47.16	8.15	67.19	66.84	139.31	10.72	54.99	46.58	92.38	721.41
2013	18.04	203.57	221.61	42.28	9.85	66.11	64.57	135.57	10.46	52.86	49.62	95.43	748.36
2014	18.04	194.97	213.01	42.47	9.85	66.11	65.15	139.38	10.46	52.86	49.62	95.39	744.30
2015	18.04	203.57	221.61	43.24	9.85	66.11	64.70	133.93	10.46	52.86	51.15	95.79	749.70
2016	18.04	189.87	207.91	44.06	9.85	67.37	66.78	135.99	10.51	54.64	46.32	95.34	738.77
2017	17.23	166.56	183.79	39.86	9.85	66.36	66.97	129.45	10.85	73.73	59.05	95.31	735.22
2018	17.23	188.26	205.49	39.78	9.85	66.36	66.66	131.02	10.94	74.01	57.13	95.23	756.47

(1) Information obtained from Calcasieu Parish Tax Assessor

(2) Represents aggregate millage of all debt service districts.

(3) Includes the cities of Lake Charles, Sulphur, Westlake, DeQuincy, Vinton, and Iowa

Note that overlapping rates are those of local governmental entities that apply to property owners within the school system's area. Not all overlapping rates apply to all property owners; for example, although the school system's general fund rates apply to all parish property owners, the debt service rates apply only to the property owners with property in the debt service district.

Source: Information obtained from Calcasieu Parish Tax Assessors' Office

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Table 8

<b>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</b>	<b>Residential Property 10%</b>	<b>Public Services Property 25%</b>	<b>Personal/ Other Property 15%</b>	<b>Total Taxable Assessed Value</b>	<b>Add: Tax-Exempt Property</b>	<b>Estimated Actual Taxable Value</b>	<b>Total Direct Tax Rate (Note 2)</b>
2009	\$ 316,970,606	\$ 181,223,950	\$ 819,839,240	\$ 1,318,033,796	\$ 477,675,018	\$1,795,708,814	15.17%
2010	325,850,149	225,884,730	876,494,820	1,428,229,699	487,074,981	1,915,304,680	15.44%
2011	336,255,582	249,088,110	893,281,090	1,478,624,782	492,479,678	1,971,104,460	15.55%
2012	390,564,764	254,808,760	987,812,580	1,633,186,104	411,428,306	2,044,614,410	15.36%
2013	424,658,175	276,717,820	950,301,340	1,651,677,335	577,935,065	2,229,612,400	15.39%
2014	436,223,301	279,392,890	1,009,092,640	1,724,708,831	592,205,459	2,316,914,290	15.36%
2015	394,964,457	614,518,800	809,279,660	1,818,762,917	601,648,533	2,420,411,450	17.29%
2016	427,519,745	272,800,460	1,200,053,013	1,900,373,218	610,202,199	2,510,575,417	15.24%
2017	531,523,590	290,914,620	1,226,476,890	2,048,915,100	614,694,096	2,663,609,196	15.12%
2018	\$ 577,760,671	\$ 311,764,800	\$ 1,253,683,040	\$ 2,143,208,511	\$ 627,135,821	\$2,770,344,332	15.11%

Source: Tax Assessor

Note 2: Direct rate uses weighted average of type of property component to total taxable assessed value applied to the type of property component tax rate. These results are added together to get the total direct tax rate.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**  
**(modified accrual basis of accounting)**  
**(unaudited)**

**Table 9**

Fiscal Year	Ad Valorem Taxes	Sales Tax	Total Taxes	% Change P/Y
2009	\$ 46,080,500	\$ 93,518,087	\$ 139,598,587	3.82%
2010	47,785,859	80,964,276	128,750,135	-7.77%
2011	48,714,713	83,221,170	131,935,883	2.47%
2012	51,168,180	91,977,507	143,145,687	8.50%
2013	53,952,893	93,741,442	147,694,335	3.18%
2014	54,559,286	97,612,062	152,171,348	3.03%
2015	58,596,319	110,990,133	169,586,452	11.44%
2016	58,292,184	153,769,349	212,061,533	25.05%
2017	57,859,883	168,474,945	226,334,828	6.73%
2018	\$ 60,859,605	\$ 201,848,142	\$ 262,707,747	16.07%
Change 2009-2018	32.07%	115.84%	88.19%	

Source: Information from the School Board's financial statements

The jump in 2015 and 2016 sales taxes is due to large plant expansion. See the introductory section of this document for further information.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS, CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO**  
**(unaudited)**

Table 10

Company	2018			2009		
	Rank	Total Assessed Value	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation	Rank	Total Assessed Value	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation
Entergy Gulf States Louisiana Inc	1	\$ 93,698,540	3.38%	2	63,378,640	3.91%
Conoco-Phillips Co.	2	94,060,730	3.40%	1	\$ 69,585,380	4.30%
Citgo Petroleum Corp.	3	93,746,960	3.38%	3	42,029,610	2.60%
Golden Nugget Lake Charles	4	54,725,790	1.98%		-	0.00%
Sasol North America, Inc.	5	42,226,740	1.52%	7	34,261,920	2.12%
Eagle US 2 LLC	6	41,396,850	1.49%		-	0.00%
Westlake Petrochemicals, Inc.	7	32,769,770	1.18%	10	15,857,500	0.98%
Lake Charles LNG Co	9	30,640,530	1.11%		-	0.00%
Cameron Interstate PIP	8	28,691,000	1.04%	8	21,893,930	1.35%
PNK (Lake Charles) LLC	10	32,517,800	1.17%	5	42,244,720	2.61%
Excel Paralubes		-		6	34,797,120	2.15%
PPG (now Axial)		-		4	43,708,730	2.70%
Kinder Morgan Louisiana		-		9	21,022,240	1.30%
Total For Principal Taxpayers		544,474,710	19.65%		388,779,790	24.01%
Total For All Other Taxpayers		2,225,869,622	80.35%		1,230,445,890	75.99%
		<u>\$ 2,770,344,332</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>\$ 1,619,225,680</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Source: Information obtained from Calcasieu Parish Tax Assessors' Office

Note: Ranking based on total assessed value not total tax amount per tax assessor listing

Note 2: Assessed values above are based on the December 31, 2017 and 2008 tax years.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**  
(unaudited)

Table 11

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date		
		Amount	Percentage of Levy		Amount	Percentage of Levy	
<b>General Fund</b>							
2009	\$ 24,110,835	\$ 23,800,204	98.71%	\$ 192,751	\$ 23,992,955	99.51%	
2010	26,409,261	25,649,594	97.12%	567,805	26,217,399	99.27%	
2011	27,478,142	27,208,037	99.02%	159,268	27,367,305	99.60%	
2012	28,214,201	27,771,727	98.43%	159,051	27,930,778	99.00%	
2013	29,796,298	29,619,891	99.41%	91,128	29,711,019	99.71%	
2014	31,113,788	30,628,335	98.44%	187,523	30,815,858	99.04%	
2015	37,870,928	34,304,164	90.58%	n/a	34,304,164	90.58%	
2016	34,079,400	33,864,453	99.37%	n/a	33,864,453	99.37%	
2017	35,303,020	34,954,700	99.01%	n/a	34,954,700	99.01%	
2018	\$ 36,927,881	\$ 35,942,592	97.33%	n/a	35,942,592	97.33%	
<b>Debt Service Funds</b>							
2009	\$ 21,860,432	\$ 21,639,625	98.99%	\$ 45,643	\$ 21,685,268	99.20%	
2010	21,866,526	21,181,787	96.87%	465,927	21,647,714	99.00%	
2011	21,518,579	21,202,660	98.53%	221,529	21,424,189	99.56%	
2012	21,429,098	20,974,716	97.88%	271,395	21,246,111	99.15%	
2013	22,498,169	22,409,236	99.60%	57,834	22,467,070	99.86%	
2014	22,016,187	21,723,211	98.67%	132,691	21,855,902	99.27%	
2015	28,146,185	23,849,388	84.73%	n/a	23,849,388	84.73%	
2016	22,460,694	22,298,961	99.28%	n/a	22,298,961	99.28%	
2017	21,071,266	20,845,777	98.93%	n/a	20,845,777	98.93%	
2018	\$ 22,550,198	\$ 21,982,955	97.48%	n/a	\$ 21,982,955	97.48%	

Source: Calcasieu Parish Tax Assessor

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**  
(unaudited)

Table 12

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2018	
Assessed Value	\$ 2,770,344,332
Debt Limit (35% of total assessed value)	<u>969,620,516</u>
Debt applicable to limitation:	
Total Bonded Debt	\$ 185,922,656
Less: Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	(2,670,000)
Excess Revenue Certificates	<u>(5,170,657)</u>
Total Debt Applicable to limitation	\$ 178,081,999
Less Amounts Available in Debt Service Funds	
Total Available in Debt Service Funds	\$ 19,050,971
Less Amounts Attributable to Revenue Bonds	<u>(654,752)</u>
Total Available in Debt Service for general obligation bonds	<u>18,396,219</u>
Net Bonded Debt	<u>159,685,780</u>
Legal Debt Margin	\$ <u>809,934,736</u>

	<u>Fiscal Year</u>									
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Debt limit	\$ 628,498,084	\$ 670,356,638	\$ 689,886,561	\$ 715,615,044	\$ 780,364,340	\$ 810,920,002	\$ 847,144,007	\$ 878,701,396	\$ 932,263,219	\$ 969,620,516
Total net debt applicable to limit	<u>188,539,726</u>	<u>202,474,369</u>	<u>192,552,506</u>	<u>180,214,433</u>	<u>179,156,488</u>	<u>168,668,603</u>	<u>164,774,135</u>	<u>163,062,179</u>	<u>157,421,245</u>	<u>159,685,780</u>
Legal debt margin	\$ <u>439,958,358</u>	\$ <u>467,882,269</u>	\$ <u>497,334,055</u>	\$ <u>535,400,611</u>	\$ <u>601,207,852</u>	\$ <u>642,251,399</u>	\$ <u>682,369,872</u>	\$ <u>715,639,217</u>	\$ <u>774,841,974</u>	\$ <u>809,934,736</u>
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	30.00%	30.20%	27.91%	25.18%	22.96%	20.80%	19.45%	18.56%	16.89%	16.47%

Total Bonded Debt above includes General Obligation Bonds, Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, and Revenue Certificates as listed in Note 9.

Notes: Legal debt limit is established by Louisiana Revised Statute Title 39, Section 562, and is 35% of assessed value for school boards.

Source: Tax assessor's office records, School Board financial records

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE**

**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

**(unaudited)**

Table 13

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Governmental Activities						Total	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
	General Obligation Bonds	Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	Revenue Certificates	Sales Tax Incremental Financing	Other Excess Revenue Debt	Premiums			
2009	\$ 204,825,000	\$ 11,420,000	\$ 8,725,000	-	\$ 11,191,351	\$ -	\$ 236,161,351	5.53%	\$ 1,272
2010	224,690,000	10,655,000	7,175,000	-	14,807,952	822,261	258,150,213	6.05%	1,386
2011	211,605,000	9,865,000	5,610,000	-	11,532,089	1,210,215	239,822,304	5.78%	1,274
2012	194,356,882	9,045,000	4,225,000	-	10,673,821	2,196,271	220,496,974	5.29%	1,167
2013	186,385,000	8,195,000	3,095,000	-	7,878,118	5,200,410	210,753,528	4.65%	1,093
2014	207,585,000	7,320,000	15,900,000	-	817,691	5,079,516	236,702,207	4.98%	1,217
2015	191,990,000	5,190,000	16,013,560	-	42,352	4,615,717	217,851,629	4.54%	1,105
2016	175,963,000	4,365,000	7,689,781	-	-	4,598,710	192,616,491	3.82%	948
2017	160,180,000	3,525,000	21,034,127	-	-	7,414,463	192,153,590	3.76%	941
2018	\$ 161,902,000	\$ 2,670,000	\$ 18,850,657	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,293,561	\$ 192,716,218	3.06%	\$ 794

Source: School Board financial statements, Southwest Chamber of Commerce, US Census Bureau

Note that this schedule includes only debt and does not include non-debt long term liabilities.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**RATIOS OF GENERAL BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**  
**(unaudited)**

Table 14

<b>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</b>	<b>General Obligation Bonds Principal Outstanding</b>	<b>General Obligation Bonds Unamortized Premium</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Less: Resources Available in Debt Service Funds to Pay Principal</b>	<b>Net General Bonded Debt</b>	<b>Taxable Valuation</b>	<b>Percentage of Actual Taxable Value of Property</b>	<b>Per Capita</b>
2009	\$ 188,539,726	\$ -	\$ 188,539,726	\$ 34,587,377	\$ 153,952,349	\$ 1,318,033,794	12%	\$ 829
2010	202,474,370	784,436	203,258,806	34,616,974	168,641,832	1,428,229,699	12%	906
2011	192,938,914	1,148,007	194,086,921	16,189,904	177,897,017	1,478,624,782	12%	945
2012	180,214,433	2,143,607	182,358,040	14,762,215	167,595,825	1,507,165,524	11%	861
2013	179,156,488	5,162,563	184,319,051	11,735,588	172,583,463	1,651,677,335	10%	895
2014	207,585,000	5,056,486	212,641,486	28,459,596	184,181,890	1,724,708,831	11%	947
2015	191,990,000	4,606,401	196,596,401	23,198,446	173,397,955	1,818,762,917	10%	879
2016	175,963,000	4,596,426	180,559,426	18,362,319	162,197,107	1,900,373,218	9%	798
2017	160,180,000	6,065,113	166,245,113	23,921,966	142,323,147	2,048,915,100	7%	697
2018	\$ 161,902,000	\$ 7,967,338	\$ 169,869,338	\$ 31,964,113	\$ 137,905,225	\$ 2,143,208,511	6%	\$ 681

Notes:

Details regarding the School Board's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements

See Table 6 for the School Board's property value data

School Board's population data can be found in Table 16

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT**  
**(unaudited)**

Table 15

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Percentage Applicable to Calcasieu Parish School Board (1)</u>	<u>Amount Applicable to Calcasieu Parish School Board</u>
Direct:			
Calcasieu Parish School Board	\$ 192,716,218	100%	\$ 192,716,218
Overlapping:			
Calcasieu Parish Police Jury	-	100%	-
Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Discrete Component Units:			
Fire Protection District No. 1 of Ward 1	155,000	100%	155,000
Fire Protection District No. 1 of Ward 2	1,108,407	100%	1,108,407
Fire Protection District No. 4 of Ward 4	765,488	100%	765,488
Recreation District No. 1 of Ward 3	15,152,396	100%	15,152,396
Community Center District No. 4 of Ward 1	790,000	100%	790,000
Cities and towns:			
City of Lake Charles	52,855,000	100%	52,855,000
City of Sulphur	18,151,511	100%	18,151,511
City of Dequincy	416,730	100%	416,730
Town of Vinton	534,510	100%	534,510
Total Overlapping Debt:	89,929,042		89,929,042
Total Debt:	\$ 282,645,260		\$ 282,645,260

(1) Overlapping governments are those governments whose geographic boundaries overlap with the School Boards geographic boundaries. The overlap may be complete or partial. All property within Calcasieu Parish is subject to the debt of the Calcasieu Parish School Board; therefore, all other reporting entities within the Parish fall under the Board's jurisdiction. The computation of the amount of debt applicable to the Board, within the context that such debt will be serviced through levies upon the same properties which the Board taxes, is determined by applying the above percentages to the net amount of debt outstanding that is subject to property tax.

Source: School Board's financial statements and Parish and city governments.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**PLEDGED-REVENUE COVERAGE**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**  
(unaudited)

Table 16

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Sales Tax Revenue Bonds						Coverage
	Sales Tax Revenue	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Debt Service			Total	
			Principal	Interest	Total		
2009	\$ 2,309,145	\$ 2,309,145	\$ 745,000	\$ 414,055	\$ 1,159,055	1.99	
2010	2,208,909	2,208,909	765,000	398,573	1,163,573	1.90	
2011	2,321,588	2,321,588	790,000	381,258	1,171,258	1.98	
2012	2,493,232	2,493,232	820,000	361,315	1,181,315	2.11	
2013	2,623,964	2,623,964	850,000	338,543	1,188,543	2.21	
2014	2,836,838	2,836,838	875,000	313,305	1,188,305	2.39	
2015	3,167,141	3,167,141	200,000	69,335	269,335	11.76	
2016	3,633,919	3,633,919	825,000	88,384	913,384	3.98	
2017	3,653,911	3,653,911	840,000	73,582	913,582	4.00	
2018	\$ 3,756,467	\$ 3,756,467	\$ 855,000	\$ 57,304	\$ 912,304	4.12	

Source: School Board's financial statements

Notes: Details regarding the School Board's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the current financial statements  
Also note the revenue bonds outstanding at the beginning of the fiscal year were refinanced in 2015. See notes to the financial statements.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS**

**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

(unaudited)

Table 17

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population (1)</u>	<u>Personal Income (1)</u>	<u>Per Capita Personal Income</u>	<u>Median Age (1)</u>	<u>Average Salary of All Classroom Teachers (2)</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate (3)</u>
2009	185,618	\$ 4,271,095,250	\$ 23,010	36	\$ 46,348	7.2%
2010	186,231	4,270,218,040	22,930	37	45,367	7.8%
2011	188,313	4,150,418,520	22,040	35	45,618	6.9%
2012	188,972	4,292,576,520	22,715	36	45,855	7.2%
2013	192,768	4,248,606,720	22,040	36	46,359	6.5%
2014	194,493	4,756,434,080	24,456	36	46,153	5.1%
2015	197,204	4,802,903,420	24,355	36	45,848	5.8%
2016	203,274	5,041,545,664	24,802	37	50,764	5.6%
2017	204,296	5,108,421,480	25,005	36	51,906	4.4%
2018	202,445	\$ 5,250,896,170	\$ 25,937	36	\$ 52,287	4.7%

Notes

(1) Census information obtained from the US Census Bureau.

(2) Louisiana Department of Education Statistical Report.  
These figures exclude ROTC and Rehires amounts.

(3) Obtained from the homefacts.com website.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**PRINCIPAL CALCASIEU PARISH EMPLOYERS**

**2018 AND 2009\***

**(unaudited)**

**Table 18**

<b>Employer</b>	<b>2018</b>			<b>2009</b>		
	<b>Employees</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Parish Employment</b>	<b>Employees</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Parish Employment</b>
Calcasieu Parish School System	4,963	1	5.26%	4,850	1	5.83%
Lake Charles Memorial Health Systems	2,108	2	2.23%	1,039	9	1.25%
Westlake Group	1,700	3	1.80%			0.00%
Turner Industries	1,650	4	1.75%	2,250	3	2.71%
Golden Nugget Casino	1,514	5	1.60%			0.00%
L'Auberge Casine	1,300	6	1.38%	2,400	2	2.89%
Sasol Chemicals	1,084	7	1.15%			0.00%
CHRISTUS St. Patrick's Hospital	1,042	8	1.10%	1,085	8	1.30%
Citgo Petroleum	1,032	9	1.09%	1,275	5	1.53%
Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office	896	10	0.95%	-		0.00%
PPG Industries	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,296	4	1.56%
Calcasieu Parish Police Jury	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,173	6	1.41%
Isle of Capri	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,171	7	1.41%
McNeese State University	n/a	n/a	n/a	844	10	1.01%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>17,289</b>		<b>18.31%</b>	<b>17,383</b>		<b>20.90%</b>

Source: Chamber of Southwest Louisiana.

Amounts refer to the calendar year end for 2017 and 2008.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
Lake Charles, Louisiana

**CLASSROOM TEACHERS AND SCHOOL ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**  
(unaudited)

Table 19

Experience of Classroom Teachers (Full-time) and Principals

		Fiscal Year Ended June 30,									
Type	Experience	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Classroom teachers	0-3 Yrs	586	534	418	380	412	418	494	523	587	498
	4-10 Yrs	634	682	693	721	702	693	653	633	684	691
	11-14 Yrs	293	282	293	305	297	293	265	286	302	299
	15-19 Yrs	319	329	329	317	321	329	301	300	316	329
	20-24 Yrs	221	241	260	268	244	260	271	260	243	248
	25+ Yrs	408	403	387	370	371	387	329	340	358	352
<b>Total Classroom Teachers</b>		<u>2,461</u>	<u>2,471</u>	<u>2,380</u>	<u>2,361</u>	<u>2,347</u>	<u>2,380</u>	<u>2,313</u>	<u>2,342</u>	<u>2,490</u>	<u>2,417</u>
Principals	0-3 Yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4-10 Yrs	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	-
	11-14 Yrs	6	3	3	2	2	3	8	10	10	7
	15-19 Yrs	8	9	9	15	15	9	10	7	12	14
	20-24 Yrs	7	11	12	10	11	12	15	13	14	12
	25+ Yrs	41	37	35	35	33	35	29	32	26	29
<b>Total Principals</b>		<u>63</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>62</u>
Assistant Principals	0-3 Yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4-10 Yrs	5	5	4	7	7	4	7	12	15	13
	11-14 Yrs	14	12	10	8	9	10	8	12	11	11
	15-19 Yrs	15	20	22	19	19	22	17	24	22	21
	20-24 Yrs	13	12	12	12	12	12	18	20	18	22
	25+ Yrs	20	22	23	23	21	23	16	19	21	21
<b>Total Assistant Principals</b>		<u>67</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>88</u>
<b>Total</b>		<u>2,591</u>	<u>2,603</u>	<u>2,511</u>	<u>2,493</u>	<u>2,477</u>	<u>2,511</u>	<u>2,443</u>	<u>2,493</u>	<u>2,640</u>	<u>2,567</u>

Source: Agreed upon procedures report on performance and statistical data accompanying the annual financial statements.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**CAPITAL ASSETS STATISTICS - SCHOOL BUILDING INFORMATION**  
**(unaudited)**

**Table 20**

<u>School</u>	<u>Sq Ft</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Sq Ft</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Sq Ft</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
SP Arnett Middle School	134,964	395	John J Johnson School	68,347	237	Vincent Settlement School	68,058	396
Barbe Elementary School	57,650	254	Kaufman Elementary School	55,587	409	RW Vincent Elementary School	73,943	308
A M Barbe High School	309,661	1997	JF Kennedy School	52,866	153	Vinton Elementary School	109,099	478
Bell City K-12 School	120,840	723	EK Key Elementary School	78,196	441	Vinton High School	115,202	263
LeBleu Settlement Elementary School	73,266	436	Lake Charles Boston Academy	135,171	0	Vinton Northside Middle School	82,893	222
Brentwood Elementary School	64,070	254	LaGrange High School	252,783	1086	Washington/Marion High School	198,719	621
JD Clifton Elementary School	106,385	262	WW Lewis Middle School	185,096	869	TH Watkins Elementary School	58,970	246
College Oaks Elementary School	68,922	272	Leblanc Middle School	101,427	387	JI Watson K-8 School	148,990	534
Doretha Combre Elementary School	59,344	172	Maplewood School	239,363	969	Pearl Watson Elementary School	95,168	279
Cypress Cove Elementary	88,007	496	Ray D Molo Magnet School	113,383	462	S. J. Welsh Middle School	201,491	1359
TS Cooley Elementary School	45,370	297	Moss Bluff Elementary School	99,455	927	Western Heights Elementary School	92,440	395
DeQuincy Elementary School K-2	65,229	296	Moss Bluff Middle School	159,855	932	Westlake High School	204,377	525
DeQuincy Elementary School 3-5	47,683	276	AA Nelson Elementary School	92,305	720	Westwood Elementary School	97,658	402
DeQuincy High School	115,711	372	Oak Park Elementary School	63,984	398	FK White Middle School	129,310	599
DeQuincy Middle School	74,995	285	Oak Park Middle School	113,232	448	Ralph Wilson Elementary School	58,801	231
Dolby Elementary School	86,217	376	Prien Lake Elementary School	78,913	741	Gillis Elementary School	120,402	791
Fairview Elementary School	79,217	452	St John Elementary School	92,395	781	Jake Drost Special Education School	24,020	18
Frasch Elementary School	96,664	579	Starks K-12 School	113,267	332	Brenda Hunter Head Start Center	25,448	21
WT Henning Elementary School	63,849	386	Sulphur High School (9-12)	506,259	1978	Iowa Middle	82820	480
Henry Heights Elementary School	65,247	343						
Sam Houston High School	217,719	1232						
Iowa High School	119,357	572						

Source: School Board Planning and Construction Office, Official State count listing for enrollment October 1

\* LCB offers programs at its site and does not have students specifically sited at its location.

Note also that total enrollment listed above does not include 122 non schoolbased children included in the total enrollment per the financial statements.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**SELECTED OPERATING INDICATORS**

**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

**(unaudited)**

**Table 21**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Public School Enrollment (1)</b>	<b>High School Graduates (3)</b>	<b>Average Composite ACT Score(3)</b>	<b>Student Teacher Ratio (2)</b>	<b>Current Expenditures Per Student (3)</b>	<b>Students Served By Exceptional Children Program (3)</b>	
						<b>Gifted/ Talented</b>	<b>Other</b>
2009	32,975	1,696	20.2	13.38	9,701	1,046	5,115
2010	32,939	1,714	20.3	13.37	9,748	1,033	4,896
2011	33,134	1,763	20.4	13.92	9,262	1,235	4,919
2012	33,003	1,723	20.4	13.98	9,263	1,250	4,821
2013	32,563	1,725	20.4	13.87	9,535	1,269	4,796
2014	30,488	1,619	18.7	13.90	10,858	1,364	4,670
2015	32,565	1,732	19.7	13.88	9,801	1,268	4,038
2016	32,748	1,745	19.5	13.66	10,858	1,153	4,546
2017	32,946	1,867	20.0	14.07	10,962	1,183	4,799
2018	32,932	1,970	19.8	13.48	12,458	1,618	4,390

(1) Calcasieu Parish Schools Membership report

(2) Calcasieu Parish School Board Testing Program

(3) Louisiana Department of Education Statistical Report. The current expenditures per student amount for the year is based on current total general fund governmental expenditures divided by enrollment per the financial statements.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION**

**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

**Table 22**

Function	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Instruction:										
Regular	1,758	1,796	1,731	1,739	1,727	1,730	1,692	1,714	1,750	1,789
Special education	814	872	821	812	810	833	800	806	816	837
Vocational education	76	78	81	76	77	80	75	73	73	73
Other instructional	7	8	11	10	30	34	37	37	45	57
Special programs	311	358	353	322	292	274	278	270	273	258
Adult education	6	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Support service:										
Student services	291	297	287	279	283	283	284	296	319	327
Instructional staff	229	251	248	233	234	241	250	256	237	228
General administration	26	26	26	25	24	24	25	26	25	25
School administration	305	318	313	314	319	317	321	323	332	333
Business services	56	55	55	54	54	56	58	57	58	61
Plant services	288	289	286	275	274	276	268	272	266	258
Student transportation	411	413	411	403	414	416	405	403	403	421
Central services	35	35	30	25	26	28	29	30	30	30
Food services	366	372	293	282	273	248	231	249	253	254
Enterprise and Other operations	11	11	10	10	11	9	10	9	9	11
Capital outlay	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,992</b>	<b>5,186</b>	<b>4,963</b>	<b>4,866</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>4,851</b>	<b>4,765</b>	<b>4,823</b>	<b>4,891</b>	<b>4,964</b>

Source: Calcasieu Parish Schools Management Information Services Department report.

Note the Adult education program was moved out of the administration of the School Board at the end of fiscal 2013.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES (1) PER PUPIL BY SCHOOL**  
**(unaudited)**

Table 23

<u>Location Title</u>	<u>2017-18</u> <u>Per Pupil</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Location Title</u>	<u>2017-18</u> <u>Per Pupil</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Location Title</u>	<u>2017-18</u> <u>Per Pupil</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Barbe High	\$ 10,387	16.0	Kaufman	\$ 11,833	12.0	Westlake High	\$ 14,281	12.4
Moss Bluff Elementary	10,416	14.3	Gillis	11,891	11.9	DeQuincy High	14,307	11.3
Vincent Settlement	10,506	14.5	Molo	11,968	11.6	FK White	14,455	8.7
Sam Houston	10,771	14.1	T.H. Watkins	11,987	9.4	Combret-Fondel	14,607	8.0
T.S. Cooley	10,830	16.9	Vinton Elementary	12,019	11.7	Oak Park Middle	14,670	8.7
Cypress Cove	10,980	12.9	Nelson	12,108	13.5	Brentwood	14,713	10.0
Fairview	11,031	11.2	Iowa High	12,157	15.2	LaGrange	15,216	11.5
St John	11,044	14.5	Bell City	12,286	13.3	Vinton Middle	15,537	9.2
Sulphur 9th Grade	11,218	13.6	J.I. Watson	12,294	10.1	Kennedy	15,797	7.4
S.J. Welsh	11,230	13.6	Henning	12,323	10.7	Starks	15,811	8.4
Iowa Middle	11,240	13.3	Oak Park Elementary	12,350	10.2	Vinton High	16,370	9.8
LeBleu Settlement	11,294	13.3	LeBlanc	12,467	12.4	Pearl Watson	16,868	8.8
Western Heights	11,310	14.6	Barbe Elementary	12,524	10.3	College Oaks	\$ 17,717	8.5
Frasch	11,313	13.9	DeQuincy Primary	12,559	10.4			
Prien Lake	11,317	12.7	Dolby	12,642	10.3			
Moss Bluff Middle	11,430	13.7	E.K. Key	12,849	10.7			
Maplewood Elementary	11,432	12.3	J.J. Johnson	13,056	9.8			
Ralph Wilson	11,550	10.0	J.D. Clifton	13,066	9.5			
S.P. Arnett	11,615	15.7	Washington Marion	13,118	10.2	Students Feb 1	31,287	
W.W. Lewis	11,652	14.3	R.W. Vincent	13,688	9.6			
Sulphur High	11,715	14.1	Henry Heights	13,732	8.6	Parishwide Average (1)	12,458	
Westwood	11,778	11.9	DeQuincy Middle	13,910	10.6			
DeQuincy Elementary	\$ 11,827	13.3	Maplewood Middle	\$ 14,272	10.7	Total General Fund Allocated (1)	\$ 389,786,525	

(1) General Fund expenditures allocated does not include any local or state grants and will differ from the general fund amounts on the financial statements because of this exclusion. State and local grants usually target specific locations and would skew the per pupil amounts. General fund amounts not specifically charged by location were allocated based on student population.

Student count used to allocate expenditures does not include Pre-K.

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**

**REPORT TO MANAGEMENT**

**JUNE 30, 2018**



Postlethwaite & Netterville

A Professional Accounting Corporation

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CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

REPORT TO MANAGEMENT

JUNE 30, 2018

December 21, 2018

Members of the Board and Management  
Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

We have audited the financial statements of the Calcasieu Parish School Board (School Board), for the year ended June 30, 2018 and have issued our report thereon. As part of our audit, we considered the School Board's internal control over financial reporting as well as compliance with the terms of applicable laws and regulations, contracts, and grant agreements that could have a material effect on the financial statements. The purpose of our consideration of internal control and compliance was to establish a basis for designing our auditing procedures, and to determine the effects of compliance to financial statements amounts. Our consideration was not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School Board's internal control or expressing an opinion on compliance.

The objective of internal control is to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance as to the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and the reliability of the financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a system of internal accounting control should not exceed the benefits derived and also recognizes that the evaluation of these factors necessarily requires estimates and judgments by management.

No matter how good a system, there are inherent limitations that should be recognized in considering the potential effectiveness of internal accounting. In the performance of most control procedures, errors can result from misunderstanding of instructions, mistakes of judgment, carelessness, or other personal factors. Control procedures whose effectiveness depends upon segregation of duties can be circumvented by collusion. Similarly, control procedures can be circumvented intentionally by management either with respect to the execution and recording of transactions or with respect to the estimates and judgments required in the preparation of financial statements. Further, projection of any evaluation of internal accounting control to future periods is subject to the risk that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate. We say this simply to suggest that any system needs to be constantly reviewed and improved where necessary.

However, during the course of our audit, we became aware of several matters that are opportunities for strengthening internal controls or operating efficiency, or immaterial instances of noncompliance with laws, regulation, contracts and grant agreements. Our comments and suggestions regarding those matters are set forth below. This letter does not affect our reports dated December 21, 2018, on the financial statements of the School Board and the School Board's internal control over financial reporting.

**Current Year**

**Internal Controls**

**2018-1**

**Account Reconciliations (Repeat)**

Condition:

A basic tenet of internal control over financial reporting is the reconciliation of balance sheet accounts in the general ledger to underlying supporting documentation or sub-ledgers. Such reconciliations should be performed timely and thoroughly to ensure that financial activity is properly recorded in the books and records affecting internal and external financial reports, and to provide a means to detect inappropriate activity. We noted that reconciliations of certain cash accounts, while completed, were untimely, and contained unresolved differences or differences that required adjustments to the general ledger. In addition, we noted a complete capital assets depreciation schedule was not able to be produced from the software system that was able to be reconciled to the financial statements.

Recommendation:

While the effects of the untimeliness and unresolved differences were determined to be immaterial to the financial statements, we again recommend that reconciliations of these, and other balance sheet account be performed and completed monthly, be documented, contain evidence of appropriate approval, and that all differences be resolved.

*Management's  
Response:*

*We continue to work towards greater timeliness of the reconciliations and, while some progress has been made, there is still room for improvement. Personnel duties and workloads are being reassessed to ensure timeliness and accuracy of account reconciliations. Proper review and resolution of differences is to be accomplished no later than the end of the month following the period end of the account being reconciled.*

**2018-2**

**Employee's Health/Life Self Insurance – Internal Service Fund – Net Position**

Condition:

The Employee's Health/Life Self Insurance – Internal Service Funds' Net Position as of June 30, 2018 is \$18,671,540 an increase of \$9,637,449 over the June 30, 2017 balance. Under the Uniform Guidance (the Guidance), reserve funds are allowed with respect to billed central service costs that are accounted for through internal service funds, if maintained at a reasonable level. A working capital reserve of up to 60 calendar days for normal operating purposes is consider reasonable. We estimate the existing reserve level to equal approximately 120 – 150 days of operating reserves.

Recommendation:

The School Board should develop and implement a plan to reduce the excess Net Position accumulated in the Employee's Health/Life Self Insurance – Internal Service Fund to be within the limits established in the Uniform Guidance.

*Management's  
Response:*

*Management has taken steps to stem the buildup of reserve funds. While management can exercise little control over claims paid, for the 2018-2019 plan year, management did not increase premiums and is evaluating the possibility of a premium holiday late in the plan year to create a planned deficit to reduce the reserves. Additionally, a stop loss policy was not purchased this year which could increase the amount of costs absorbed resulting in additional expenditures charged to the plan. Management's goal is to reduce the reserves in as much of a controlled manner as possible.*

**2018-3 Information Technology Policies and Security (Repeat)**

**Condition:**

The School Board uses various software for both financial and non-financial purposes and access to this software is controlled by user identification and passwords to restrict user access to only authorized areas and to maintain security over the access to the School Board's data. Policies and procedures over these systems should be evaluated periodically and tested to determine the systems and data is secure. We noted that user access to software areas may be incompatible with certain user's roles and that user login credentials were not immediately terminated upon an employee termination. We also noted that passwords are not required to be reset periodically and not required to be of varying characters and minimum length, which is considered a best practice for keeping access to data secure. We acknowledge improvements in information technology procedures, however, these improvements were implemented later in the fiscal year under audit, and emphasis should be placed in their continued implementation.

**Recommendation:**

The School Board's policies and procedures related to access and security over computer software should be evaluated periodically, updated and tested to make sure user accesses to areas within software programs are compatible with their duties. The user access and abilities to process data should coincide with their assigned duties outside the software so that proper segregation of duties can be maintained. We also recommend a policy be adopted to require periodic reset of passwords and for passwords to contain a defined minimum required characters and symbols to increase the strength of the passwords.

*Management's  
Response:*

*The School Board technology department has implemented procedures and timelines that will require password changes for every user at minimum of every 6 months with defined minimum character length and use of special characters. More frequent changes will be required if and when the technology department determines it would be warranted. Additionally, a report is being developed for each department head that lists their departmental personnel and related user rights. Each department head will receive this report periodically to review and notate changes needed to ensure personnel are assigned software rights only as pertains to their job function.*

**Prior Year**

**Internal Controls**

**2017-1**

**Account Reconciliations (Repeat)**

**Condition:**

A basic tenet of internal control over financial reporting is the reconciliation of balance sheet accounts in the general ledger to underlying supporting documentation or sub-ledgers. Such reconciliations should be performed timely and thoroughly to ensure that financial activity is properly recorded in the books and records affecting internal and external financial reports, and to provide a means to detect inappropriate activity. We noted that reconciliations of certain cash accounts, while completed, were untimely, and contained unresolved differences or differences that required adjustments to the general ledger. In addition, we noted a complete capital assets depreciation schedule was not able to be produced from the software system that was able to be reconciled to the financial statements.

**Recommendation:**

While the effects of the untimeliness and unresolved differences were determined to be immaterial to the financial statements, we recommend that reconciliations of these, and other balance sheet account be performed and completed monthly, be documented, contain evidence of appropriate approval, and that all differences be resolved.

**Current Status:**

*We continue to work towards greater timeliness of the reconciliations and while some progress has been made there is still room for improvement. Personnel duties and workloads are being reassessed to ensure timeliness and accuracy of account reconciliations. Proper review and resolution of differences is to be accomplished no later than the end of the month following the period end of the account being reconciled.*

**2017-2**

**Federal Programs Internal Control and Procurement Policies (Repeat)**

**Condition:**

The Federal Office of Management and Budget adopted the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards that is codified in Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200 which is commonly referred to as Uniform Guidance (UG). The Uniform Guidance sets forth the post-award requirements within subpart D that include Procurement Standards. These procurement rules for federal grants funds differ substantially from what is currently practiced by the School Board and required under the Louisiana Bid Law. The implementation date for these new procurement standards has been deferred in order for entities to adapt to the changes, however, they will take effect for CPSB's 2018-2019 fiscal year. These new standards will require, among other things, **written** policies and procedures with respect to federal grants that comply with subpart D of the UG.

**Recommendation:**

The School Board's policies and procedures should be amended to make sure the new federal procurement standards are being followed when purchases are made with federal grants.

**Current Status:**

*The School Board adopted revisions to purchasing policies DJE and DJED in accordance with the standards required by Uniform Guidance on July 9, 2018 and put into effect for fiscal year 2018-19.*

**2017-3**

**Information Technology Policies and Security**

**Condition:**

The School Board uses various software for both financials and non-financial purposes and access to this software is controlled by user identification and passwords to restrict user access to only authorized areas and to maintain security over the access to the School Board's data. Policies and procedures over these systems should be evaluated periodically and tested to determine the systems and data is secure. We noted that user access to software areas may be incompatible with certain user's roles. We also noted that passwords are not required to be reset periodically and also lack a requirement for varying characters and minimum length, which is considered a best practice for keeping access to data secure.

**Recommendation:**

The School Boards policies and procedures related to access and security over computer software should be evaluated periodically, updated and tested to make sure user accesses to areas within software programs are compatible with their duties. The user access and abilities to process data should coincide with their assigned duties outside the software so that proper segregation of duties can be maintained. We also recommend a policy be adopted to require periodic reset of passwords with also requiring the passwords to contain a defined minimum required characters and symbols to increase the strength of the passwords.

***Current Status:***

*The School Board technology department has implemented procedures and timelines that will require password changes for every user at minimum of every 6 months with defined minimum character length and use of special characters. More frequent changes will be required if and when the technology department determines it would be warranted. Additionally, a report is being developed for each department head that lists their departmental personnel and related user rights. Each department head will receive this report periodically to review and notate changes needed to ensure personnel are assigned software rights only as pertains to their job function.*

**2017-4**

**Sabbatical Pay**

**Condition:**

CPSB policy and Louisiana Revised Statute 17:1184 require that a person granted sabbatical leave be paid at 65% of their salary amount. We noted that employees on sabbatical are being paid at a rate that may be inconsistent with the policy and state law. The method by which sabbatical salaries are being calculated reduces the base salary amount to 65% of a 182 day employee regardless of the number of days an employee actually works according to his/her position. Also, the additional compensation amounts beyond the base salary (such as the amount attributable to the half-cent sales taxes) are not reduced to 65%, but are paid at 100%. This results in a higher sabbatical leave salary than might otherwise be paid.

**Recommendation:**

We recommend the policies, procedures and the processing of sabbatical compensation be revisited and if necessary, updated, to ensure compliance with CPSB policy and State law.

*Current Status: After reviewing dictionary definitions and state law regarding sabbatical leaves, the generally accepted definition of a semester is 90 days and AG opinion #92-770 also reiterates AG opinion #87-400 that the term semester as used in the statutes refers to the usual recognized meaning of 180 days or nine months equals 2 semesters, therefore, one semester would equal 90 days. Subsequent to that opinion, the State of Louisiana added 2 days to Louisiana teachers annual schedule which would mean a semester is considered 91 days now. Calcasieu Parish School Board calculates sabbatical pay on that basis. Teachers with work schedules extending beyond the 91 days may choose to work their extra days beyond 91 or 182, as the case may be, or use sick days for those extra days in which case would be paid 100% for those days. As such, the method used by CPSB for calculating sabbatical pay is in compliance with state law and CPSB policy.*

*Additional compensation such as the referenced sales tax supplements should have been adjusted to reflect 65% compensation for those teachers on sabbatical leave but were not. Our personnel department has been instructed to make these adjustments to any such future compensation to individuals on sabbatical leave at the time of payment.*

We have already discussed many of these comments and suggestions with management, and we will be pleased to discuss them in further detail at your convenience to perform any additional study of these matters, or to assist you in implementing the recommendations. We would also like to thank the School Board staff for their patience and cooperation with us during the performance of the audit.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Calcasieu Parish School Board and its management and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Sincerely,

*Postlethwaite + Netterville*

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**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**REPORTS ON COMPLIANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL**  
**AND AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES**  
**JUNE 30, 2018**

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Postlethwaite & Netterville

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**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Reports on Compliance and Internal Control  
and Agreed-Upon Procedures  
June 30, 2018**

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**EXHIBIT A**  
**Page 1 of 2**

**Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial  
Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements  
Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards***

Board Members  
Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Lake Charles, Louisiana

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Calcasieu Parish School Board (the School Board) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School Board's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 21, 2018.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the School Board's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School Board's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School Board's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of the internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School Board's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

*Postlethwaite + Netterville*

Baton Rouge, Louisiana  
December 21, 2018

**EXHIBIT B**  
**Page 1 of 3**

**Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Program  
And on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance**

Board Members  
Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Calcasieu Parish School Board's (the School Board) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *U. S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School Board's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2018. The School Board's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the School Board's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the School Board's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the School Board's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the School Board complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2018.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the School Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the School Board's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School Board's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School Board's internal control over compliance.

*A deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Calcasieu Parish School Board, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School Board's basic financial statements. We issued our report thereon dated December 21, 2018, which contained unmodified opinions on those financial statements. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

*Postlethwaite + Netterville*

Baton Rouge, Louisiana  
December 21, 2018

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD  
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

**EXHIBIT C  
Page 1 of 2**

<b>FEDERAL GRANTOR/ PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR/PROGRAM NAME</b>	<b>CFDA Number</b>	<b>Pass-Through Grantor No.</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>
<b>United States Department of Agriculture</b>			
Passed Through Louisiana Department of Education:			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
Cash Assistance			
School Breakfast Program	10.553 <sup>1</sup>	N/A	\$ 2,590,786
National School Lunch Program	10.555 <sup>1</sup>	N/A	7,425,031
Non-cash - Commodities			
National School Lunch Program	10.555 <sup>1</sup>	N/A	1,013,344
Child Nutrition Cluster Total			11,029,161
Child and Adult Care Food Program	10.558	N/A	2,206
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	10.582	N/A	29,179
Child Nutrition Discretionary Grant - Equipment Stimulus	10.579	N/A	40,608
Total United States Department of Agriculture			11,101,154
<b>United States Department of Education</b>			
Passed Through Louisiana Department of Education:			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			
	84.010A	28-17-T1-10	\$ 11,716,728
		N/A	52,949
		N/A	17,702
			11,787,379
Special Education Cluster:			
Grants to States (Part B)			
	84.027A <sup>2</sup>	28-18-B1-10	8,114,822
		28-18-RH-10	286,321
		28-18-PA-10	52,185
		28-18-B6-10	228,568
		28-17-RH-10	37,985
	84.173A <sup>2</sup>	28-17-P1-10	349,882
		28-18-CY-10	18,120
			9,087,883
Preschool and Early Learning Grants			
	84.048A	28-18-02-10	377,568
		28-17-02-10	12,032
			389,600
LA State Personnel Development Grant			
	84.323A	28-12-P7-10	25,440
		28-17-P6-10	6,026
			31,466
LA Gear UP Grant			
	84.334A	N/A	83,352
Title II Part A - Teacher and Principal Training and Recruiting			
	84.367A	28-18-50-10	
		28-18-60-10	62,147
		28-18-S3-10	13,523
		28-18-71-10	192,435
			268,105
School Improvement Grant 1003g Believe & Succeed			
	84.377A	28-16-TC07-10	233,666
Education for Homeless Children and Youth			
	84.196A	28-18-H1-10	97,006
Striving Readers			
	84.371C	2818SR0110	6,334
		2818SR0210	194,616
		28-16-U2-10	124
		28-16-U1-10	9,584
		28-16-U4-10	26,426
			237,084
Preschool Development Grant - EC Improvement / Expansion			
	84.419B	28-17-RL-10	42,888
		28-17-RM-10	286,353
			329,241
Impact Aid			
	84.938C	N/A	378,625
Direct Programs:			
Teacher Incentive Fund			
	84.374B	S374B120012-15	5,396,114
Total United States Department of Education			\$ 30,202,369

(Continued)

See the accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD  
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

Page 2 of 2

<b>FEDERAL GRANTOR/ PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR/PROGRAM NAME</b>	<b>CFDA Number</b>	<b>Pass-Through Grantor No.</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>
United States Department of Health and Human Services			
Passed Through the Louisiana Department of Education:			
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families	93.558 <sup>3</sup>	28-18-36-10	\$ 2,671,062
		28-17-JS-10	<u>80,960</u>
			\$ 2,752,022
Childcare and Development Block Grants	93.575 <sup>4</sup>	28-17-CO-10	72,844
		28-17-CX-10	<u>\$ 14,150</u>
			86,994
Direct Programs:			
Head Start Program	93.600	06CH10115-03	<u>3,801,305</u>
Total United States Department of Health and Human Services			<u>6,640,321</u>
United States Department of Defense Direct Programs			
Department of The Army - JROTC	12.UKN	N/A	60,254
Department of The Navy - JROTC	12.UKN	N/A	<u>74,724</u>
Total United States Department of Defense			<u>134,978</u>
TOTAL FEDERAL AWARDS			<u>\$ 48,078,822</u>
			(Concluded)

- <sup>1</sup> Child Nutrition Cluster = \$11,029,161
- <sup>2</sup> Special Education Cluster = \$9,087,883
- <sup>3</sup> TANF Cluster = \$2,752,022
- <sup>4</sup> CCDF Cluster = \$86,994

See the accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

**Calcasieu Parish School Board**  
**Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2018**

**EXHIBIT D**

**NOTE 1 - GENERAL** The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents the activity of all federal awards programs of the Calcasieu Parish School Board (the "School Board"). The School Board reporting entity is defined in Note 1 to the School Board's financial statements. Federal awards received directly from federal agencies, as well as federal awards passed through other government agencies, is included on the schedule.

**NOTE 2 - BASIS OF ACCOUNTING** The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is described in Note 1 to the School Board's financial statements.

**NOTE 3 - RELATIONSHIP TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** Federal awards expenditures are reported in the School Board's financial statements as follows:

	<u>Federal Sources</u>	<u>Plus: Prior Federal Advancement</u>	<u>Federal Expenditures</u>
General fund	\$ 513,603	\$ -	\$ 513,603
Nonmajor governmental:			
School Food Service	11,101,154	-	11,101,154
ESSA	14,171,998	-	14,171,998
IDEA - Part B	8,719,881	-	8,719,881
LA 4	2,752,022	-	2,752,022
Head Start	3,801,305	-	3,801,305
Striving Readers	237,084	-	237,084
Vocational Education Act	389,600	-	389,600
Teacher Incentive	5,396,114	-	5,396,114
Preschool	368,002	-	368,002
Miscellaneous Funds	613,909	14,150	628,059
Total	<u>\$ 48,064,672</u>	<u>\$ 14,150</u>	<u>\$ 48,078,822</u>

**NOTE 4 - RELATIONSHIP TO FEDERAL FINANCIAL REPORTS** Amounts reported in the accompanying schedule agree with the amounts reported in the related federal financial reports except for changes made to reflect amounts in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

**NOTE 5 - MATCHING REVENUES** For those funds that have matching revenues and state funding, federal expenditures were determined by deducting matching revenues from total expenditures.

**NOTE 6 - NONCASH PROGRAMS** The commodities received, which are noncash revenues, are valued using prices provided by the United States Department of Agriculture.

**NOTE 7 - DE MINIMUS COST RATE** During the year ended June 30, 2018, the School Board did not elect to use the 10% de minimus cost rate as covered in §200.414 of the Uniform Guidance.

**NOTE 8 - AMOUNTS PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS** During the year ended June 30, 2018, the School Board did not pass through any federal funding to subrecipients.

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
 Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs  
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2018**

**EXHIBIT E**  
**Page 1 of 2**

**A. Summary of Auditors' Results**

*Financial Statements*

Type of auditor's report issued: Unmodified

- Material weakness(es) identified? \_\_\_\_\_ yes      x   no
- Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? \_\_\_\_\_ yes      x   none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? \_\_\_\_\_ yes      x   no

*Federal Awards*

Internal control over major programs:

- Material weakness(es) identified? \_\_\_\_\_ yes      x   no
- Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? \_\_\_\_\_ yes      x   none reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs: Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR §200.516(a)? \_\_\_\_\_ yes      x   no

Identification of major programs:

<u>CFDA Numbers</u>	<u>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</u>
10.553, 10.555	Child Nutrition Cluster
84.374	Teacher Incentive Fund

The threshold for distinguishing types A & B programs was program expenditures exceeding \$1,442,365.

- The Calcasieu Parish School Board was determined to be a low-risk auditee.

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018**

**EXHIBIT E**  
**Page 2 of 2**

**B. Findings – Financial Statement Audit**

- None

**C. Findings and Questioned Costs – Major Federal Award Programs**

- None

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018**

**EXHIBIT F**  
**Page 1 of 3**

**B. Findings – Financial Statement Audit**

- None

**C. Findings and Questioned Costs – Major Federal Award Programs**

**2017 – 001) Graduation Rate Cohort Documentation**

**84.010 Title I Basic Grant #28-17-T1-10**

Questioned Costs: None.

Criteria: The School Board must report graduation rate data for all public high schools at the school level using the 4-year adjusted cohort rate under 34 CFR section 200.19(b)(1)(i)-(iv)). Only students who earn a regular high school diploma may be counted as a graduate for purposes of calculating the 4-year adjusted cohort graduation rate. To remove a student from the cohort, a school must confirm, in writing, that the student transferred out, emigrated to another country, or is deceased. The Calcasieu Parish School Board is responsible for assigning exit codes to any student who leaves the School Board. Only specific exit codes are deemed legitimate reasons for leaving the School Board and will cause the leaver to not be included in the cohort's graduation index calculations. These codes relate to death, transfers out of the state or country, transfers to non-public schools, transfers to home study/in-school private schooling, and transfers to Early College Admissions Programs.

Specific documentation must be maintained in order for students to be considered legitimate leavers from the cohort. Documentation must be clearly dated before October 1<sup>st</sup> following the student's exit from the Louisiana Student Information System. The School Board is also responsible for developing a system of internal controls to ensure the proper documentation is retained for all leavers of the cohort.

Universe/  
Population Size:

The sample of cohort removals was selected from a universe that includes all students that left the School Board due to transferring to a diploma awarding school or program, death, or emigration to another country. Based on these requirements, the total universe is 249 students who are considered leavers of the cohort. This is also considered the population size.

Sample Size:

Based on sampling guidance for audits performed under the Uniform Guidance, a non-statistical sample of 25 leavers was selected for testing.

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018**

**EXHIBIT F**  
**Page 2 of 3**

**C. Findings and Questioned Costs – Major Federal Award Programs (continued)**

**2017 – 001) Graduation Rate Cohort Documentation (continued)**

**84.010 Title I Basic Grant #28-17-T1-10**

**Condition(s):** In testing internal controls and compliance with respect to 34 CFR §200.19(b), 7 of 25 leavers had exceptions to the required documentation set forth by the Louisiana Administrative Code Title 28, Part LXXXIII, Chapter 6, §611. This rate of exception indicates that the School Board does not have adequate internal control procedures in place to ensure that all documentation is maintained contemporaneously with the removal of the student to support the removal from a cohort.

**Cause:** The School Board has relied on the individual schools to acquire and retain all documentation related to the removal of students. At the program level, a centralized control and periodic review did not exist to ensure documentation is adequately maintained contemporaneously with the removal of the students from the cohort.

**Effect:** Without proper internal controls over the graduation rate cohort reporting process, documentation may not be properly retained, and therefore the School Board may be noncompliant with the requirements of the Title I program.

**Recommendation:** The School Board should establish procedures at the School and program administration levels to ensure appropriate documentation is obtained related to removal of students from a cohort in accordance with Louisiana Administrative Code Title 28, Part LXXXIII, Chapter 6, §611.

**Repeat Finding:** No.

**View of Responsible Official:**

*School Board and school administrators have received the Louisiana standards for accountability, the official state steps for determining a cohort for graduation and documentation required for a graduation index. The district will provide the following exit code interventions which will promote compliance for future years:*

***Exit Code Interventions***

- *Initial training outlining state-approved exit codes and documentation required for each exit code.*
  - *Attendees: Counselors, curriculum contacts, principals, and graduation coaches from all schools*

**Calcasieu Parish School Board  
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018**

**EXHIBIT F**  
**Page 3 of 3**

**C. Findings and Questioned Costs – Major Federal Award Programs (continued)**

**2017 – 001) Graduation Rate Cohort Documentation (continued)**

**84.010 Title I Basic Grant #28-17-T1-10**

**View of Responsible Official: (continued)**

- *Follow-up trainings each year outlining state-approved exit code updates and documentation required for each exit code.*
  - *Attendees: Counselors, curriculum contacts, principals, and graduation coaches from all schools*
  
- *Over Age student review to identify students' type of exit. This is a total of three meetings a year with schools bringing documentation when students exit.*
  - *Attendees: Counselors, curriculum contacts, principals, and graduation coaches from Washington Marion, Barbe, and LaGrange*
  
- *Training on how to conduct state-required Data Certification for graduation cohort data, exit codes, and documents for each exit code.*
  - *Attendees: Counselors, curriculum contacts, principals, and graduation coaches from all schools*
  
- *Plans to train schools (January or February 2018) on how to pull their cohort data and exit codes from JCampus. Schools will follow up on this training by checking documentation required for each exit code.*

**UPDATED RESPONSE:** Meetings and trainings outlined in prior year response continue to be conducted according to the outlined schedule to ensure that student exits are properly documented.

**EXHIBIT G**

**Page 1 of 3**

**Independent Accountants' Report  
on Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures**

To the Members of the Calcasieu Parish School Board  
and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor

We have performed the procedures enumerated below, which were agreed to by the management of Calcasieu Parish School Board (School Board) and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor (the specified parties) on the performance and statistical data accompanying the annual financial statements of the School Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018; to assist those parties in determining whether the specified schedules are free of obvious errors and omissions as provided by the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education (BESE) Bulletin, in compliance with Louisiana Revised Statute 24:514 I. Management of the School Board is responsible for its performance and statistical data. The sufficiency of these procedures is solely the responsibility of the specified parties. Consequently, we make no representation regarding the sufficiency of the procedures enumerated below either for the purpose for which this report has been requested or for any other purpose

The procedures and associated findings are as follows:

*General Fund Instructional and Support Expenditures and Certain Local Revenue Sources (Schedule 1)*

*Procedure #1:*

We selected a random sample of 25 transactions, reviewed supporting documentation and observed that the sampled expenditures/revenues are classified correctly and are reported in the proper amounts among the following amounts reported on the schedule:

- Total General Fund Instructional Expenditures,
- Total General Fund Equipment Expenditures,
- Total Local Taxation Revenue,
- Total Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property,
- Total State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes,
- Nonpublic Textbook Revenue, and
- Nonpublic Transportation Revenue.

Results of Procedure # 1:

In performing the testing on the sample of expenditures/revenues, we noted no transactions that were inappropriately classified or were recorded at an inappropriate amount.

Class Size Characteristics (Schedule 2)

Procedure # 2

We obtained a list of classes by school, school type, and class size as reported on the schedule. We then traced a sample of 10 classes to the October 1 roll books for those classes and observed that the class was properly classified on the schedule.

Results of Procedure # 2:

In our sample of 10 class, no discrepancies in the class size classifications were noted.

Education Levels/Experience of Public School Staff (No Schedule)

Procedure # 3

We obtained October 1<sup>st</sup> PEP data submitted to the Department of Education including full-time teachers, principals, and assistant principals by classification, as well as their level of education and experience, and obtained management's representation that the data/listing was complete. We then selected a sample of 25 individuals, traced to each individual's personnel file, and observed that each individual's education level and experience was properly classified on the PEP data or equivalent listing prepared by management.

Results of Procedure # 3:

No differences were noted between the education levels of the full-time teachers, principals, and assistant principals per the Education Levels/Experience of Public School listing (PEP data) and the personnel files.

Public School Staff Data: Average Salaries (No Schedule)

Procedure #4

We obtained June 30<sup>th</sup> PEP data submitted to the Department of Education of all classroom teachers, including base salary, extra compensation, and ROTC or rehired retiree status, as well as full-time equivalents, and obtained management's representation that the data/listing was complete. We then selected a sample of 25 individuals, traced to each individual's personnel file, and observed that each individual's salary, extra compensation, and full-time equivalents were properly included on the PEP data.

Results of Procedure # 4:

In our sample of 25 employees, no discrepancies resulted in comparing the PEP data file to the School System's personnel files.

This agreed-upon procedures engagement was performed in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the standards applicable to attestation engagements contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the United States Comptroller General. We were not engaged to and did not conduct an examination or review, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion or conclusion, respectively, on the performance and statistical data. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion or conclusion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of testing performed on the performance and statistical data accompanying the annual financial statements of the School Board, as required by Louisiana Revised Statute 24:514 I, and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on control or compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Louisiana Legislative Auditor as a public document.

*Postlethwaite + Netterville*

Baton Rouge, Louisiana  
December 21, 2018

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA**

**Schedules Required by State Law (R.S. 24:514 – Performance and Statistical Data)**

**As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2018**

**Schedule 1 - General Fund Instructional and Support Expenditures and Certain Local Revenue Sources**

This schedule includes general fund instructional and equipment expenditures. It also contains local taxation revenue, earnings on investments, revenue in lieu of taxes, and nonpublic textbook and transportation revenue. This data is used either in the Minimum Foundation Program (MFP) formula or is presented annually in the MFP 70% Expenditure Requirement Report.

**Schedule 2 (formerly Schedule 6) - Class Size Characteristics**

This schedule includes the percent and number of classes with student enrollment in the following ranges: 1-20, 21-26, 27-33, and 34+ students. This data is currently reported to the legislature in the Annual School Report (ASR).

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT DATA**

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**General Fund Instructional and Support Expenditures  
and Certain Local Revenue Sources  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018**

<u>General Fund Instructional and Equipment Expenditures</u>	Column <u>A</u>	Column <u>B</u>
General Fund Instructional Expenditures:		
Teacher and Student Interaction Activities:		
Classroom Teacher Salaries	\$ 125,345,032	
Other Instructional Staff Activities	15,116,156	
Employee Benefits	62,590,083	
Purchased Professional and Technical Services	685,641	
Instructional Materials and Supplies	6,686,983	
Instructional Equipment	83,804	
Total Teacher and Student Interaction Activities		210,507,699
Other Instructional Activities		2,554,160
Pupil Support Services	22,568,126	
Less: Equipment for Pupil Support Services	-	
Net Pupil Support Services		22,568,126
Instructional Staff Services	15,282,464	
Less: Equipment for Instructional Staff Services	-	
Net Instructional Staff Services		15,282,464
School Administration	23,258,352	
Less: Equipment for School Administration	-	
Net School Administration		23,258,352
Total General Fund Instructional Expenditures (Total of Column B)		<u>\$ 274,170,801</u>
Total General Fund Equipment Expenditures (Object 730; Function Series 1000-4000)		<u>\$ 370,422</u>

(Continued)

**CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD**  
**Lake Charles, Louisiana**

**General Fund Instructional and Support Expenditures  
and Certain Local Revenue Sources  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018**

	Column A	Column B
<b><u>Certain Local Revenue Sources</u></b>		
Local Taxation Revenue:		
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes		\$ 10,821,413
Renewable Ad Valorem Tax		25,760,197
Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax		21,982,954
Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes		2,214,963
Penalties/Interest on Property Taxes		80,078
Sales and Use Taxes		200,034,646
Penalties/Interest on Sales/Use Taxes		1,813,496
Total Local Taxation Revenue		262,707,747
Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property:		
Earnings from 16th Section Property		97,661
Earnings from Other Real Property		50,091
Total Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property		147,752
State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes:		
Revenue Sharing - Constitutional Tax		954,736
Revenue Sharing - Other Taxes		-
Revenue Sharing - Excess Portion		-
Other Revenue in Lieu of Taxes		-
Total State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes		954,736
Nonpublic Transportation Revenue		-
Nonpublic Textbook Revenue		\$ 74,719
		(Concluded)

Class Size Characteristics  
 As of October 1, 2017

School Type	Class Size Range							
	1 - 20		21 - 26		27 - 33		34+	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Elementary	56.8%	2,150	40.6%	1,537	2.1%	78	0.5%	18
Elementary Activity Classes	44.2%	299	51.0%	345	3.0%	20	1.8%	12
Middle/Jr. High	65.3%	1,717	22.9%	602	11.3%	298	0.5%	13
Middle/Jr. High Activity Classes	41.1%	103	13.1%	33	22.7%	57	23.1%	58
High	65.0%	2,348	24.2%	874	10.3%	374	0.5%	18
High Activity Classes	87.1%	690	6.7%	53	3.0%	24	3.2%	25
Combination	75.2%	318	20.6%	87	4.0%	17	0.2%	1
Combination Activity Classes	79.1%	75	13.7%	13	4.2%	4	3.0%	3
Other	97.5%	549	2.0%	11	0.0%	-	0.5%	3
Other Activity Classes	100.0%	52	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-

**Note:** The Board of Elementary and Secondary Education has set specific limits on the maximum size of classes at various grade levels. The maximum enrollment for grades K-3 is 26 students and the maximum enrollment for grades 4-12 is 33 students. These limits do not apply to activity classes such as physical education, chorus, band, and other classes without maximum enrollment standards. Therefore, these classes are included only as separate line items.

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT  
ON APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 2018

To the Calcasieu Parish School Board and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor:

We have performed the procedures enumerated below, which were agreed to by the Calcasieu Parish School Board (CPSB or the Entity) and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor (LLA) (specified parties) on the control and compliance (C/C) areas identified in the LLA's Statewide Agreed-Upon Procedures (SAUPs) for the fiscal period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018. The CPSB's management is responsible for those C/C areas identified in the SAUPs.

This agreed-upon procedures engagement was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and applicable standards of *Government Auditing Standards*. The sufficiency of these procedures is solely the responsibility of the specified users of this report. Consequently, we make no representation regarding the sufficiency of the procedures described below either for the purpose for which this report has been requested or for any other purpose.

The procedures performed and the results thereof are set forth below. The procedure is stated first, followed by the results of the procedure presented in italics. If the item being subjected to the procedures is positively identified or present, then the results will read "*no exceptions noted*". If not, then a description of the exception ensues. Additionally, certain procedures listed below may not have been performed in accordance with guidance provided by the Louisiana Legislative Auditor, the specified user of the report. For those procedures, "procedure was not performed due to no exceptions occurring for this procedure in the prior year or the existence of mitigating internal controls as asserted by the entity" is indicated.

Procedures related to Bank Reconciliations (No. 3) and Cash Collections (No.'s 4-7) were performed by the Calcasieu Parish School Board's Internal Auditor. A separate report has been issued for the results of those procedures. We take no responsibility for the sufficiency of those procedures or the results reported.

The procedures and associated findings are as follows:

***Written Policies and Procedures***

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1. Obtain the Entity's written policies and procedures and report whether those written policies and procedures address each of the following financial/business functions (or report that the Entity does not have any written policies and procedures), as applicable:
  - a) ***Budgeting***, including preparing, adopting, monitoring, and amending the budget.

*No exceptions noted.*

- b) **Purchasing**, including (1) how purchases are initiated; (2) how vendors are added to the vendor list; (3) the preparation and approval process of purchase requisitions and purchase orders; (4) controls to ensure compliance with the public bid law or state purchasing rules and regulations; and (5) documentation required to be maintained for all bids and price quotes.

*We performed the above procedures and noted the following exception as the documentation provided did not contain the following:*

- *Written procedure regarding how vendors are added to the vendor list.*

- c) **Disbursements**, including processing, reviewing, and approving.

*No exceptions noted.*

- d) **Receipts**, including receiving, recording, and preparing deposits.

*No exceptions noted.*

- e) **Payroll/Personnel**, including (1) payroll processing, and (2) reviewing and approving time and attendance records, including leave and overtime worked.

*We performed the above procedures and noted the following exception as the documentation provided did not contain the following:*

- *Written procedure detailing the processes over reviewing and approving time and attendance records.*

- f) **Contracting**, including (1) types of services requiring written contracts, (2) standard terms and conditions, (3) legal review (4) approval process, and (5) monitoring process

*We performed the above procedures and noted the following exception as the documentation provided did not contain the following:*

- *Written procedure regarding legal review.*
- *Written procedure regarding monitoring process.*

- g) **Credit Cards (and debit cards, fuel cards, P-Cards, if applicable)**, including (1) how cards are to be controlled, (2) allowable business uses, (3) documentation requirements, (4) required approvers, and (5) monitoring card usage

*We performed the above procedures and noted the following exception as no documentation was provided containing the following:*

- *Written procedure regarding how cards are to be controlled.*
- *Written procedure regarding the allowable business uses of cards.*
- *Written procedure regarding the documentation requirements for using the cards.*
- *Written procedure regarding the required approvers of credit card transactions.*
- *Written procedure regarding the monitoring of card usage.*

- h) **Travel and expense reimbursement**, including (1) allowable expenses, (2) dollar thresholds by category of expense, (3) documentation requirements, and (4) required approvers

*No exceptions noted*

- i) **Ethics**, including (1) the prohibitions as defined in Louisiana Revised Statute 42:1111-1121, (2) actions to be taken if an ethics violation takes place, (3) system to monitor possible ethics violations, and (4) requirement that all employees including elected officials annually attest through signature verification that they have read the Entity's ethics policy.

*No exceptions noted*

- j) **Debt Service**, including (1) debt issuance approval, (2) EMMA reporting requirements, (3) debt reserve requirements, and (4) debt service requirements.

*No exceptions noted.*

***Board (or Finance Committee, if applicable)***

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2. Obtain and inspect the board/finance committee minutes for the fiscal period, as well as the board's enabling legislation, charter, bylaws, or equivalent document in effect during the fiscal period, and:

- a) Observe that the board/finance committee met with a quorum at least monthly, or on a frequency in accordance with the board's enabling legislation, charter, bylaws, or other equivalent document.

*No exceptions noted.*

- b) For those entities reporting on the governmental accounting model, observe that the minutes referenced or included monthly budget-to-actual comparisons on the general fund and major special revenue funds, as well as monthly financial statements (or budget-to-actual comparisons, if budgeted) for major proprietary funds. Alternately, for those entities reporting on the non-profit accounting model, observe that the minutes referenced or included financial activity relating to public funds if those public funds comprised more than 10% of the entity's collections during the fiscal period.

*The minutes of the twelve meetings of the school board did not include any mention of budget-to-actual comparisons on the General Fund (Entity has no other major special revenue funds). The board does have a budget subcommittee which met five times during the fiscal period. The minutes of these five meetings included an evaluation of the budget status for the General Fund but did not include actual balance comparisons versus budgeted balances. No fund deficits during the fiscal period were noted.*

- c) For governmental entities, obtain the prior year audit report and observe the unrestricted fund balance in the general fund. If the general fund had a negative ending unrestricted fund balance in the prior year audit report, observe that the minutes for at least one meeting during the fiscal period referenced or included a formal plan to eliminate the negative unrestricted fund balance in the general fund.

*No exceptions noted.*

**Bank Reconciliations-Procedure 3 was performed by the Entity's Internal Auditor. See separate report.**

3. Obtain a listing of client bank accounts for the fiscal period from management and management's representation that the listing is complete. Ask management to identify the entity's main operating account. Select the entity's main operating account and randomly select 4 additional accounts (or all accounts if less than 5). Randomly select one month from the fiscal period, obtain and inspect the corresponding bank statement and reconciliation for selected each account, and observe that:
  - a) Bank reconciliations include evidence that they were prepared within 2 months of the related statement closing date (e.g., initialed and dated, electronically logged);
  - b) Bank reconciliations include evidence that a member of management/board member who does not handle cash, post ledgers, or issue checks has reviewed each bank reconciliation (e.g., initialed and dated, electronically logged); and
  - c) Management has documentation reflecting that it has researched reconciling items that have been outstanding for more than 12 months from the statement closing date, if applicable.

**Collections- Procedures 4 thru 7 were performed by the Entity's Internal Auditor. See separate report.**

4. Obtain a listing of deposit sites for the fiscal period where deposits for cash/checks/money orders (cash) are prepared and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 deposit sites (or all deposit sites if less than 5).
5. For each deposit site selected, obtain a listing of collection locations and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select one collection location for each deposit site (i.e. 5 collection locations for 5 deposit sites), obtain and inspect written policies and procedures relating to employee job duties (if no written policies or procedures, inquire of employees about their job duties) at each collection location, and observe that job duties are properly segregated at each collection location such that:

- a) Employees that are responsible for cash collections do not share cash drawers/registers.
  - b) Each employee responsible for collecting cash is not responsible for preparing/making bank deposits, unless another employee/official is responsible for reconciling collection documentation (e.g. pre-numbered receipts) to the deposit.
  - c) Each employee responsible for collecting cash is not responsible for posting collection entries to the general ledger or subsidiary ledgers, unless another employee/official is responsible for reconciling ledger postings to each other and to the deposit.
  - d) The employee(s) responsible for reconciling cash collections to the general ledger and/or subsidiary ledgers, by revenue source and/or agency fund additions are not responsible for collecting cash, unless another employee verifies the reconciliation.
6. Inquire of management that all employees who have access to cash are covered by a bond or insurance policy for theft.
7. Randomly select two deposit dates for each of the 5 bank accounts selected for procedure #3 under "Bank Reconciliations" above (select the next deposit date chronologically if no deposits were made on the dates randomly selected and randomly select a deposit if multiple deposits are made on the same day). *Alternately, the practitioner may use a source document other than bank statements when selecting the deposit dates for testing, such as a cash collection log, daily revenue report, receipt book, etc.* Obtain supporting documentation for each of the 10 deposits and:
- a) Observe that receipts are sequentially pre-numbered.
  - b) Trace sequentially pre-numbered receipts, system reports, and other related collection documentation to the deposit slip.
  - c) Trace the deposit slip total to the actual deposit per the bank statement.
  - d) Observe that the deposit was made within one business day of receipt at the collection location (within one week if the depository is more than 10 miles from the collection location or the deposit is less than \$100).
  - e) Trace the actual deposit per the bank statement to the general ledger.

Non-Payroll Disbursements (excluding card purchase/payments, travel reimbursements, and petty cash purchases)

8. Obtain a listing of locations that process payments for the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 locations (or all locations if less than 5).

*No exception noted.*

9. For each location selected under #8 above, obtain a listing of those employees involved with non-payroll purchasing and payment functions. Obtain written policies and procedures relating to employee job duties (if the agency has no written policies and procedures, inquire of employees about their job duties), and observe that job duties are properly segregated such that:

- a) At least two employees are involved in initiating a purchase request, approving a purchase, and placing an order/making the purchase.

• *No exception noted.*

- b.) At least two employees are involved in processing and approving payments to vendors.

• *No exception noted.*

- c) The employee responsible for processing payments is prohibited from adding/modifying vendor files, unless another employee is responsible for periodically reviewing changes to vendor files.

• *No exception noted.*

- d) Either the employee/official responsible for signing checks mails the payment or gives the signed checks to an employee to mail who is not responsible for processing payments.

• *No exception noted.*

10. For each location selected under #8 above, obtain the entity's non-payroll disbursement transaction population (excluding cards and travel reimbursements) and obtain management's representation that the population is complete. Randomly select 5 disbursements for each location, obtain supporting documentation for each transaction and:

- a) Observe that the disbursement matched the related original invoice/billing statement.

• *No exception noted.*

- b) Observe that the disbursement documentation included evidence (e.g., initial/date, electronic logging) of segregation of duties tested under #9, as applicable.

*We performed the above procedures and noted the following exceptions in the 25 disbursements tested:*

- *4 of the transactions had no requisitions or approvals evident in the documentation provided and therefore segregation could not be determined.*
- *1 of the disbursements was prepared and paid without approval on the invoice and did not have a requisition and therefore segregation could not be determined.*

*Credit Cards/Debit Cards/Fuel Cards/P-Cards*

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11. Obtain from management a listing of all active credit cards, bank debit cards, fuel cards, and P-cards (cards), including the card numbers and the names of the persons who maintained possession of the cards. Obtain management's representation that the listing is complete.

- *No exception noted.*

12. Using the listing prepared by management, randomly select 5 cards (or all cards if less than 5) that were used during the fiscal period. Randomly select one monthly statement or combined statement for each card (for a debit card, randomly select one monthly bank statement), obtain supporting documentation, and:

- a) Observe that there is evidence that the monthly statement or combined statement and supporting documentation (e.g., original receipts for credit/debit card purchases, exception reports for excessive fuel card usage) was reviewed and approved, in writing, by someone other than the authorized card holder.

*The results of the procedures were that 3 of the 5 monthly statements selected for testing had no activity in the month selected. We verified that the cards were actively in use during the current year and that there was no activity in the month randomly selected for testing. 2 of the 5 monthly statements selected for testing did have physical written evidence that the credit card statements were reviewed and approved. No exceptions noted.*

- b) Observe that finance charges and late fees were not assessed on the selected statements.

- *No exception noted.*

13. Using the monthly statements or combined statements selected under #12 above, excluding fuel cards, randomly select 10 transactions (or all transactions if less than 10) from each statement, and obtain supporting documentation for the transactions (i.e. each card should have 10 transactions subject to testing). For each transaction, observe that it is supported by:

(1) an original itemized receipt that identifies precisely what was purchased

- *No exception noted.*

(2) written documentation of the business/public purpose, and

*We performed the above procedures and noted the following exception:*

- *Of the two cards with transactions, one had less than 10 (8). Therefore 18 transactions were selected. There was no written business purpose evident on 18 of the 18 transactions selected for these procedures.*

(3) documentation of the individuals participating in meals (for meal charges only).

*No exceptions noted.*

**Travel and Expense Reimbursement – Procedure 14 was not performed as the entity did not have exceptions in this category in the prior year, or mitigating controls exist as asserted by management.**

14. Obtain from management a listing of all travel and travel-related expense reimbursements during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing or general ledger is complete. Randomly select 5 reimbursements, obtain the related expense reimbursement forms/prepaid expense documentation of each selected reimbursement, as well as the supporting documentation. For each of the 5 reimbursements selected:
- a) If reimbursed using a per diem, agree the reimbursement rate to those rates established either by the State of Louisiana or the U.S. General Services Administration ([www.gsa.gov](http://www.gsa.gov)).
  - b) If reimbursed using actual costs, observe that the reimbursement is supported by an original itemized receipt that identifies precisely what was purchased.
  - c) Observe that each reimbursement is supported by documentation of the business/public purpose (for meal charges, observe that the documentation includes the names of those individuals participating) and other documentation required by written policy (procedure #1h).
  - d) Observe that each reimbursement was reviewed and approved, in writing, by someone other than the person receiving reimbursement.

***Contracts - Procedure 15 was not performed as the entity did not have exceptions in this category in the prior year, or mitigating controls exist as asserted by management.***

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15. Obtain from management a listing of all agreements/contracts for professional services, materials and supplies, leases, and construction activities that were initiated or renewed during the fiscal period. *Alternately, the practitioner may use an equivalent selection source, such as an active vendor list.* Obtain management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 contracts (or all contracts if less than 5) from the listing, excluding the practitioner's contract, and:
- a) Observe that the contract was bid in accordance with the Louisiana Public Bid Law (e.g., solicited quotes or bids, advertised), if required by law.
  - b) Observe that the contract was approved by the governing body/board, if required by policy or law (e.g. Lawrason Act, Home Rule Charter).
  - c) If the contract was amended (e.g. change order), observe that the original contract terms provided for such an amendment.
  - d) Randomly select one payment from the fiscal period for each of the 5 contracts, obtain the supporting invoice, agree the invoice to the contract terms, and observe that the invoice and related payment agreed to the terms and conditions of the contract.

***Payroll and Personnel - Procedures 16-19 were not performed as the entity did not have exceptions in this category in the prior year, or mitigating controls exist as asserted by management.***

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16. Obtain a listing of employees/elected officials employed during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 employees/officials, obtain related paid salaries and personnel files, and agree paid salaries to authorized salaries/pay rates in the personnel files.
17. Randomly select one pay period during the fiscal period. For the 5 employees/officials selected under #16 above, obtain attendance records and leave documentation for the pay period, and:
- a) Observe that all selected employees/officials documented their daily attendance and leave (e.g., vacation, sick, compensatory). (Note: Generally, an elected official is not eligible to earn leave and does not document his/her attendance and leave. However, if the elected official is earning leave according to policy and/or contract, the official should document his/her daily attendance and leave.)
  - b) Observe that supervisors approved the attendance and leave of the selected employees/officials.
  - c) Observe that any leave accrued or taken during the pay period is reflected in the entity's cumulative leave records.
18. Obtain a listing of those employees/officials that received termination payments during the fiscal period and management's representation that the list is complete. Randomly select two employees/officials, obtain related documentation of the hours and pay rates used in management's termination payment calculations, agree the hours to the employee/officials' cumulative leave records, and agree the pay rates to the employee/officials' authorized pay rates in the employee/officials' personnel files.

19. Obtain management's representation that employer and employee portions of payroll taxes, retirement contributions, health insurance premiums, and workers' compensation premiums have been paid, and associated forms have been filed, by required deadlines.

*Ethics – Procedure 20 was not performed as the entity did not have exceptions in this category in the prior year, or mitigating controls exist as asserted by management.*

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20. Using the 5 randomly selected employees/officials from procedure #16 under "Payroll and Personnel" above obtain ethics documentation from management, and:
  - a. Observe that the documentation demonstrates each employee/official completed one hour of ethics training during the fiscal period.
  - b. Observe that the documentation demonstrates each employee/official attested through signature verification that he or she has read the entity's ethics policy during the fiscal period.

***Debt Service***

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21. Obtain a listing of bonds/notes issued during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Select all bonds/notes on the listing, obtain supporting documentation, and observe that State Bond Commission approval was obtained for each bond/note issued.

*No exceptions noted.*

21. Obtain a listing of bonds/notes outstanding at the end of the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select one bond/note, inspect debt covenants, obtain supporting documentation for the reserve balance and payments, and agree actual reserve balances and payments to those required by debt covenants.

*No exceptions noted.*

*Other – Procedures 23-24 were not performed as the entity did not have exceptions in this category in the prior year, or mitigating controls exist as asserted by management.*

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23. Obtain a listing of misappropriations of public funds and assets during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Select all misappropriations on the listing, obtain supporting documentation, and observe that the entity reported the misappropriation(s) to the legislative auditor and the district attorney of the parish in which the entity is domiciled.
24. Observe that the entity has posted on its premises and website, the notice required by R.S. 24:523.1 concerning the reporting of misappropriation, fraud, waste, or abuse of public funds.

*Corrective Action*

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33. Obtain management's response and corrective action plan for any exceptions noted in the above agreed-upon procedures.

*Management response to Statewide AUP exceptions:*

*1.b) Written procedures provided*

*1.e) Written procedure provided*

*1.f) Written procedures will be developed*

*1.g) Written procedures will be developed*

*2.b) Budget to actual comparisons will be incorporated in future reports to board.*

*10.b) Procedures will be reviewed with staff to assure compliance with established procedures.*

*13.(2) Procedures will be established to document business purpose on receipts.*

We were not engaged to and did not conduct an examination or review, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion or conclusion, respectively, on those C/C areas identified in the SAUPs. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion or conclusion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of testing performed on those C/C areas identified in the SAUPs, and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on control or compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the LLA as a public document. Additionally, a separate report has been prepared by the Entity's Internal Auditor, dated December 12, 2018, to reflect the results of that auditor's performance of certain of the Statewide Agreed Upon Procedures. We were not engaged to perform, and have not performed, any of the State-Wide Agreed Upon Procedures performed by the Internal Auditor, and we take no responsibility for the sufficiency of those procedures or results reported and the procedures performed by the Internal Auditor have been excluded from this report.

*Postlethwaite + Netterville*

Baton Rouge, Louisiana  
December 21, 2018



Internal Auditor's Report  
On Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures  
For the Year Ended 2018

To the Calcasieu Parish School Board  
and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor

I have performed the procedures enumerated below, which were agreed to by the Calcasieu Parish School Board (CPSB) and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor (LLA) on the control and compliance (C/C) areas identified in the LLA's Statewide Agreed-Upon Procedures (SAUPs) for the fiscal period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018. The CPSB's management is responsible for those C/C areas identified in the SAUPs.

The procedures performed and the results thereof are set forth below. The procedure is stated first, followed by the results of the procedure presented in italics. If the item being subjected to the procedures is positively identified or present, then the results will read "*no exception noted*". If not, then a description of the exception ensues.

***Bank Reconciliations***

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3. Obtained a listing of CPSB bank accounts (94 total accounts) from management and management's representation that the listing is complete. Using the listing provided by management, selected the CPSB's main operating account and randomly selected 4 additional accounts from the fiscal period. For each of the bank accounts selected, obtained bank statements and reconciliations for all months in the fiscal period and reported whether:

a) Bank reconciliations have been prepared within 2 months of the related statement closing date;

*No exceptions noted.*

b) Bank reconciliations included evidence that a member of management or a board member (with no involvement in the transactions associated with the bank account) had reviewed each bank reconciliation;

*No exceptions noted.*

c) If applicable, management has documentation reflecting that it has researched reconciling items that have been outstanding for more than 12 months from the statement closing date.

*No exceptions noted.*

Collections

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4. Obtained a listing of deposit sites for the fiscal period where deposits for cash/checks/money orders (cash) are prepared and management's representation that the listing is complete.

*No exceptions noted.*

5. Using the listing provided by management, randomly selected 5 deposit sites. Randomly selected one collection location for each deposit site, obtained and inspected written policies and procedures relating to employee job duties at each collection location, and observed that job duties were properly segregated at each collection location such that:

- a. Employees that are responsible for cash collections do not share cash drawers/register.

*No exceptions noted.*

- b. Each employee responsible for collecting cash is not responsible for preparing/making bank deposits, unless another employee/official is responsible for reconciling collection documentation to the deposit.

*No exceptions noted.*

- c. Each employee responsible for collecting cash is not responsible for posting collection entries to the general ledger or subsidiary ledgers, unless another employee/official is responsible for reconciling ledger postings to each other and to the deposit.

*No exceptions noted.*

- d. The employee(s) responsible for reconciling cash collections to the general ledger and/or subsidiary ledgers, by revenue source and/or agency fund additions are not responsible for collecting cash, unless another employee verifies the reconciliation.

*No exceptions noted.*

6. Inquired of the Risk Manager that all employees who have access to cash are covered by a bond or insurance policy for theft. She stated that the individuals accessing cash in the Central Office Accounting and Sales Tax departments are bonded. In addition, she stated that the CPSB is covered through a crime policy through Travelers Casualty & Surety Co. of America. Per examination of the declaration page of the policy, it was determined that employee theft was included. Also, it was noted that the policy had been renewed through July 1, 2020.

*No exceptions noted.*

7. Randomly selected two deposit dates for each of the 5 bank accounts selected for procedure #3 under "Bank Reconciliations" above. Obtained supporting documentation for each of the 10 deposits and:
  - a. Observed that receipts were sequentially pre-numbered.
  - b. Traced sequentially pre-numbered receipts, system reports, and other related collection documentation to the deposit slip.
  - c. Traced the deposit slip total to the actual deposit per the bank statement.
  - d. Observed that the deposit was made within one business day of receipt at the collection location.
  - e. Traced the actual deposit per the bank statement to the general ledger.

*No exceptions noted.*



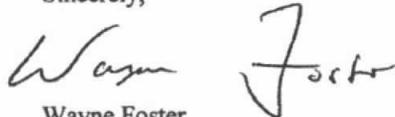
**Calcasieu Parish School Board**  
BUILDING FOUNDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE  
Karl Bruchhaus, Superintendent

Exhibit J  
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I was not engaged to perform, and did not perform, an audit, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion on management's assertions. Accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. Had I performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to my attention that would have been reported to you.

This report is intended solely for the use of management of the CPSB and the Legislative Auditor, State of Louisiana, and should not be used by those who have not agreed to the procedures and taken responsibility for the sufficiency of the procedures for their purposes. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Sincerely,



Wayne Foster  
Director of Internal Auditing  
Calcasieu Parish School Board

December 12, 2018