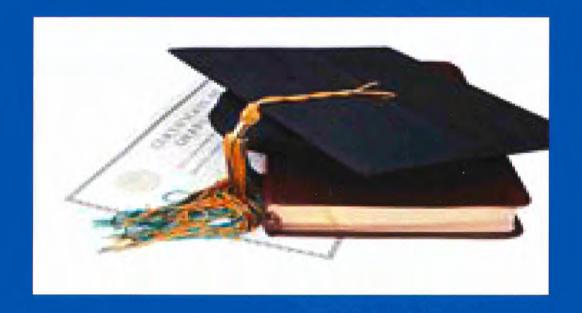
CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD



Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013 3310 Broad Street Lake Charles, Louisiana

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For The Fiscal Year July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013

Prepared By Department of Management & Finance

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Introductory Section

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report



December 27, 2013

Board Members Calcasieu Parish School Board 3310 Broad Street Lake Charles, Louisiana 70615

Dear Board Members:

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the Calcasieu Parish School Board (the School Board) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 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 Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. 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 second 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 32,563 and employs approximately 4,900 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 CONDITION AND OUTLOOK - Calcasieu Parish School System

<u>Area</u>

Following is an excerpt from "The Louisiana Economic Outlook: 2014-2015", prepared through the Louisiana State University E.J. Ourso College of Business by Loren C. Scott, Professor Emeritus in Economics, James A. Richardson, John Rhea Alumni Professor of Economics, and Judy S. Collins, Managing Editor.

Lake Charles: Can It Possibly Be This Grand?

"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 is what is broadly referred to as the petrochemical industry. This phrase handily combines two closely related industries--chemicals and refining. The Lake Area Industrial Alliance reports that Calcasieu Parish was the home to 20 different chemical plants and two refineries. Total employment in these facilities was 6,764 direct employees and 4,273 contractors in 2012 according to the LAIA. 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-Rita, Lake Charles was home to five riverboat casinos. Now there are two in operation and one large one under construction, plus the Delta Downs Racetrack. The largest operational casino is L'Auberge du Lac, which opened in the summer of 2005. Hurricane Rita badly damaged both of the casinos owned by Harrahs. Harrahs sold its two licenses to Pinnacle Entertainment, owner of L'Auberge du Lac. Pinnacle moved a license to Baton Rouge. This year, Isle of Capri closed one of its smaller riverboats and moved that license to Shreveport. Total employment at the two operating casinos and the racetrack is at about 4,070 as of 2013. We will discuss the status of the new Golden Nugget Casino that is under construction in the forecast section below.

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 "casino", it added another 1,057 workers to the area's gambling industry, a number that has drifted down to 773.

A third key sector is aircraft repair. There are now two significant employers located at Chennault Industrial Airpark---Northrop Grumman and AAR (formerly Aeroframe Services). 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 with 750 employees and PHI---another helicopter service firm. A relatively new firm---

CB&I Modular Solutions (formerly Shaw)--has about 1,000 workers whose main focus to date has been manufacturing modular equipment for the nuclear power industry.

A History of Ups and Downs

A history of the Lake Charles economy is depicted in Figure 25. 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.

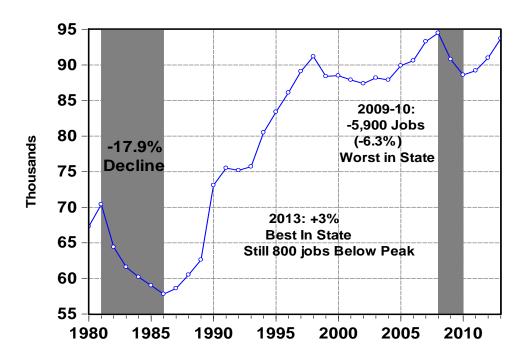


Fig. 25: Lake Charles MSA Non-Farm Employment: 1980-2013

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.

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 in the exchange value of the dollar, which rejuvenated foreign markets for the chemical firms and set them off on a new round of hiring and capital expansions.

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.

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 25 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 25 is the growth in 2005 and 2006. Despite being hit by a vicious storm, this MSA's employment actually <u>grew</u>---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 bd); ConocoPhillips (239,400 bd), and (3) Calcasieu (30,000 bd). 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 Capriowned 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, the New Orleans airport was still operating below pre-Katrina levels in 2011.

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 25. 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 3,700 jobs and then it lost another 2,200 in 2010---an employment drop over two years of 6.3%. 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**.

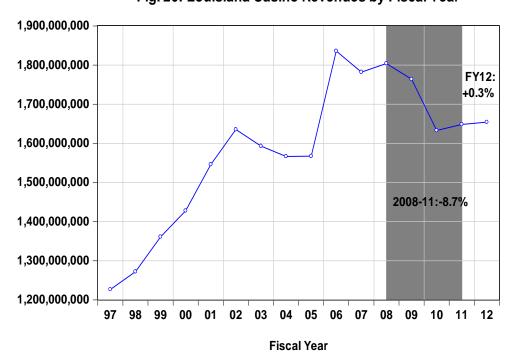
• During this period the region's **petrochemical firms** really tightened their belts especially with regard to capital projects. This is illustrated below in Table 14 which contains data supplied by the Lake Industrial Alliance Association which shows an almost **3,000-job decline in contractor jobs** at area plants over 2007-10. Fortunately, the data for 2011-12 show this downward trend has been reversed, and in the case of contract workers has almost doubled from the 2010 trough.

Table 14
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

• 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. As seen in Figure 26, casino revenues <u>statewide</u> dropped 8.7% between FY08 and FY11, and rose only 0.3% in FY12.

Fig. 26: Louisiana Casino Revenues by Fiscal Year



Finally: A Growth Year in 2012

Referring back to Figure 25, readers will notice the beginnings of a recovery in 2011 (+600 jobs) and very good growth over 2012-13. In fact, **the latest data indicate Lake Charles is the fastest growing MSA in the state**. What is particularly impressive about this performance is it was accomplished despite the fact that a major employer---**Dynamic Industries**---basically shut down its 500-person operation in Lake Charles. 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 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 about 1,000 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. Direct employment in petrochemical firms jumped by 793 employees over 2011-12 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.

Forecast for 2014-15: An Historical Boom Has Started

Figure 27 shows our forecasts for the Lake Charles MSA over the next two years. We are expecting Lake Charles to add 3,300 jobs in 2014 and another 4,500 jobs in 2014---a stellar increase of 8.1% over this period. No other MSA in the state is expected to come close to this growth rate. The closest should be Baton Rouge at 5.6%. Sometime in 2014, Lake Charles should surpass its previous peak reached back in 2008 and begin to set new employment records. In fact, we project that in 2015 this MSA will break through a barrier which has been seemingly illusive since the mid-90s---over 100,000 employed.

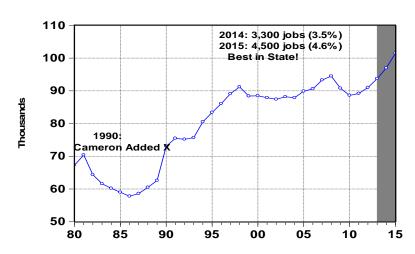


Fig. 27: Lake Charles MSA Non-Farm Employment Forecast: 2014-15

Massive Industrial Construction: Where to Get---and House---Workers

There are two primary sources of this very optimistic outlook for Lake Charles. By far the most significant is the looming boom in industrial construction. A recent Greater Baton Rouge Industrial Managers Association (GBRIMA) survey documents \$46.6 billion in planned (or underway) spending on industrial projects in this region.

Clearly that is an enormous figure, but two reference points may put it in perspective. First, we have been monitoring this MSA for nearly four decades. In the past, a good year would be when \$2 billion in capital spending was announced. Twenty-three times that amount is expected over the next few years. Secondly, the closest MSA to Lake Charles using this metric is Baton Rouge---also a major petrochemical center---where the capital spending number is \$23.7 billion, considered remarkable there but about half of what is expected in Lake Charles.

LNG Export Facilities Leading the Way

Presently leading the way in industrial expansions are the LNG export terminals. There was a 6-year period from 2003-08 when the price of natural gas rose dramatically and the signal was that there was a shortage of this important fuel. Entrepreneurs responded the way they always do---they began to look for more of the fuel (or a close substitute for it). The result was the construction of three onshore, and one offshore, LNG import terminals.

The wide use of fracking to produce natural gas from shale rock was so wildly successful that the country is now awash in natural gas and its price has fallen commensurately. This ocean of natural gas has incentivized entrepreneurs to turn our existing LNG import terminals into **LNG export** terminals.

Three vital permits. To make this switch, owners of these terminals are not only required to secure the normal environmental permits, but they must also secure two others. They must secure from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) permission to export the fuel, and they must obtain from the Department of Energy (DOE) permission to export this fuel to non-free trade countries. This latter permit is especially crucial since the owners want to be able to export to the rich markets in Japan, Korea, India, Britain, France and other countries which are not free trade partners of the U.S.

Investment funds. There is one other vital item that must be secured in order to proceed with construction---money. Converting natural gas from a gas form to a liquid form for transporting on an LNG vessel involves constructing what the industry refers to as a "train". A train is a series of very complex pieces of machinery lined up in a row. Natural gas goes in as a gas one end and comes out as a liquid (at one 600^{th} of its original volume) at the other end. An LNG export facility typically starts with two trains. Each train will cost about \$4.6 - \$6 billion.

How does an owner raise such a huge amount of money in the capital market? The key is to go to lenders with a market for your product already secured. In this case, owners go to the market with several 20-year contracts from buyers of the LNG in their hip pockets. When lenders in the capital markets see these contracts, and also see that the gas can be purchased in the U.S. for about \$4 per mmbtu and sold in these contracts at \$18 per mmbtu, their check books open.

Four export terminals in Lake Charles? There are three LNG export terminals that are well along in the permitting/capital raising process and a fourth that was just recently announced.

- Cheniere Energy's Sabine Pass LNG is the most advanced in this process. It has landed both the necessary permits and contracts. Cheniere has 20-year contracts from BG Gulf Coast, Gas Natural Fenosa, GAIL, KOGAS, Natural Gas Aprovisionamerientos SDG, Centrica PLC, TEPCO, and Total Gas North America to purchase its product when it becomes available in 2015. Cheniere actually started construction of its first train in September 2012, and as of May 2013 it was 30% complete. This \$5.6 billion project should be ready for exports in late 2015. A contract to build the second train (at \$4.6 billion) was let to Bechtel in December 2012. Construction of the third and fourth trains was determined to be a "go" in May 2013 and Bechtel was issued a notice to proceed. A newly secured contract with Total Gas & Power will allow for a fifth train to be built. Cheniere is expected to apply to FERC for permission to build trains 5 and 6 in September 2013. All other permits have been secured for these additional trains. The company will hire another 178 people to supplement its existing workforce of 77.
- Sempra Energy's Cameron LNG facility is close to starting construction. The firm has inked contracts with Mitsubishi Corporation, Mitsui & Company and GFD Suez of France to purchase the gas. Securing all the necessary permits stands between Sempra and construction startup. Sempra has been successful in securing a permit from the DOE to export to free-trade partners of the U.S. but its permit to export to non-free trade partners is still pending. An application to begin construction of the facility has been filed with FERC and final approval is expected in early 2014. Plans are for this site to ultimately be a 3-train facility and add 130 jobs. Expectations are that construction will start in 2014 and the plant should become operational in 2017, exporting 1.7 bcf/d of its product.
- The third proposed LNG export terminal in this region is **Lake Charles Exports**, a company that is jointly owned by the BG Group and Southern Union. This is also expected to be a 3-train unit. The firm has applied to FERC to begin construction in 2014 and has received "conditional approval" (not full approval yet) from DOE to export to non-free trade countries. Lake Charles Exports hopes to be in operation by 2018, exporting about 2 bcf/d of natural gas.
- Finally, Magnolia LNG---a subsidiary of Australian LNG---has announced it is examining the construction of a mid-scale, \$2.2 billion LNG export facility at the Port of Lake Charles. Magnolia says it will make a final decision in late 2014 after it secures financing and the necessary permits. If these efforts are successful, construction would begin in 2015. The firm plans to sell its product domestically and to free-trade partners of the U.S. Once operational it would have a workforce of 45, earning about \$75,000 per year.

General Chemicals: Largest Project in Louisiana's History

This petrochemical-intensive region is getting a terrific boost from lower natural gas prices. The planned expansions are more often than not measured in the billions of dollars.

• Of the announcements made by far the ones that have generated the most excitement in this region are the two proposed new Sasol facilities. Sasol has completed the feasibility studies and made the decision to move forward on both a world-scale ethylene cracker and a new gas-to-liquids (GTL) plant at its site in Westlake. The ethylene cracker---a huge \$5-\$7 billion facility--would be constructed first. Final permitting would be secured over 2013-14, along with the

front-end-engineering-design (FEED) work. Construction would commence in 2014, with completion in 2017. **Sasol's \$11-\$14 billion GTL plant will be the largest single capital investment in Louisiana's history**. This huge plant will convert natural gas into 96,000 barrels per day of diesel, naphtha and other chemical products. Final permitting would be secured over 2013-14, and the FEED work would be ongoing over 2013-16. Construction would commence in 2016, with completion of phase I in 2019 and phase II in 2020. Combined, the two projects will create 1,228 Sasol jobs and 358 contract construction jobs.

- For several years now we have been writing about the development of Leucadia's proposed synthetic natural gas plant. Now that there is an abundance of natural gas in the country, there is no demand for a plant to make a synthetic version. Leucadia has responded by forming a new unit----Lake Charles Clean Energy---to build a \$2.5 billion plant at the Port of Lake Charles to produce methanol from petcoke imported or purchased from nearby refineries. The firm has contracts for its final products in hand to sell methanol (BP), hydrogen (Air Products) and carbon dioxide (Denbury Resources). An agreement has been signed with the Port for handling and storage of the methanol, and the firm has spent \$50 million on preparing the 70-acre site and on electricity infrastructure. It looks like this project is finally in the "go" stage.
- The Port of Lake Charles has potentially landed another big fish with the recent announcement that **G2X Energy** is conducting a feasibility study to build a \$1.3 billion plant on 200 acres at the Port. A GTL plant, this plant will convert natural gas into methanol and then into gasoline (90% of output) and propane (10% of output). Assuming a positive late 2013 decision on the project, G2X would start the almost 4-year construction in 2014 and open in 2017. Hiring of 243 employees to operate the plant (at \$66,500 per year) will actually be completed in 2015.
- Juniper GTL will invest \$100 million to renovate a dormant steam methane reformer in Westlake and convert it to a gas-to-liquids facility that will produce clean waxes, drilling fluids, diesel and naphtha. Construction stats in late 2013 and ends in early 2014 and will generate 29 new jobs at \$85,000 annually.
- Westlake Chemicals will be finishing up a \$128 million expansion in 2014.
- **Phillips 66** is examining the possibility of spending \$800 million at its refinery. The expenditure would be necessary to produce an ultra-low sulfur diesel at the plant. It is not clear when this decision will be made. The company may continue to make its less-than-low-sulfur diesel and sell it internationally.

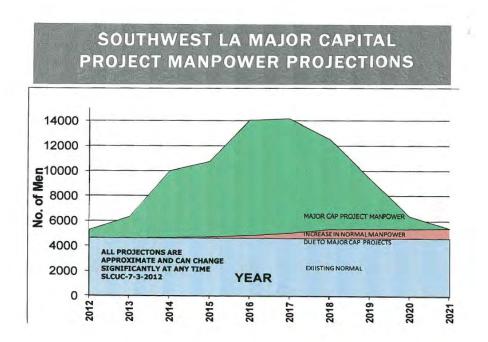
Where to Get/House Workers

The construction of all these unusually large LNG and petrochemical facilities has created some issues for the region that is leading to even more construction. One issue of concern involves where to get the industrial construction workers to build these new facilities. The projected needs are rather startling. As seen in Figure 28, the Lake Area Industrial Alliance has estimated the construction manpower needs will rise from around 7,000 now to about 14,000 in 2014.

Fortunately for the construction firms, much of the rest of the country is operating in what could best be described as languid conditions with little construction activity. Construction workers tend to be highly mobile, so attracting them to the Lake Charles area with the bones of a job plus high wages should get these prospects to Lake Charles.

The problem then becomes, where will the region house this large influx of humanity? A company called **Greenfield Logistics Solutions** has---appropriate to its name---come up with a solution. Mimicking what has happened in the Bakken Oil Shale Play in North Dakota, this company is planning to build a \$70 million "man camp" on 200 acres leased from the Port of Lake Charles. This will provide temporary dorm-type housing for 4,000 workers. It will also provide parking, transportation, eating facilities, recreational activities, laundering services, carded entry and security services.

Figure 28



More Tenants Means More Improvements at the Port of Lake Charles

Careful readers will note we have frequently referred to the **Port of Lake Charles** as the home for many of the projects listed above. The Port has responded with \$290 million in upgrades. The Port is constructing Bulk Terminal 1 to service Lake Charles Clean Energy and is making improvements to the City Dock. The entrance gate to the Port is being upgraded along with the construction of a new administrative building.

In addition to aiding general operations at the Port, upgrades to the City Dock are being made to support anther new Port tenant---**IFG**. IFG is in the midst of building the first greenfield grain elevators in the U.S. in the last 25 years. The \$59.5 million phase I of IFG investment is 40% done and should be completed in late 2014, generating 36 permanent jobs. A \$50 million phase II should begin as soon as phase I is operational. Union Pacific Railroad has made a \$7 million investment to support IFG, and the Port has invested \$12 million for loop trains, dredging and road work to support IFG.

Public Projects & Mardi Gras Boardwalk

There are a number of public construction projects scheduled for The Lake Charles region over the next two years, which---though not all that large---will provide jobs for local citizens. The largest by far will be the **\$145.1 million in state road/bridge projects** the Louisiana Department of Transportation

and Development has let for 2014-15. The largest of these is \$65 million to 6-lane I-10 from East Coone Gulley to the Texas line.

The state will also spend \$20 million on a new training center at **SOWELA Technical Community College**, primarily to meet the training needs for Sasol's expansion. That same facility will receive \$3.7 million to establish an Aircraft MRO Center of Excellence to train workers for companies at Chennault Field (discussed below). Finally, ground-breaking took place about a year ago on the \$10 million, 45,000 square foot **West Calcasieu Event Center** which should open in spring 2014.

In July of this year, the City of Lake Charles notified **Mardi Gras Boardwalk** that it can proceed with development of the old Harrah's property along the lakefront. The company still must have its final plan approved, but expectations are that dirt will be turned on the project by early 2014. Initial description shows a \$45 million entertainment project with a festival park, an amphitheater, a 5-story 100-room condo/hotel a 35,000 square foot sports bar, and a 25,000 square foot family entertainment center, plus other commercial facilities.

Golden Nugget Opening = Lots of Jobs

Last July 2012, ground was broken for a new, very large casino in Lake Charles. This license has been through many hands before landing with **Golden Nugget**. Initially, the license was owned by Creative Casinos which was then sold to Ameristar in March 2012. It was then purchased by Pinnacle in December 2012. Pinnacle already owned the La Berge du Lac Casino, and when Pinnacle bought Ameristar's casino, the Justice Department determined that Pinnacle had to divest itself of one of the casinos in Lake Charles. Pinnacle decided to sell to Golden Nugget in the summer of 2013.

Throughout the change in ownership, construction on the \$500 million casino complex with a 700-room hotel continued. It is on schedule to open in late 2014 with 1,500 new jobs for the area. Consensus opinion seems to be that---unlike the case of the new Margaritaville Casino in Shreveport---the Golden Nugget will not be cannibalizing business away from the other gaming institutions in the area. Thus, the gross increase of 1,500 new jobs at the Golden Nugget could likely be the net increase in gaming jobs in the area as well. That is very good news for Lake Charles.

Other Manufacturing: Some Good News & One Major Worry

Most of our focus as we discussed manufacturing in Lake Charles has centered on the petrochemical/LNG industries. However, this MSA has major players in other areas. Two of those players are at Chennault Industrial Park. Here there is really good news and a worry.

The really good news is that in August 2013, Aeroframe was purchased by **AAR**---the largest aircraft maintenance-repair-overhaul (MRO) organization in the U.S. and the third largest in the world. Just before this purchase, Aeroframe had landed a contract with ILFC, the largest aircraft leasing firm in the U.S. After every lease ends, ILFC's planes have to be brought in for updating and repainting. The marriage of Aeroframe and AAR means this site can perform MRO work on all wide-bodied aircraft up to the Airbus A380. A new facility will be added at the site and AAR plans to boost its present 250-person workforce by 500 between now and 2017.

Our worrisome issue has to do with the other large tenant at Chennault—**Northrop Grumman**. NG does MRO work on the JSTARS and KC10 military aircraft. Its workforce of 650 should remain stable through 2015. After that, employment should ramp up some because a <u>more intense maintenance cycle</u> on the KC10 will come up in 2016-17. What is worrisome is the question of the effects of the sequester

on aircraft MRO work for the military. Further, the Defense Department has been the target of the present administration when it comes to cuts in the federal budget. Will MRO work escape this hatchet?

A final large manufacturer in the area is **CB&I** (**formerly, Shaw**) **Modular Systems**. CB&I uses Westinghouse technology to manufacture equipment for the nuclear power industry using AP1000 technology---considered the safest and most economical technology in the industry. The company is also planning to use its modular building technology to manufacture parts for all the petrochemical expansions occurring in Louisiana and Texas. Its large 1,000-person workforce is expected to rise by 100-200 persons a year over 2014-15 as CB&I expands into this new market.

Unless there is some unforeseen large spike in natural gas prices, the Lake Charles MSA should be the shining light in the Louisiana economy over the next two years."

School Board - Hurricane Effects

The School Board had hurricane damage from Hurricane Rita (2005) at every school and central office facility. While some buildings were affected more than others, all had problems to correct. Schools were closed for twenty-four school days, closing on Wednesday, September 21, and reopening on Tuesday, October 25, 2005. The School Board's insurance company visited all sites, compiled losses and calculated deductibles of 2% per listed building. Copies of all incurred invoices and work orders along with corresponding bid documents where applicable were sent to the insurance adjuster. The insurance company has completed the processing of School Board claims and reimbursed a total of \$11.3 million.

Incurred costs to date include nearly \$26 million in expenditures and encumbrances. All hurricane related costs have been aggregated into a Capital Projects Fund for accounting purposes.

Representatives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) have written over 425 project worksheets for damages to Calcasieu Parish School Board buildings and grounds. The project worksheets outline damages and the estimated costs for replacement. FEMA has reimbursed the School Board nearly \$16 million in eligible reimbursement. The closeout process continues with overview from the State of Louisiana, FEMA, and the U. S. Office of Inspector General.

The School Board was hit by Hurricane Gustav in August of 2008 and Hurricane Ike in September, 2008. While neither storm created enough damage to generate an insurance claim with current deductible levels, both storms produced damage at many School Board facilities. Estimated damages include \$50,000 for Gustav and \$180,000 for Ike. The FEMA reimbursement process for both storms continues.

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 2012-13 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 5.37 mills. Two 10-year renewable taxes are levied for maintenance and operations. One of the taxes, renewed in 2012, is levied at 9.17 mills, while the other, renewed in 2004, is levied at 3.50 mills.

Sales tax collections increased in 2012-13 mostly because of the continued economic recovery in the areas of building materials and manufacturing. The School Board successfully renewed a 10 year ½¢ parishwide sales tax on September 18, 2004, with a 70% positive vote. The tax proceeds supplement salaries of teachers and other employees. Another ½¢ parishwide sales tax for maintenance and operations was renewed on March 24, 2012 with a 65% positive vote. Sales taxes continue to represent a very large portion of the School Board General Fund revenues at 32% including the 1.8% increase in collections for 2012-13.

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 2012-2013 was \$3,855, the same as it has been 2008-09. State budget woes forced local districts to again live without the standard 2.75% increase in the per pupil rate that has been customary for a number of years. The State also continued transferring local funds withheld from Calcasieu MFP funding in 2012-2013 for local privately run charter schools recently opened. A transfer of nearly \$6.2 million was withheld from Calcasieu and sent to two local charter schools. The process will continue to develop as additional charter schools are scheduled to 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 by the General Fund. Interest rates on the certificates ranged from 3.55% to 3.9% with proceeds used for capital improvements at Sam Houston High School.

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

Two new 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 in both districts are now complete.

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. All bonds have been sold, the new school is open and occupied, and all construction is complete.

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. The bonds were delivered in August, 2012, with construction ongoing through 2014.

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 being planned and bid for use of the \$13,200,000 in Iowa, \$10,000,000 in Vinton, and \$4,600,000 in Sulphur. Projects should continue for the next several years.

An addendum to the 1999 performance-based contract with Johnson Controls 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 provides that Johnson Controls will monitor energy costs and guarantee enough energy savings from the energy upgrades to pay for the cost of the program. Johnson Controls is also managing the large complex energy using equipment in the school system as a part of the contract addendum. They have full responsibility for the equipment for an annual fee that will also be guaranteed by the company to be paid for with energy savings.

The School Board was awarded nearly \$3.1 million in Community Development Block Grant funds for the relocation of the School Food Services Department and expansion of the College Street Vocational Training facility. The relocation project and the renovation/addition of vocational training areas are complete with only classroom construction remaining for the third and final phase of the project. The City of Lake Charles and the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury have each committed \$500,000 to the projects to promote workforce development through vocational training.

The School Board continues to replace temporary classrooms with permanent classroom space using riverboat head tax proceeds and \$5 million of Qualified School Construction Bonds. The first part of the current project was bid in late 2012. Permanent classroom construction projects funded with riverboat head tax proceeds now exceed \$24.7 million for 390 classrooms. Another \$3.8 million round of construction was awarded in early 2013 to build another 40 classrooms at 5 schools in an ongoing project.

General Initiatives

Effective January 1, 2005, the School Board assumed operations of the Calcasieu Parish School Board Headstart Program. The program has approximately five hundred 3 and 4 year-old students in 5 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 2013-2014 in a universal format.

The Calcasieu Parish Scantron Assessment Plan applied again in the 2013-2014 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 Common Core 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 Common Core Standards. These Benchmarks Tests are used to set Student Learning Targets and are given three times a year 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 Common Core standard 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 Common Core 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 in one-time proceeds from the sale of a building.

Educational Programs

Calcasieu participates in the Louisiana statewide assessments of educational progress as a part of the state's accountability program. In 2010, BESE (Board of Elementary and Secondary Education) approved the Common Core State Standards, which will replace the Grade Level Expectations for English Language Arts (ELA) and mathematics. Currently the state assessments are in transition as we prepare participation in the Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers (PARCC). These PARCC assessments will measure the full range of the Common Core State Standards and are to be administered starting in the 2014-15 school year.

The Calcasieu Parish School Board currently administers the *integrated* Louisiana Educational Assessment Program (iLEAP) to students in grades 3, 5, 6, and 7 throughout the parish with the exception of special education students whose IEPs indicate they participate in LAA1 or entirely in LAA2. Students are scored as Advanced, Mastery, Basic, Approaching Basic, or Unsatisfactory in several subject areas including English, Math, Science and Social Studies.

The State of Louisiana continues its accountability program with performance standards measured by a statewide criterion reference test called the Louisiana Educational Assessment Program (LEAP). LEAP tests are administered in grades 4 and 8. Passage to the next grade is contingent on achieving a satisfactory score on tests. Students are scored as Advanced, Mastery, Basic, Approaching Basic, or Unsatisfactory in several subject areas including English, Math, Science and Social Studies. Students must score Basic or above on either the LEAP English Language Arts or the Mathematics test and Approaching Basic or above on the other test to be promoted to grade 5 or grade 9.

LAA1 and LAA2 are Louisiana's alternate assessments for students with persistent academic difficulties. Students must meet the participation criteria for these alternate assessments. LAA1 is available for eligible students in grades 3 through 11 and LAA2 is available for eligible students in grades 4 through 8, 10, and 11.

The Louisiana state assessment program also includes End of Course testing for high school graduation requirements. Freshmen entering high school in the 2010-2011 school year and thereafter must pass one End of Course (EOC) test in each of the following categories to meet the assessment requirement: a. Algebra I or Geometry, b. English II or English III, and c. Biology or U.S. History. EOC tests shall also count as a percentage of the final grade for all students enrolled in these courses.

Calcasieu Parish school system has made steady progress in student achievement through the years with a trend toward higher achievement across the district.

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 made to determine the adequacy of internal control, including that portion related to federal awards programs, as well as to determine that the School Board has complied with applicable laws and regulations.

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 between 8% and 9% of projected revenues. 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 Allen, Green & Williamson, LLP was selected by the School Board to perform the 2012 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 OMB Circular A-133. The independent auditor's 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 auditor's 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 Report.

<u>AWARDS</u>

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, 2012. This was the 25th consecutive year that the government 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, 2012, substantially conforms to the recommended principles and standards of financial reporting adopted by that organization. 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 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,

Wayne/Savoy Superintendent Karl E. Bruchhaus 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, 2012

Executive Director/CEO

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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Association of School Business Officials International



The Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting Award is presented to

Calcasieu Parish School Board

For Its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

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



Ron McCulley, CPPB, RSBO

President

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John D. Musso, CAE, RSBA Executive Director

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Calcasieu Parish School Board

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CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

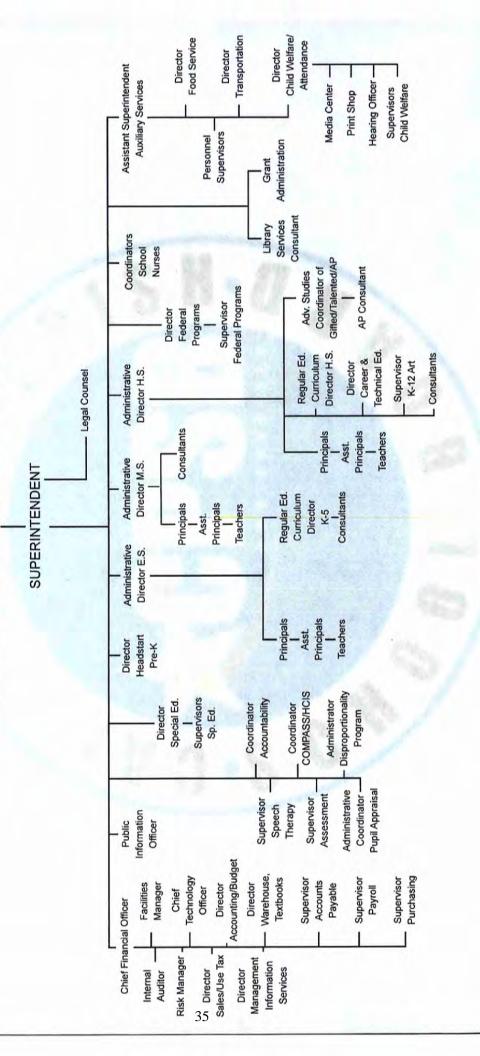
WAYNE SAVOY, SUPERINTENDENT

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- A. Ballard, Vice President
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- D. Bernard
- **B.** Breaux
- M. Dellafosse
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- **B.** LaRocque
- J. Schooler
- R. Thompson
- R. Webb

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD



Calcasieu Parish School Board

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Financial Section

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report



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> Ernest L. Allen, CPA (Retired) 1963 - 2000

Independent Auditor's 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, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Calcasieu Parish School Board, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 School Board'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 School Board'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, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Calcasieu Parish School Board, as of June 30, 2013, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, Schedule of Funding Progress for Other Post Employment Benefits, and the Budgetary Comparison Schedules, 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, such as the introductory and statistical section, 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 27, 2013 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.

allen, Breen + Williamson, LLP
ALLEN, GREEN & WILLIAMSON, LLP

Monroe, Louisiana December 27, 2013



Required Supplemental Information

Management Discussion & Analysis (MD&A)

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

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, 2013. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter and the School Board's financial statements

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is an element of the new reporting model adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in their Statement No. 34 Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments issued June 1999. Amounts presented in the MD&A are in thousands unless otherwise noted.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

In fiscal year 2013, the School Board implemented the following GASB Statements:

Statement No. 62, "Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements." This Statement codifies into GASB accounting and financial reporting standards the "legacy" standards from the private-sector.

Statement No. 63, "Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position." This Statement establishes standards for reporting of deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and net position.

Statement No. 65, "Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities." This Statement amends or supersedes the accounting and financial guidance for certain items previously reported as assets or liabilities as well as establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for the financial statements of state and local governments.

The implementation of the above statements did change the presentation of the School Board's financials, which consisted of the net assets being classified as net position and deferred charges on bond refunding being classified as deferred outflows of resources on the Statement of Net Position.

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

Net Position of the School Board decreased \$40,535, which is mainly due to the accrual of other post retirement benefit costs as required by GASB 45, *Accounting for Other Post-Employment Benefits*. This liability caused a decrease in net position of \$41.9 million. However, other changes such as a \$2.8 million increase in property tax revenues, \$1.8 million in sales tax revenues, and a \$1.1 million increase in capital grants and contributions factored into the ending change in net position. Total spending for governmental activity programs per the statement of activities was \$396,107 for the year. Most of the School Board's taxes and state Minimum Foundation Program funds were used to support the net cost (after deducting restricted grants and fees charged to users) of these five areas: regular programs \$144,326, special education \$45,422, plant services \$32,716, school administration \$21,869 and student services \$19,325.

Total spending for business activity programs per the statement of activities was \$1,494 for the year. The expenses were for the Extended Day program in which expenses are paid for by tuition fees collected.

In the fund financial statements the general fund reported an decrease in fund balance for the year of \$4,203 as a result of a \$1,650 increase in property tax revenues because of increased assessed valuations, a \$1,633 increase in

sales tax revenues mostly in consumable goods and automobiles, a \$2,697 decrease in state revenues associated with student reductions, a \$2,790 increase in salaries mostly because of a mid-year salary supplement given all employees, a \$2,442 increase in retirement costs because of rising employer contribution rates, and a \$3,225 increase in local transfers to charter schools outside the school system as they have added students.

The other non-major governmental funds reported a decrease in fund balance of \$2,301 which is primarily a result of \$2,748 in spending of capital proceeds collected in a previous period for several outstanding bond issues, a \$1,281 increase in property tax revenues, which include additional levies for debt service, and a \$387 decrease because of School Food Service Operations because of increased food costs.

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 statements tell how we financed our services in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund statements also may give you some insights into the School Board's overall financial health. Fund financial statements also report the School Board's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements by providing information about the School Board's most significant fund - the General Fund. 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 and parents.

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Introductory Section

Transmittal Letter
Certificates of Excellence in Financial Reporting
Organization Chart
Elected Officials and Selected Administrative Officers

Financial Section

(Details outlined in the next chart)

Statistical Section

Financial Trends
Revenue Capacity
Debt Capacity
Demographics and Economics Information
Operating Information

(Refer to the Table of Contents in the front of this report for more details and the specific location of items identified above)

Financial Section

Required Supplementary Information

Management's Discussion & Analysis (MD&A)

Basic Financial Statements

Government-wide
Financial Statements

Fund
Financial Statements

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Funding Progress
Budgetary Information for Major Funds

Other Supplementary Information

Nonmajor Funds Combining Statements & Budgetary Information Agency Funds Statements/Schedules Schedule of Compensation Paid Board Members

Our auditor has provided assurance in the independent auditor's report, located immediately preceding this Management's Discussion and Analysis, that the Basic Financial Statements are fairly stated. Varying degrees of assurance are being provided by the auditor regarding the Required Supplementary Information and the Other Supplementary Information identified above. A user of this report should read the independent auditor's report carefully to ascertain the level of assurance being provided for each of the other sections in the Financial Section.

The Introductory Section and the Statistical Section was prepared solely by the School Board without association by the independent auditors. Accordingly, the School Board assumes full responsibility for the accuracy of these two sections.

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.

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 relationship between revenues and expenses is 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* 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.

Business type activities - The School Board's extended day child care program is reported here, including program expenditures and tuition fees collected.

Reporting the School Board's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The School Board's fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds - not the School Board as a whole. 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:

Governmental funds - 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 fund is the General Fund and with all other funds considered non-major and displayed collectively. The governmental funds display the following characteristics:

• Modified accrual basis of accounting - revenues, expenditures and fund balance recorded when measurable and available.

- 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 shown in Schedule D and F as shown in the table of contents.

Proprietary funds - Services for which the School Board charges a fee are generally reported as proprietary funds. The School Board has two types of proprietary funds which are combined into statements.

- Enterprise fund The School Board accounts for its extended child care program operated at a number of schools as an Enterprise Fund. The program provides before and after-school child care for which an external fee is charged. All expenses relative to the operation of the program are reported in this fund with 75% of all net proceeds distributed to schools and 25% of the net proceeds retained by the School Board.
- Internal service funds The School Board has two internal service funds which accumulate and allocate costs internally among the School Board's various functions.
 - 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.
 - O 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 including student activities funds, employee benefits fund, the sales tax collection fund, the sales tax paid under protest fund and the scholarship 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 \$93,351 at June 30, 2013 for governmental activities. Of this amount, the unrestricted net position had a deficit of \$180,724. 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 below focuses on the net position (Table 1) and change in net position (Table 2) of the School Board's governmental activities.

Table 1 Net Position (in thousands) June 30,

	Govern Activ		Total Percentage Business - Type Change Activities					Total Percentage Change
	2013	2012	2012-2013	2013 2012)12	2012-2013	
Other assets	\$ 137,402	\$142,692	(3.7)	\$	476	\$	498	(4.4)
Capital assets	262,604	267,085	(1.7)		-		-	-
Total assets	400,006	409,777	(2.4)		476		498	(4.4)
Deferred Outflows of resources	6,055	3,476	74.2					
Other liabilities	49,394	50,043	(1.3)		465		486	(4.3)
Long-term liabilities	450,018	416,026	8.2		-		-	-
Total liabilities	499,412	466,069	7.2		465		486	(4.3)
Net position:								
Net investment in capital assets	60,617	53,582	13.1		-		-	-
Restricted	26,756	29,504	(9.3)		-		-	-
Unrestricted	(180,724)	(135,902)	(33.0)		11		12	(8.3)
Total net position	\$ (93,351)	\$(52,816)	(76.7)	\$	11	\$	12	(8.3)

The deficit of \$180,724 thousand in unrestricted net position of governmental activities represents the *accumulated* results of all past years' operations.

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 for the year.

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

	Governmental Activities		Total Percentage Business-Type Change Activities			Total Percentage Change
	2013	2012	2012-2013	2013	2012	2012-2013
Revenues:						
Program revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 2,604	\$ 1,682	54.8	\$1,705	\$1,750	(2.6)
Operating grants and contributions	45,763	46,971	(2.6)	-	-	-
Capital grants and contributions	1,202	93	1,192.5			
General Revenues						
Ad valorem taxes	53,953	51,168	5.4	-	-	-
Sales taxes	93,741	91,977	1.9	-	-	-
Minimum Foundation Program	151,409	152,311	(0.6)	-	-	-
Interest and Investment Earnings	1,175	1,001	17.4	-	-	-
Other general revenues	5,512	8,186	(32.7)	<u>-</u>		-
Total revenues	355,359	353,389	0.6	1,705	1,750	(2.6)
Functions/Program Expenses:						
Instruction						
Regular programs	147,255	142,670	3.2	-	-	-
Special education	48,759	46,034	5.9	-	-	-
Other instructional	28,427	27,671	2.7	-	-	-
Support services						
Student services	23,791	22,848	4.1	-	-	-
Instructional staff support	24,670	23,969	2.9	-	-	-
School administration	22,035	20,842	5.7	-	-	-
Plant services	34,077	34,585	(1.5)	-	-	-
Student transportation services	17,225	15,881	8.5	-	-	-
Other support services	14,827	12,268	20.9	-	-	-
Food services	14,433	14,332	0.7	-	-	-
Interest expense	6,976	9,343	(25.3)	-	-	-
Unallocated depreciation	13,534	12,548	7.9	-	-	-
Other	98	82	19.5	1,494	1,530	(2.4)
Total expenses	396,107	383,073	3.4	1,494	1,530	(2.4)
Excess before transfers	(40,748)	(29,684)	(37.3)	211	220	(4.1)
Transfers	213	219	(2.7)	(213)	(219)	(2.7)
Increase (decrease) in net position	(40,535)	(29,465)	(37.6)	(2)	1	-
Net Position - beginning	(52,816)	(23,351)	(126.2)	13	12	-
Net Position - ending	\$(93,351)	\$(52,816)	(76.7)	\$ 11	\$ 13	-

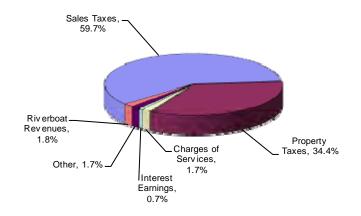
Governmental Activities

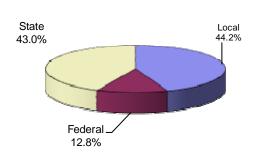
As reported in the Statement of Activities, the total cost of all of our *governmental* activities this year was \$396,107. Some of the cost was paid by those who benefited from the programs \$2,604 or by other governments and organizations who subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions \$46,965. We paid for the remaining "public benefit" portion of our governmental activities with \$147,694 in taxes, \$151,409 in state Minimum Foundation Program funds, \$6,687 with our other revenues, like interest and general entitlements, and \$213 from transfers in and a \$40,535 reduction in fund balance.

Revenues

Percentage of Local Source Revenues

Percentage of Total Revenues





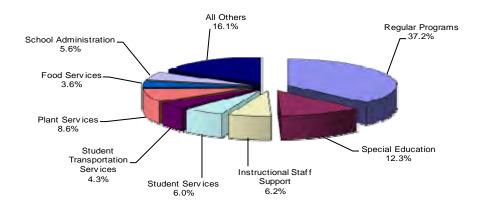
In the table below, we have presented the cost of each of the School Board's eight largest functions - regular programs, special education, student services, instructional staff support, school administration, plant services, student transportation services, and school food services, as well as each 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)

			Total			Total
	Total (Cost of	Percentage	Net (Cost	Percentage
	Sei	rvices	Change	of Ser	Change	
	2013	2012	2012-2013	2013	2012	2012-2013
Regular programs	\$ 147,255	\$ 142,670	3.2	\$ 144,326	\$ 141,813	1.8
Special education	48,759	46,034	5.9	45,422	43,266	5.0
Student services	23,791	22,848	4.1	19,325	17,954	7.6
Instructional staff support	24,670	23,969	2.9	15,490	13,981	10.8
School administration	22,035	20,842	5.7	21,869	20,649	5.9
Plant services	34,077	34,585	(1.5)	32,716	34,226	(4.4)
Student transportation services	17,225	15,881	8.5	16,805	15,482	8.5
Food services	14,333	14,332	0.0	3,323	1,747	90.2
All Others	63,962	61,912	3.3	47,261	45,209	4.5
Totals	\$ 396,107	\$ 383,073	3.4	\$ 346,537	\$ 334,327	3.7

Total Cost of Services by Function

Percentage of Total Expenses (\$396,107 thousand)



Business-Type Activities

As reported in the Statement of Activities the total cost of all of our *business-type* activities this year was \$1,494; these cost were to operate our Extended Day Child Care program. The cost paid by those who benefited from the program was \$1,705.

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 \$78,033 which is a decrease of \$6,504 from last year. The primary reasons for the decrease are decreases in state revenues (\$2,697), increases in property taxes (\$2,785), sales taxes (\$1,764), and federal revenues (\$1,576). The spending of \$2,748 in capital proceeds collected in a previous period along with various other expenditure increases also contributed to the decrease in combined fund balance.

Our general fund is our principal operating fund. The fund balance in the general fund decreased \$4,203 to \$46,350. The decrease reflects a \$1,650 increase in property tax revenues because of increased assessed valuations, a \$1,633 increase in sales tax revenues mostly in consumable goods and automobiles, a \$2,697 decrease in state revenues associated with student reductions, a \$2,790 increase in salaries mostly because of a mid-year salary supplement given all employees, a \$2,442 increase in retirement costs because of rising employer contribution rates, and a \$3,225 increase in local transfers to charter schools outside the school system as they have added students.

Our non-major governmental funds decreased from the prior year in the amount of \$2,301. This change is due to the following:

- Special revenue funds decreased by \$387 mostly as a result of School Food Service activities.
- Capital projects funds decreased by \$2,748 because of spending of bond and other capital proceeds collected in a previous period.
- Debt service funds increased by \$834 mostly because of a \$1,281 increase in property tax revenues along with increased debt service payments.

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 4, 2013 Board meeting.

The first revision included encumbrance additions of \$377 and other minor expenditure increases totaling \$22.

Revision #2 added \$5,396 in salary and benefit increases including \$4,500 for November, 2012 salary supplements to all employees, \$250 for teacher supply allocations, \$245 for contracted speech therapists, \$150 for athletic insurance, and \$112 in other expenditure increases.

Revision #3 revenue changes include an increase of \$1,632 in property taxes, \$600 in sales taxes and a decrease in state M.F.P. of \$1,365 for a loss in student count. Expenditure changes included increases in substitute teacher costs of \$1,000, \$857 in local transfers to external charter schools, \$85 in pension costs, and \$183 in various other expenditures.

General fund operations were better than expected for the year by \$5.8 million. Actual resources exceeded projected resources by \$2.8 million including \$2.9 million in sales taxes and \$.5million in Minimum Foundation Program (Equalization). Actual appropriations were less than budgeted appropriations by \$3.0 million or 1.0%. Major positive variances included \$.6 million in salaries (mostly teachers), \$.4 million in purchased educational services, \$.5 million in travel, \$3.1 million in supplies, \$.3 million in equipment, and \$.4 million in other items (mostly transfers out). Major negative variances were \$2.1 million in benefits and \$1.1 million in property services.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets: At June 30, 2013, the School Board had \$262,604 invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, transportation equipment, and construction in progress. This amount represents a net decrease (including additions, deductions and depreciation) of approximately \$5,404, or 2.0%, from last year.

Capital Assets at Year-end (in thousands)

	Governmental Activities					
	2013	2012				
Land	\$ 9,107	\$ 8,786				
Construction in progress	10,734	20,135				
Buildings and improvements	232,463	226,494				
Furniture and equipment	10,300	12,593				
Totals	\$ 262,604	\$ 268,008				

This year's additions of \$11.1 million included the completion of building projects funded from bond proceeds in many areas of the school system. These improvements include new buildings, building renovations, and other facility improvements. Other asset additions included the purchased software applications, computers, and playground equipment. Capital projects ongoing for the 2013-2014 fiscal year include the continuation of bond and Riverboat Head Tax funded building and plant improvements in several bonding districts including Starks, Iowa, Vinton, and Sulphur. Improvements include renovations, technology upgrades, and new construction. We present more information on capital assets in the notes to the financial statements Note I. C. 6 and Note III. E.

Debt: The School Board has bond ratings assigned by individual debt service districts which range from A to B over the twelve districts. Following is a summary of long term debt for the past two years:

	Governmental Activities				
	2013	2012			
General obligation bonds	\$ 186,385	\$ 194,330			
Bond premiums	5,200	2,196			
Sales tax revenues bonds	8,195	9,045			
Revenue certificates	3,095	4,225			
Accrued compensated absences	10,698	10,479			
Accrued worker's compensation liability – Pre 1986	139	189			
Accrued worker's compensation liability – Post 1986	1,546	1,187			
Employee health/life liability	5,000	5,000			
OPEB liability	221,882	179,990			
Other debt	7,878	10,674			
Total long-term debt	\$ 450,018	\$ 417,315			

The School Board issued \$74,230 in general obligation bonds during the year to refinance \$72,900 in general obligation bonds in the DeQuincy, Westlake/Maplewood, Iowa, Southeast Lake Charles, Southwest Lake Charles, North Lake Charles and Sulphur areas. The School Board's Starks district issued \$5 million in general obligation bonds for construction of new classrooms, a cafeteria, and general renovations. We present more detailed information on long tem debt in the notes to the financial statements at Note III. G.

GASB 45, Accounting for Other Post-Employment Benefits, impacted the long term debt of the School Board for June 30, 2013. The School Board's OPEB liability for June 30, 2013 was \$221,882, which is recorded in the internal service fund. The School Board did not fund any portion of the liability. We present more detailed information in the notes to the financial statements at Note IV. B.

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 few years beginning with Hurricane Rita. The 5.4% rate for the month ending October, 2013 for the Lake Charles area is better than the State rate of 6.5% and the U.S. rate of 7.3%.
- The population of Calcasieu Parish according to the 2010 census was 192,768. The 2012 census estimates have Calcasieu at \$194,493, an increase of .9%.
- The land area of Calcasieu Parish at 1,094 (1071 land and 23 water) square miles continues to provide challenges for government service providers including education transportation services.
- The net property tax base in Calcasieu Parish has grown from a taxable value of \$1.65 billion in 2012 to \$1.72 billion in 2013, a 4.2% increase. The earlier estimate of \$1.65 billion was used to project 2013 property tax revenues.

• Sales tax revenue increased by \$1.8 million or 1.9% for 2012-2013 as a result of economic growth in the area. Sales tax growth occurred in nearly every category but especially in apparel (9.3%), building material (13.6%), and motor vehicles (14.0%).

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 2013-2014 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 2013-2014 budget adopted on July 16, 2013 was balanced within resources available; however, it included \$9.5 million in revenues from the sale of a Board owned building to a local industrial group. The one-time revenue will need to be replaced or corresponding expenditure reductions made for the 2014-15 fiscal year budget.
- Significant health plan design changes along with a nearly 10% premium increase were implemented for the 2013-14 plan year. Design changes included a deductible increase from \$300 to \$750, a new option for a high-deductible plan (\$3000) with a Health Savings Account, and the addition of new wellness benefits driven by the national health care referendum.
- Both major education related state retirement systems have announced increases in employer rates for 2014-2015 because of increased accrued liabilities. The changes in these rates will impact the School Board budget from \$1.2 to \$1.5 million.
- 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.
- School construction projects continue on "pod" classrooms across the parish built with Riverboat Head Tax funds. This construction along with bond funded projects in Starks (voter approved in April, 2012), and Iowa, Vinton and Sulphur (all voter approved in April, 2013) continues to create robust construction/renovation activity across the parish. It is anticipated that all of these projects along with a new Sulphur football stadium (voter approved in November, 2013) will last well into the 2014-2015 year and beyond.
- The State of Louisiana, like many other states, will likely be facing additional budget challenges in education for 2014 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 will make it very difficult to maintain current levels of education services for the next several years.

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. Karl E. Bruchhaus, 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)

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2013

Statement A

	GOVERNMENTAL			
	ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 45,307,670	\$ 475,461	\$ 45,783,131	
Investments	68,989,582	-	68,989,582	
Receivables	20,268,604	156	20,268,760	
Inventory	2,717,159	-	2,717,159	
Prepaid items	16,842	-	16,842	
Restricted assets:				
Temporarily restricted:				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,854	-	2,854	
Permanently restricted:				
Cash and cash equivalents	100,000	-	100,000	
Capital assets:				
Land	9,107,364	-	9,107,364	
Construction in progress	10,733,601	-	10,733,601	
Capital assets, net of depreciation	242,762,579	-	242,762,579	
TOTAL ASSETS	400,006,255	475,617	400,481,872	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred charges on refundings	6,054,963	-	6,054,963	
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	6,054,963	-	6,054,963	
LIABILITIES				
Accounts, salaries and other payables	46,635,741	464,651	47,100,392	
Interest payable	1,986,491		1,986,491	
Unearned revenue	772,046	_	772,046	
Long-term liabilities	112,040	_	112,040	
Due within one year	33,533,590	_	33,533,590	
Due in more than one year	416,484,486	_	416,484,486	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	499,412,354	464,651	499,877,005	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	499,412,334	404,031	499,077,003	
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	60,617,108	-	60,617,108	
Restricted for:				
Teacher scholarships:				
Expendable	2,854	-	2,854	
Nonexpendable	100,000	-	100,000	
Debt service	15,057,424	-	15,057,424	
Capital projects	6,535,954	-	6,535,954	
Sales tax salary enhancements	2,011,836	-	2,011,836	
School Food Service	2,750,312	-	2,750,312	
Grant and donor	288,318	-	288,318	
Long term receivables	9,689	-	9,689	
Unrestricted	(180,724,631)	10,966	(180,713,665)	
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (93,351,136)	\$ 10,966	\$ (93,340,170)	

THE NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Statement B

			PROGRAM REVENUES					N	IET (EXPENSE)
			CHARGES	(OPERATING		CAPITAL	F	REVENUE AND
			FOR	G	RANTS AND	(GRANTS AND		CHANGES IN
	EXPENSES	;	SERVICES	С	ONTRIBUTIONS	(CONTRIBUTIONS		NET POSITION
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS			_						
Governmental activities:									
Instruction:									
Regular programs	\$ 147,254,634		305,301		2,623,479	\$	-	\$	(144,325,854)
Special education	48,759,206		-		3,337,277		-		(45,421,929)
Vocational education	7,328,337		-		423,406		-		(6,904,931)
Other instructional programs	10,376,904		-		5,946,511		-		(4,430,393)
Special programs	10,361,213		-		7,797,839		-		(2,563,374)
Adult education	361,218		-		128,360		-		(232,858)
Support services:									
Student services	23,790,790		-		4,465,481		-		(19,325,309)
Instructional staff support	24,669,752		-		9,179,404		-		(15,490,348)
General administration	6,484,629		-		1,271,224		-		(5,213,405)
School administration	22,034,742		-		166,035		-		(21,868,707)
Business services	4,784,183		975,889		-		-		(3,808,294)
Plant services	34,077,261		-		158,452		1,202,351		(32,716,458)
Student transportation services	17,224,895		-		420,165		-		(16,804,730)
Central services	3,558,725		-		51,703		-		(3,507,022)
Food services	14,432,580		1,316,373		9,793,529		-		(3,322,678)
Community service programs	98,460		6,870		-		-		(91,590)
Interest and fiscal charges	6,975,820		-		-		-		(6,975,820)
Unallocated depreciation (excludes									
direct depreciation expense)	13,533,749		-						(13,533,749)
Total Governmental Activities	396,107,098		2,604,433		45,762,865		1,202,351		(346,537,449)
Business type activities:									
Extended day program	1,493,576		1,705,367						211,791
Totals	\$ 397,600,674	\$	4,309,800	\$	45,762,865	\$	1,202,351	\$	(346,325,658)

(CONTINUED)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Statement B

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES		TOTAL	
Net (expense) revenue and changes in net position	\$	(346,537,449)	\$	211,791	\$	(346,325,658)
General revenues:						
Taxes:						
Property taxes levied for general purposes		31,360,117		-		31,360,117
Property taxes levied for debt services		22,592,776		-		22,592,776
Sales taxes levied for general purposes		68,940,033		-		68,940,033
Sales taxes levied for salaries		22,177,445		-		22,177,445
Sales taxes levied for capital purposes		2,623,964		-		2,623,964
Intergovernmental, unrestricted		954,948		-		954,948
Riverboat revenue taxes		2,798,596		-		2,798,596
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs:						
Minimum Foundation Program		151,409,105		-		151,409,105
Erate		684,137		-		684,137
Medicaid		411,592		-		411,592
Interest and investment earnings		1,175,377		206		1,175,583
Miscellaneous		660,979				660,979
Total general revenues		305,789,069		206		305,789,275
Excess before transfers		(40,748,380)		211,997		(40,536,383)
Transfers in (out)		213,152		(213,152)		
Changes in net position		(40,535,228)		(1,155)		(40,536,383)
Net position - beginning		(52,815,908)		12,121		(52,803,787)
Net position - ending	\$	(93,351,136)	\$	10,966	\$	(93,340,170)
					((CONCLUDED)

THE NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT.

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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Basic Financial Statements:

Fund Financial Statements (FFS)

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Balance Sheet June 30, 2013

Statement C

NONMAJOR

			HOMMAOOK			
	GENERAL	GO	VERNMENTAL		TOTAL	
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,771,399	\$	26,935,795	\$	37,707,194	
Investments	57,202,154		6,078,288		63,280,442	
Receivables	8,671,035		10,178,123		18,849,158	
Interfund receivables	5,520,327		-		5,520,327	
Inventory	1,793,036		924,123		2,717,159	
Prepaid items	14,849		-		14,849	
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	 		102,854		102,854	
TOTAL ASSETS	83,972,800		44,219,183		128,191,983	
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities:						
Accounts, salaries and other payables	37,455,776		6,410,415		43,866,191	
Interfund payables	-		5,520,327		5,520,327	
Unearned revenue	 167,410		604,636		772,046	
Total Liabilities	37,623,186		12,535,378		50,158,564	
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable	1,817,574		561,300		2,378,874	
Restricted	2,300,154		25,871,735		28,171,889	
Committed	4,005,011		5,491,217		9,496,228	
Unassigned	 38,226,875		(240,447)		37,986,428	
Total Fund Balances	 46,349,614		31,683,805		78,033,419	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 83,972,800	\$	44,219,183	\$	128,191,983	

THE NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT.

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2013

Statement D

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Total fund balances - governmental funds

\$ 78,033,419

The cost of capital assets (land, buildings, furniture and equipment) purchased or constructed is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds. The Statement of Net Position includes those capital assets among the assets of the School Board as a whole. The cost of those capital assets allocated over their estimated useful lives (as depreciation expense) to the various programs is reported as governmental activities in the Statement of Activities. Because depreciation expense does not affect financial resources, it is not reported in governmental funds.

Costs of capital assets	\$ 553,546,156
Accumulated depreciation	(290,942,612)

262,603,544

Net position(deficit) of the internal service fund are reported as a proprietary fund type in the fund financial statements but included as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statement less interfund receivables eliminated in the consolidation into the governmental activities.

(216,466,306)

Deferred charges on bond refundings are not available to pay current period expenditures and, therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.

6,054,963

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.

Balances at June 30, 2013 are:

Interest payable (1,986,491)

Long-term Debt

General Obligation Bonds	(186,385,000)
Bond premiums	(5,200,410)
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	(8,195,000)
Revenue Certificates	(3,095,000)
Compensated absences payable	(10,697,989)
Workers compensation payable	(138,748)
Other debt	(7.878.118)

(221,590,265)

Net position of governmental activities

\$ (93,351,136)

THE NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Statement E

				NONMAJOR		
		GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL		TOTAL		
REVENUES						
Local sources:						
Taxes:						
Ad valorem	\$	31,425,999	\$	22,526,894	\$	53,952,893
Sales and use	•	91,117,478	•	2,623,964	•	93,741,442
Earnings on investments		901,803		243,684		1,145,487
Food services		-		1,316,373		1,316,373
Other		3,013,653		2,886,985		5,900,638
State sources:		2,012,000		_,,,,,,,,		2,000,000
Equalization		151,026,257		382,848		151,409,105
Other		2,368,931		-		2,368,931
Federal sources		110,011		45,441,222		45,551,233
Total Revenues		279,964,132		75,421,970		355,386,102
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular programs		126,370,877		2,778,724		129,149,601
Special education		39,180,493		3,314,005		42,494,498
Vocational education		6,035,090		353,933		6,389,023
Other instructional programs		4,030,741		5,693,734		9,724,475
Special programs		1,326,112		7,071,843		8,397,955
Adult education		184,442		128,360		312,802
Support services:						
Student services		16,140,433		4,463,812		20,604,245
Instructional staff support		12,365,576		9,110,344		21,475,920
General administration		4,057,886		725,614		4,783,500
School administration		18,728,446		164,692		18,893,138
Business services		2,734,425		1,441,446		4,175,871
Plant services		31,755,464		1,176,263		32,931,727
Student transportation services		13,992,796		310,259		14,303,055
Central services		3,010,058		51,703		3,061,761
Food services		4,871		13,059,652		13,064,523
Other operations		48,243		-		48,243
Community service programs		43,192		-		43,192
Capital outlay		148,881		10,993,121		11,142,002
Debt service:						
Principal retirement		3,270,203		15,780,500		19,050,703
Interest and fiscal charges		134,537		6,914,870		7,049,407
Bond issuance costs	_	<u> </u>		1,561,836		1,561,836
Total Expenditures	\$	283,562,766	\$	85,094,711	\$	368,657,477
						(CONTINUED)

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Statement E

	GENERAL		NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL		TOTAL	
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES						
OVER EXPENDITURES	\$	(3,598,634)	\$	(9,672,741)	\$	(13,271,375)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in		511,823		2,173,313		2,685,136
Transfers out		(1,200,000)		(1,271,984)		(2,471,984)
Bonds issued		-		79,230,000		79,230,000
Bond premiums		-		3,473,028		3,473,028
Payments to refunded bond escrow agents		-		(76,271,698)		(76,271,698)
Insurance recoveries		83,898		38,850		122,748
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(604,279)		7,371,509		6,767,230
Net Change in Fund Balances		(4,202,913)		(2,301,232)		(6,504,145)
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		50,552,527		33,985,037		84,537,564
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	46,349,614	\$	31,683,805	\$	78,033,419

(CONCLUDED)

THE NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT.

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

For the Teal Ended Julie 30, 2013	Statement F
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	Statement F
Total change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (6,504,145)
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeds capital outlays in the period: Capital outlay \$ 12,065,797 Depreciation expense (16,366,783)	(4,300,986)
The Statement of Activities reflects the effects of the disposition of capital assets during the year. The cost less the depreciation (net value) of the items disposed of during the year are not reflected in the fund balance.	(180,022)
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. General Obligation Bonds 87,175,000 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds 850,000 Revenue Certificates 1,130,000 Other Debt 2,795,703	91,950,703
Debt proceeds are reported as financing sources in the governmental funds and thus contribute to the change in fund balance. In the Statement of Net Position however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the Statement of Activities.	(79,230,000)
Bond premiums are reported as financing sources in the governmental funds and thus contribute to the change in fund balance. In the Statement of Net Position, however, bond premiums increases long-term debt and are amortized over the life of the bonds.	(3,004,139)
Deferred charges on advance refundings are reported in governmental funds as expenditures when debt is issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. Amounts deferred were \$3,194,712 and the amount amortized for the current year was \$615,398. which is recorded as interest expense.	2,579,314
Interest on long-term debt in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recognized as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due.	397,082
*In the Statement of Activities, certain operating expenses - compensated absences (vacations and sick leave) and workers' compensation - are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially, the amounts actually paid). This year, vacation and sick time earned exceeded the amounts taken by \$218,653. Workers' compensation benefits paid exceeded amounts accrued by \$50,055.	(168,598)
*All revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position (deficit) of the internal service fund are reported as proprietary fund type in the financial statement but included as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statement.	(42,074,437)
Change in net position of governmental activities.	\$ (40,535,228)

THE NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2013

Statement G

ASSETS	BUSINESS TYPE EXTENDED DAY PROGRAM		GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS		
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	475,461	\$	7,600,476	
Investments		-		5,709,140	
Receivables		156		1,419,446	
Interfund receivables		-		568	
Prepaid items				1,993	
TOTAL ASSETS		475,617		14,731,623	
LIABILITIES Current liabilities: Accounts, salaries and other payables Interfund payables Claims payable		464,651 - -		2,769,550 568 6,545,415	
Total current liabilities		464,651		9,315,533	
Noncurrent liabilities: OPEB payable		<u> </u>		221,882,396	
Total noncurrent liabilities				221,882,396	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		464,651		231,197,929	
NET POSITION					
Unrestricted		10,966		(216,466,306)	
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	10,966	\$	(216,466,306)	

THE NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIALS ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT.

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position - For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Statement H

	E	SUSINESS TYPE XTENDED DAY ROGRAM	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS		
OPERATING REVENUES Charges for services Premiums	\$	1,705,367	\$	- 51,433,869	
Total operating revenues		1,705,367		51,433,869	
OPERATING EXPENSES Enterprise operation expenses Administrative expenses Premium payments Benefit payments		1,493,576 - - -		848,040 5,108,073 87,582,083	
Total operating expenses		1,493,576		93,538,196	
Operating income (loss)		211,791		(42,104,327)	
NONOPERATING REVENUES Interest income		206		29,890	
Income before transfers		211,997		(42,074,437)	
TRANSFERS Transfers from (to) other funds		(213,152)			
Change in net position		(1,155)		(42,074,437)	
Net Position - Beginning		12,121		(174,391,869)	
Net Position - Ending	\$	10,966	\$	(216,466,306)	

THE NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT.

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Statement I

	E	BUSINESS TYPE EXTENDED DAY PROGRAM	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS		
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		ROOKAW		101100	
Cash received from charges to users	\$	1,705,211	\$	_	
Cash received for premiums	•	-	Ψ	52,133,933	
Cash paid for benefits		-		(44,658,047)	
Cash paid for excess insurance		-		(4,975,024)	
Cash paid to employees		(717,211)		(310,052)	
Cash for employee benefits		(96,292)		(213,598)	
Cash paid to suppliers		(701,805)		(324,390)	
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		189,903		1,652,822	
CASH FLOWS USED IN NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
		(212.152)			
Transfers from (to) other funds		(213,152)			
Net cash provided (used) in noncapital financing activities		(213,152)		<u>-</u> _	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Earnings on invested proceeds		206		29,890	
Sale (purchase) of investments		-		(2,928)	
Net cash provided (used) from investing activities		206		26,962	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(23,043)		1,679,784	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		498,504		5,920,692	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		475,461		7,600,476	
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		211,791		(42,104,327) - -	
Changes in assets and liabilities:		(450)		700.004	
(Increase) decrease in receivables		(156)		700,064	
(Increase) decrease in prepaid items		(04.700)		133,049	
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(21,732)		673,216	
Increase (decrease) in claims payable		-		358,890	
Increase (decrease) in OPEB		(04.000)		41,891,930	
Total adjustments	-	(21,888)		43,757,149	
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$	189,903	\$	1,652,822	

THE NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT.

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

FIDUCIARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES June 30, 2013

Statement J

	 AGENCY FUNDS
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,125,855
Receivables	24,573,244
Due from employees	 159,574
TOTAL ASSETS	 36,858,673
LIABILITIES	
Due to student groups	6,746,421
Accounts payable on behalf of employees	159,574
Due to other governments	26,158,194
Protested taxes payable	 3,794,484
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 36,858,673

THE NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT.

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NOTE I. 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, 60 schools, and 3 educational support facilities. Student enrollment as of October, 2012 was approximately 32,563 regular and special education students. The Board employs approximately 4900 persons, providing instructional and ancillary support such as general administration, repair and maintenance, bus transportation, etc. The regular school term normally begins in late August and runs until late May.

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

1. 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.

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 nonexchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 33 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions."

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. Pursuant to GASB 34, as much as possible, the internal activities have been eliminated in order to avoid the "grossing-up" effect of a straight inclusion. Interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

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 group health insurance premiums, 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 is specifically identified by function and 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.

2. 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. The government has the following fund types:

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.

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.

Additionally, the Board reports the following governmental fund types:

The *special revenue funds* are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) 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, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest. The debt service fund is divided into twelve bonding (taxing) districts. Each district has the authority to raise its own debt and the responsibility to meet the obligations of that debt. Ad valorem taxes are levied separately for each district.

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 fourteen 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. The following are the Board's proprietary fund types:

Enterprise - Extended Day Care Program - This fund is used to account for the operations of the after school child care program for which a fee is charged to external users for services to cover the cost of providing services.

Internal Service - Insurance Funds - (Employees Health/Life and Worker's 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. This fund is used to account for assets that the government holds for others in an agency capacity. The agency fund is 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.

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

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

Scholarship Fund - This fund is used to account for monies donated and awarded to scholarship recipients.

Sales Tax 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.

3. 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 and current liabilities 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 and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases and decreases in net total assets.

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 debt which is recognized when due, and certain compensated absences which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. Claims and judgments (pre 1986) are recognized when due and payable.

With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities 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 and sales taxes are susceptible to accrual.

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

Salaries are recorded as paid. Unpaid salaries for nine-month employees who are paid over twelve months are accrued at June 30. 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 (or any other types, such as 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.

Proprietary Funds 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 and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet.

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. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

4. 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

1. 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.

2. 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, 2013. 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 based on quoted market rates. 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.

3. 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.

4. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories are valued at average cost using the first-in, first-out method of accounting. Inventory in the General Fund consists of expendable supplies and maintenance materials held for consumption. Inventory is recorded as expenses when consumed on the government-wide financial statements and as expenditures when purchased on the fund financial statements.

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 are recorded as the inventories are consumed on the government-wide and fund financial statements. Unused commodity inventories at year-end are recorded as unearned revenues.

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.

5. 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.

6. 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 are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. 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

7. Compensated Absences

a. *Vacation* - The majority of the Board's employees, teachers (9 month employees), earn no vacation. Eligible employees annually earn two to four weeks of vacation based on length of service. Vacation time must be used within one year of the date earned or it is lost. Upon termination or retirement, an employee may either use or receive payment for any unused earned vacation for that year.

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 service or two semesters after six years service. No more than two semesters of sabbatical leave may be accumulated. Leave may be taken for medical purposes or professional and cultural improvement.

In the General Fund, Food Service Special Revenue Fund and the Internal Service funds a liability for compensated absences is recorded when expected to be paid with expendable, available financial resources. The General Fund liability amounted to \$734,000, School Food Service Fund to \$49,110 and Internal Service funds to \$45,593 at June 30, 2013. The compensated absences liability includes a provision for salary related payments in accordance with the provisions of GASB Code Sec. C60.108. Compensated absences are reported in governmental funds only if they have matured.

The amount of accrued compensated absences and related benefits not expected to be paid within the next fiscal year from expendable, available financial resources is recorded in the government wide financial statements in the amount of \$10,697,989 at June 30, 2013.

8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report 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 only one type of item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is the 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.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report 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 does not have an item that qualifies for reporting in this category.

9. 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, or other borrowings 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. \$26,723,422 of restricted net position reported on the Statement of Net Position is restricted by enabling legislation and \$32,965 is donor restricted.
- c. Unrestricted net position The amount of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."

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:

GASB 54 requires the fund balance amounts to be reported within the fund balance categories as follows:

- a. <u>Non-spendable</u>: 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.
- b. <u>Restricted</u>: Fund balance that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.
- c. <u>Committed</u>: 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. <u>Assigned</u>: 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.
- f. <u>Minimum fund balance</u>: The School Board has a policy to maintain a minimum fund balance in the general fund of equal to eight percent of the following current year's budget expenditures.

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

1. Sales and Ad Valorem Taxes

Ad valorem 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.

Ad valorem taxes must be levied on or before June 1 of the assessment year. However, before the taxes can be levied, the tax rolls must be submitted to the State Tax Commission for approval. Taxes are due and payable by December 31, the levy date and the date on which an enforceable lien attaches on the property. As of January 1 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 receives a one and one-half cent sales and use tax. The tax is remitted to the School Board in the same month the tax is collected. Revenue from the one and one-half cent sales tax is recorded in the general fund. Another one-half cent sales tax is collected for salary enhancements and is accounted for in the general fund.

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

2. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues and expenses for proprietary funds are those that result from providing services and producing and delivering goods and/or services. It also includes all revenue and expenses not related to capital and related financing, noncapital financing, or investing activities. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

3. Expenditures/Expenses

In the government-wide financial statements, expenses are classified by function for both governmental and business-type activities.

In the fund financial statements, expenditures are classified as follows:

Governmental Funds - By Character: Current (further classified by function)

Capital Outlay Debt Service

Proprietary Fund - By Operating and Nonoperating

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

4. 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.

NOTE II. 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. The receipts in the budget must be those normally expected from constitutional, statutory, and regular sources and must not include probable receipts that may arise from doubtful or contingent sources. The statute provides that the revenues, expenditures and disbursements shall be listed and classified on such forms and in such manner and substance as prescribed by the State Superintendent, and shall detail as nearly as possible the several items of expected cost, expenditures and disbursements, the total of which shall not exceed the total of estimated funds available. No items of cost, expenditures, and disbursement not included in the detailed estimates shall be paid by the treasurer, or ex officio treasurer, of the Board under the penalty that he or his surety or bondsman shall be personally liable for any items so paid and not included in the budgeted expenditures. If, during the course of the year, receipts from any unexpected or contingent sources are realized, the Board shall, before any such funds are allocated, committed, expended, or disbursed, prepare and adopt an amended budget.

The Board follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data recorded in the financial statements:

- 1. The Chief Financial Officer submits a proposed annual budget of expected revenues and expenditures for the General and Special Revenue Funds. The budgets are prepared under the modified accrual basis of accounting. 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. A public hearing is advertised and conducted to obtain public input. Upon Board approval, the budget is then sent to the State Department of Education for approval.
- 2. Management and his/her staff continually evaluate the school district's budget. Changes to the budget are incorporated into the budget and approved by the Board at the function level as needed. Transfers exceeding \$10,000 must be included in the budget revision and approved by the Board prior to the encumbrance of funds. Revisions approved during the year increased the General Fund budgeted revenues and other sources by \$15.4 million primarily due to \$14.2 million in fund balance available for appropriation along with a \$3.3 million increase in property and sales taxes and a \$2.7 million decrease in State funding. Budgeted expenditures and other uses increased by \$9.0 million due to a 5.4 million increase in salaries and benefits, a 1.0 million increase in substitute teacher costs, a \$.86 million increase in local transfers to extended charters, a \$.38 million increase to various line items for encumbrance rollovers, and a \$.25 million increase to both teacher supply allocations and contracted speech therapists. It is the Board's policy that total expenditures not to exceed the total estimated funds available. No legal restrictions, other than those mentioned previously, are placed on the General Fund budget.
- 3. Special Revenue Fund federal projects may not exceed budgeted amounts unless a budget revision is approved by the State Department of Education.

- 4. The Debt Service Fund is controlled by related bond ordinances. The Debt Service Fund is not budgeted on an annual basis; therefore, a budget to actual comparison is not presented for this fund.
- 5. The Capital Projects Fund is controlled on a project basis through the use of formal bidding. All projects remain programmed and funded until completed or until the board decides to eliminate the project. The Capital Projects Fund is not budgeted on an annual basis; therefore, a budget to actual comparison is not presented for this fund.
- 6. There are no legal requirements that budgets be adopted for the Enterprise or Internal Service Funds and no budgets are adopted or presented.
- 7. General Fund and Special Revenue Fund appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

B. Deficit Fund Equity

The Employee's Health/Life Internal Service Fund had a deficit fund balance of \$219,273,112. This deficit is due to the increase of GASB 45 Other Post-Employee Benefits (OPEB) liability. An increase of \$41,891,930 was recorded for the June 30, 2013 year end with a total liability of \$221,882,396.

Iowa, Vinton and Sulphur capital project funds had a deficit fund balance of \$28,273, \$74,829 and \$137,345 respectively because the costs for planning the projects began during the current fiscal year but funding for the projects was not received until after June 30, 2013.

C. Violations of legal or contractual provisions

Note III.B on Investments – <u>Interest Rate Risk</u>, describes a Board investment policy violation that occurred for the year ended June 30, 2013. The School Board plans to remedy the violation by liquidating securities that exceed allowed maturity terms as economic indicators allow. All indications are that securities will be called as all call dates fall within allowable maturity and weighted average limits. Call dates will no longer be used as a determining factor in analyzing securities for purchase unless they fall within policy guidelines.

NOTE III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

1. Cash Deposits with Financial Institutions

Custodial Credit Risk-Deposits: At year-end, the School Board's carrying amount of deposits was \$58,011,840. These deposits are reported as follows: Statement A-cash and cash equivalents, \$45,783,131; Statement A-cash and cash equivalents – restricted, \$102,854; and Statement J-cash and cash equivalents, \$12,125,855. 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. As of June 30, 2013 the School Board had a bank balance of \$59,848,361 in which \$58,154,513 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the School Board's name. Even though the pledged securities are considered uncollateralized under the provisions of GASB Statement 3, Louisiana Revised Statute 39:1229 imposes a statutory requirement on the custodial bank to advertise and sell the pledged securities within 10 days of being notified by the School Board that the fiscal agent has failed to pay deposited funds upon request.

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.

2. Investments

State statutes authorize the Board to invest in 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.

As of June 30, 2013 the School Board had its assets in money market instruments, U.S. Treasury notes, U.S government-backed mortgage securities, U.S agency securities and municipal bonds managed by financial institutions. The accounts managed by the financial institutions have a fair value of \$68,989,582 as of June 30, 2013. The School Board's investments are as follows:

		Maturing in			Credit
		Less Than 1	Maturing in 1	Maturing in 6	Rating
Type of Debt Investment	Fair Value	Year	to 5 Years	to 10 Years	(Moody's)
Money market instruments	\$ 1,517,611	\$ 1,517,611	\$ -	\$ -	
U.S. Treasury Notes	800,531	800,531	-	=	Aaa
U.S. backed mortgage securities	4,801,340	-	4,801,340	=	Not Rated
U.S. agency securities	59,278,096	6,473,588	37,123,729	15,680,779	Aaa
Municipal bonds	2,592,004	228,247	2,363,757		A1
	\$ 68,989,582	\$ 9,019,977	\$ 44,288,826	\$ 15,680,779	

<u>Interest Rate Risk:</u> 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 that thirty-six months and the maximum maturity of any security in the portfolio shall be no longer than five years.

At June 30, 2013, the weighted average for investments was 3.4 years which is longer than the thirty six month allowed by their investment policy. The School Board violated the maximum maturity provision of their investment policy by investing in securities with maturities greater than five years.

<u>Credit Rate Risk:</u> The School Board has investments in money market accounts (\$154,808) and U.S. back mortgage securities that do not have credit ratings. 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.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The School Board's investment portfolio had concentration of credit risk on June 30, 2013 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 majority of the School Board's investment portfolio consisted of 42.5% of securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association, 26.4% of securities issued by Federal Home Loan Bank, 9.6% of securities issued by Federal Farm Credit Bank, 7.2% of securities issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and 7.2% of asset backed securities issued by Government National Mortgage Association. The School Board's policy does not address concentration risk.

<u>Custodial Credit Risk-Investments</u>: 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 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.

Of the \$1,517,611 in money market investments, \$1,362,803 was 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 2a7-like investment pool. The following facts are relevant for 2a7-like investment pools:

- Credit risk: LAMP is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.
- <u>Custodial credit risk:</u> 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.
- <u>Concentration of credit risk:</u> Pooled investments are excluded from the 5 percent disclosure requirement.
- <u>Interest rate risk:</u> 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 60 days and consists of no securities with a maturity in excess of 397 days. The WAM for LAMP's total investments is 58 days as of June 30, 2013.
- Foreign currency risk: Not applicable to 2a7-like pools.

The investments in LAMP are stated at fair value based on quoted market rates. 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.

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.

B. Fund Balance Classification Details (FFS Level Only)

The following are details of the fund balance classifications:

	Nonmajor					
	General	Governmental	Total			
Non Spendable:						
Inventory and prepaid items	\$ 1,807,885	\$ 461,300	\$ 2,269,185			
Teacher scholarships	-	100,000	100,000			
Long term receivables	9,689	-	9,689			
Restricted for:						
Debt service	-	17,043,915	17,043,915			
Capital tax proceeds	-	6,535,954	6,535,954			
Sales tax salary enhancements	2,011,836	-	2,011,836			
Teacher scholarships	-	2,854	2,854			
School food service	-	2,289,012	2,289,012			
Grant and donor restricted	288,318	-	288,318			
Committed for:						
Debt service	1,245,118	-	1,245,118			
Insurance	1,000,000	-	1,000,000			
Technology	1,000,000	-	1,000,000			
Hurricane repairs	-	5,491,217	5,491,217			
Education excellence	700,698	-	700,698			
Student special programs	59,195	-	59,195			
Unassigned	38,226,875	(240,447)	37,986,428			
Total	\$ 46,349,614	\$ 31,683,805	\$ 78,033,419			

C. 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, 2013, the School Board had entered into purchase orders and commitments as follows:

		Nonmajor						
	General Fund	Governmental	Total					
Construction	\$ -	\$ 7,644,317	\$ 7,644,317					
Materials & Supplies	367,230	246,538	613,768					
	\$ 367,230	\$ 7,890,855	\$ 8,258,085					

D. Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2013 for the governmental funds are as follows:

				Nonmajor			Internal	
	G	eneral Fund		Go	overnmental	Service		 Total
Local Revenue:		_	_		_		_	_
Property Taxes	\$	111,931		\$	102,386	\$	-	\$ 214,317
Sales Tax		7,774,968			266,093		-	8,041,061
Interest		305			-		-	305
Installment Sale		9,689			-		-	9,689
Other		482,534			224,403		1,419,446	2,126,383
State Grants		278,958			-		-	278,958
Federal Grants		12,650	_		9,585,241			 9,597,891
Total	\$	8,671,035		\$	10,178,123	\$	1,419,446	\$ 20,268,604

The School Board has sold a school site on the installment sale method. The interest rate on the note is 6%. As principal and interest are received, revenue is recognized. The balance of the note is shown as a receivable and a restriction of fund balance.

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

E. Capital Assets

Changes in capital assets during fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 are as follows:

	Balance						
	Beginning						Balance
	Restated	A	Additions]	Deletions		Ending
Governmental Activities							
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:							
Land	\$ 8,786,129	\$	321,235	\$	-	\$	9,107,364
Construction in Progress	 20,134,982	1	0,286,327		19,687,708		10,733,601
Total Nondepreciable Capital Assets	28,921,111		0,607,562		19,687,708		19,840,965
Depreciable Capital Assets:							
Buildings & Improvements	470,560,641	1	9,687,708		-	4	490,248,349
Machinery & Equipment	 45,375,901		534,440		2,453,499		43,456,842
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	515,936,542	2	20,222,148		2,453,499		533,705,191
Totals at Cost	544,857,653		80,829,710		22,141,207		553,546,156
Less Accumulated Depreciation:	_				_		_
Buildings & Improvements	244,066,822	1	3,718,677		-	2	257,785,499
Machinery & Equipment	 32,782,484		2,648,106		2,273,477		33,157,113
Total Accumulated Depreciation	276,849,306		6,366,783		2,273,477		290,942,612
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 268,008,347	\$ 1	4,462,927	\$	19,867,730	\$2	262,603,544

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

Regular Instruction	\$ 135,107
Special Education	51,178
Vocational Education	36,981
Other Instructional	21,602
Special Programs	102,156
Adult Education	30
Student Services	15,866
Instructional Staff	190,986
General Administration	1,936
School Administration	77,784
Business Services	49,827
Plant Services	346,278
Student Transportation Services	1,354,467
Central Services	256,788
Food Services	191,868
Community Services	180
Unallocated	 13,533,749
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 16,366,783

During 2013, the School Board restated the beginning balance for land by \$923,795 to include all land that is listed by the tax assessor's office as property of the School Board. When no records could be located to record land at historical cost, the land's value was estimated based on the tax assessor's assessment.

Construction commitments at June 30, 2013 are composed of the following:

Project Project Expended to		
Authorization	June 30, 2013	Committed
\$ 3,622,917	\$ 3,453,420	\$ 169,497
5,059,151	1,604,049	3,455,102
23,294	-	23,294
2,347,475	945,172	1,402,303
4,177,227	2,073,268	2,103,959
1,373,518	1,144,371	229,147
\$ 16,603,582	\$ 9,220,280	\$ 7,383,302
	Authorization \$ 3,622,917 5,059,151 23,294 2,347,475 4,177,227 1,373,518	Authorization June 30, 2013 \$ 3,622,917 \$ 3,453,420 5,059,151 1,604,049 23,294 - 2,347,475 945,172 4,177,227 2,073,268 1,373,518 1,144,371

F. Accounts, Salaries, and Other Payables

The payables at June 30, 2013 are as follows:

		Nonmajor	Extended Day	Internal	
	General	Governmental	Program	Services	Total
Accounts	\$ 11,425,380	\$ 2,472,965	\$ 464,265	\$ 2,723,957	\$ 17,086,567
Salaries, benefits					
and withholdings	25,296,396	3,213,646	386	-	28,510,428
Retainages	-	674,694	-	-	674,694
Compensated absences	734,000	49,110		45,593	828,703
Total	\$ 37,455,776	\$ 6,410,415	\$ 464,651	\$ 2,769,550	\$ 47,100,392

G. Long-Term Debt

The changes in general long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2013 are as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2012	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2013	Amounts Due Within One Year
	2012	Additions	Defetions	30, 2013	1 cai
Governmental Activities:					
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 194,330,000	\$ 79,230,000	\$ 87,175,000	\$ 186,385,000	\$ 14,605,000
Bond Premiums	2,196,271	3,473,028	468,889	5,200,410	448,676
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	9,045,000	-	850,000	8,195,000	875,000
Revenue Certificates	4,225,000	-	1,130,000	3,095,000	1,195,000
Accrued Compensated Absences	10,479,336	7,772,725	7,554,072	10,697,989	7,554,072 *
Accrued Workers' Compensated Liability - Pre 1986	188,803	-	50,055	138,748	50,000 *
Accrued Workers' Compensated Liability - Post 1986	1,186,525	3,304,487	2,945,597	1,545,415	1,545,415 **
Employee Health/Life Liability	5,000,000	42,689,657	42,689,657	5,000,000	5,000,000 **
OPEB Liability	179,990,466	56,180,221	14,288,291	221,882,396	-
Other Debt	10,673,821	-	2,795,703	7,878,118	2,260,427
Total Long-Term Debt	\$ 417,315,222	\$192,650,118	\$159,947,264	\$450,018,076	\$ 33,533,590

^{*}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 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.

The School Board issues general obligation bonds, sales tax revenue bonds and certificates of indebtness 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. Certificates of Indebtedness, Series 2010 and Series 2011 are paid by the general fund.

^{**} 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 following table lists the pertinent information on each outstanding issue:

Date of Issuance	School Dist. No.	Type of Debt	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Original Amount of Issue	Outstanding as of June 30, 2013	Annual Principal Installment Due for Year End June 30, 2014
6/3/2008	21	G.O.	7/15/2013	4.00-4.55	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 275,000	\$ 275,000
5/1/2010	21	G.O.	5/1/2030	3.0-4.125	4,000,000	295,000	145,000
2/15/2012	21	G.O.	7/15/2028	2.00-4.00	6,220,000	6,220,000	30,000
5/15/2013	21	G.O.	5/1/2030	1.0-3.125	3,540,000	3,540,000	30,000
1/13/2009	23	G.O.	2/15/2029	2.30-6.00	10,000,000	365,000	365,000
2/26/2009	23	G.O.	10/1/2022	2.00-4.00	5,690,000	4,405,000	365,000
12/31/2009	23	G.O.	8/15/2021	2.00-4.00	6,815,000	6,080,000	560,000
5/1/2010	23	G.O.	5/1/2030	2.0-4.125	10,000,000	715,000	350,000
6/17/2011	23	G.O.	2/15/2028	3.700	13,510,000	13,360,000	660,000
11/20/2012	23	G.O.	2/15/2029	1.00-5.00	8,070,000	8,000,000	-
11/20/2012	23	G.O.	2/15/2020	1.00-2.50	5,140,000	5,065,000	675,000
6/12/2013	23	G.O.	5/1/2030	2.0-2.875	9,100,000	9,100,000	105,000
8/15/2012	24	G.O.	8/15/2032	2.0-2.85	5,000,000	5,000,000	145,000
11/20/2012	25	G.O.	2/15/2020	1.00-2.00	3,730,000	3,675,000	490,000
7/1/2010	26	G.O.	4/1/2021	1.20-3.50	1,370,000	1,115,000	120,000
7/1/2010	26	G.O.	5/1/2022	2.00 -3.70	4,435,000	3,440,000	335,000
7/1/2010	26	G.O.	2/15/2026	2.25-4.00	2,965,000	2,825,000	40,000
4/22/2004	27	S/T	11/1/2020	2.00-4.50	12,650,000	8,195,000	875,000
9/1/2011	28	G.O.	8/15/2027	1.00-4.00	2,850,000	2,820,000	150,000
3/1/2003	30	G.O.	7/15/2015	2.00-3.875	7,160,000	2,355,000	750,000
1/13/2009	30	G.O.	2/15/2029	2.30-6.00	10,000,000	365,000	365,000
11/1/2009	30	G.O.	11/1/2029	3.15-7.00	12,500,000	900,000	440,000
8/16/2010	30	G.O.	2/15/2022	2.0-4.0	9,700,000	8,805,000	805,000
12/30/2011	30	G.O.	2/15/2016	1.40	4,270,000	1,910,000	1,130,000
3/29/2012	30	G.O.	2/15/2018	2.00-4.00	12,825,000	12,715,000	645,000
11/20/2012	30	G.O.	2/15/2029	1.00-5.00	8,135,000	8,060,000	043,000
5/15/2013	30	G.O.	11/1/2029	.40-5.00	10,445,000	10,445,000	15,000
2/26/2009	31	G.O.	10/1/2022	2.00-4.00	8,130,000	6,280,000	515,000
12/14/2012	31	G.O.	3/1/2022	1.00-2.25	7,410,000	7,305,000	805,000
3/14/2013	31	G.O.	5/1/2020	2.00	7,200,000	7,100,000	1,040,000
5/1/2005	33	G.O.	7/15/2022	3.0-4.125	8,835,000	540,000	540,000
5/22/2009	33	G.O.	1/15/2024	2.00-4.125	8,490,000	6,735,000	495,000
4/19/2010	33	G.O.	2/15/2025	2.00-4.123	7,970,000	6,700,000	440,000
4/17/2013	33	G.O.	7/15/2022	1.0-2.375	5,625,000	5,625,000	440,000
5/9/2008	34	G.O.	11/1/2022	3.30-3.80	10,000,000	1,910,000	605,000
6/1/2009	34	G.O.	1/1/2022	2.00-4.125	8,490,000	6,735,000	495,000
12/31/2009	34	G.O.	1/15/2024	2.00-4.123			630,000
		G.O. G.O.		2.00-4.00	11,725,000	9,770,000	
6/12/2013	34 AT I		11/1/2022		5,835,000	5,835,000	50,000 860,000
7/1/2010	ALL	R	4/1/2015	2.0-2.5	4,260,000	1,735,000	860,000
3/29/2012	ALL	R	10/1/2016	1.50	1,645,000 \$ 293,235,000	1,360,000 \$ 197,675,000	\$ 16,675,000

G.O. - General Obligation, S/T - Sales Tax, R- Revenue Certifications

The annual requirements to amortize outstanding bonds payable including related interest costs as of June 30, 2013 are as follows:

Year Ending	Obl	General igation Bond		General obligation	~	ales Tax Revenue Bond		ales Tax Revenue		Revenue ertificate		evenue rtificate	
June 30		Principal	Bond Interest		F	Principal	Bon	d Interest	P	rincipal	Iı	iterest	Total
2014	\$	14,605,000	\$	5,580,538	\$	875,000	\$	313,305	\$	1,195,000	\$	59,113	\$ 22,627,956
2015		14,440,000		5,320,353		915,000		285,769		1,220,000		34,662	22,215,784
2016		15,110,000		4,941,962		945,000		255,529		345,000		7,613	21,605,104
2017		14,405,000		4,561,174		1,000,000		217,200		335,000		2,512	20,520,886
2018		14,910,000		4,169,550		1,035,000		171,413		-		-	20,285,963
2019-2023		73,365,000		14,498,935		3,425,000		221,363		-		-	91,510,298
2024-2028		32,615,000		4,900,183		-		-		-		-	37,515,183
2029-2032		6,935,000		337,459				_		-			7,272,459
TOTALS	\$	186,385,000	\$	44,310,154	\$	8,195,000	\$	1,464,579	\$	3,095,000	\$	103,900	\$ 243,553,633

At June 30, 2013, \$17,043,915 is available in the Debt Service Funds to service 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, 2013, the statutory limit was \$780,364,340 and the remaining debt margin was \$601,207,852.

The following section on Other Debt includes descriptions of debt outstanding along with the annual repayment requirements in each class for future years.

1. Other Debt

On January 1, 1999, the Board entered into a loan agreement with the Louisiana Local Government Environmental Facilities and Community Development Authority (LCDA). The LCDA is a political subdivision of the State of Louisiana created to assist in financing political subdivisions that are members of the LCDA. The Board, having met the requirements to become a LCDA member, has borrowed the following amounts with outstanding balances at June 30, 2013: \$803,724 in the year ended June 30, 2010 and \$1,973,636 in the year ended June 30, 2012. The loan proceeds were used to purchase new buses and the loans are paid by the general fund.

The following is a schedule of the annual requirements to amortize the loan.

Year	Principal
2014	\$ 775,724
2015	690,636
*	\$1,466,360

^{*}Amounts for interest requirements have not been calculated. The interest rate is a variable rate computed weekly equal to The Bond Market Association Index plus 90 basis points (0.90%) as per the loan agreement between the Board and the Louisiana Community Development Authority (LCDA) and approved by the bond insurer. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, the interest rates varied from .98% to 1.48%.

The School Board has borrowed money through the Qualified Zone Academy Bond Program (QZAB) on two separate occasions, \$1,164,668 in 2002 and \$9,000,000 in 2005. The QZAB program is a loan program in which the bondholders receive little or no interest, but instead receive federal tax credits for participating in the program. Proceeds of the loan program must be spent at schools with greater than 35% at-risk student population. The loan proceeds were used for capital asset purchases and the debt is paid from excess revenues of the general fund. The annual requirements to amortize the debt outstanding are as follows:

	200	02 Loan			20	05 Loan					
	Pı	Principal		2005 Loan		Interest		Total	Total		
	(0% Interest)		<u>F</u>	Principal		<u>(.38%)</u>	Principal		<u>Interest</u>		
2014	\$	84,703	\$	900,000	\$	34,200	\$	984,703	\$	34,200	
2015		84,703		900,000		34,200		984,703		34,200	
2016		42,352		900,000		34,295		942,352		34,295	
	\$	211,758	\$	2,700,000	\$	102,695	\$	2,911,758	\$	102,695	

The School Board received authority under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 to issue taxable certificates of indebtedness through the Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB) Program. Proceeds of the bond program are to be used to pay the cost of construction, rehabilitation or repair of public school facilities. The bonds have a small interest rate coupon of 1% and bond holders receive a tax credit. In December 2009, the School Board issued revenue bonds of \$5,000,000 to be paid from riverboat gaming revenues. The School Board has committed the proceeds to the construction of classroom buildings for various schools. The annual requirements to amortize the debt outstanding are as follows:

	010 QSCB Principal	I	0 QSCB nterest Interest)	QSCB Total			
2014	\$ 500,000	\$	50,000	\$	550,000		
2015	500,000		50,000		550,000		
2016	500,000		50,000		550,000		
2017	500,000		50,000		550,000		
2018	500,000		50,000		550,000		
2019-2020	 1,000,000		75,000		1,075,000		
	\$ 3,500,000	\$	325,000	\$	3,825,000		

H. Advance Refundings

During fiscal year 2013, the School Board issued \$74,230,000 in general obligation bonds to advance refund \$72,900,000 of general obligation bonds to reduce total future debt service payments. The net proceeds of \$76,186,466 (including \$3,464,593 premium and after payment of \$1,508,127 in underwriting fees and other issuance costs) plus an additional \$85,232 from District #33 Debt Service Fund were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide resources for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments of the refunded general obligation bonds. As a result, these general obligation bonds are considered defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the general obligation long-term debt. The amount paid to the escrow agents exceeded the net bonds refunded by \$3,194,712. This amount is considered a deferred outflow of resources and is being amortized over the remaining life of the refunded bonds. The refundings are as follows:

District	Series Issued	Series Refunded	Remaining Life	Debt Issued]	Premium	De	bt Refunded		amount paid to Escrow Agent	Во	nd Issuance Costs	Gr	oss Savings		et Present lue Benefit
21	2013	2010	17 years	\$ 3,540,000	\$	112,560	s	3,315,000	\$	3,557,533	\$	95,026	\$	278,350	\$	234,933
			17 years	,,	Þ	,	Þ	, ,	ф		Þ	,	Þ	,	Þ	,
23	2012A	2009	16 years	8,070,000		852,936		8,330,000		8,768,563		154,373		149,926		119,710
23	2012B	2005	7 years	5,140,000		140,945		5,065,000		5,165,909		115,036		384,039		357,918
23	2013	2010	17 years	9,100,000		34,583		8,330,000		8,967,563		167,020		582,444		481,796
25	2012	2005	7 years	3,730,000		104,337		3,660,000		3,732,923		101,414		304,174		291,073
30	2012	2009	16 years	8,135,000		791,797		8,330,000		8,768,563		158,234		146,872		123,427
30	2013	2009B	16 years	10,445,000		692,553		10,410,000		10,963,063		174,490		403,882		328,231
31	2012	2005	9 years	7,410,000		186,951		7,305,000		7,449,634		147,317		730,838		679,234
31	2012	2005	7 years	7,200,000		205,162		7,120,000		7,259,930		145,232		587,970		561,525
33	2013	2005	9 years	5,625,000		138,773		5,610,000		5,720,573		128,433		563,606		528,266
34	2013	2008	9 years	5,835,000		203,996		5,425,000		5,917,444		121,552		176,662		165,108
				\$ 74,230,000	\$	3,464,593	\$	72,900,000	\$	76,271,698	\$	1,508,127	\$	4,308,763	\$	3,871,222

I. Defeasance of Debt

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, 2013, \$55,995,000 of bonds outstanding are considered defeased.

J. Interfund Receivables and Payables

The School Board's consolidated cash account holds the cash of all funds not required to have their own cash account. As a result, negative cash balances occur in certain funds and are in essence financed by other funds, while negative cash balances are included in interfund payables on the combined balance sheet.

The interfund balances at June 30, 2013 are as follows:

Receivable Fund	 Amount	Payable Fund	Amount
General	\$ 5,520,327	Nonmajor Governmental	\$ 5,520,327
Internal service funds	 568	Internal service funds	 568
Total	\$ 5,520,895		\$ 5,520,895

K. Interfund Transfers

The interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2013 are as follows:

	T	ransfer In		T	ransfer Out
Nonmajor Governmental	\$	1,200,000	General Fund	\$	1,200,000
Nonmajor Governmental		973,313	Nonmajor Governmental		973,313
General Fund		298,671	Nonmajor Governmental		298,671
General Fund		213,152	Business activities - Extended Day		213,152
Total	\$	2,685,136		\$	2,685,136

Transfers from the General Fund to the Nonmajor Governmental Funds are to supplement the Food Service Fund and to assist the funding of capital projects. Nonmajor Governmental Funds to Nonmajor Governmental Funds were mainly from capital projects to debt service. Transfers from the Nonmajor Governmental Funds to the General Fund were to assist in debt service. Proprietary transfers were for the Extended Day Program.

NOTE IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

The School Board maintains health insurance and worker's compensation insurance programs that have self-insured components. Both funds, the Health/Life Insurance Fund and Worker's 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 2012-2013 year, the Calcasieu Parish School Board was responsible for up to \$46.3 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 any claims exceeding \$47.9 million of actual claims cost for the plan year or to assume claims costs exceeding \$250,000 on any individual participant for the plan year. On May 1, 2004, claims payment and reinsurance responsibilities were converted to Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Louisiana with a traditional P.P.O. oriented plan.

Actual claims plus premium and administration costs exceeded premiums collected plus interest earnings by the amount of \$995,560. In addition, an accrual for other post retirement benefits was made to reflect the actuarially determined annual required contribution of \$41,891,930 as required by GASB 45. See Note B below for details. Together with net position accumulated through the end of June 30, 2012 net position at June 30, 2013 amounted to a deficit of \$219,273,112.

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. In an effort to provide more consistency in the premium rate structure, the School Board adopted new employer contribution rates for the plan year beginning May 1, 2001. The School Board now 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 and is recorded as required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 10. Current participant health plan benefits include \$2 million lifetime maximum benefits, \$750 deductibles with a \$1,500 maximum out-of-pocket expenses per plan year, and drug and doctor visit co-payments. 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 \$550,000 for each claim. The Board purchases excess insurance coverage for the amount of each claim that exceeds \$550,000 from Safety National Casualty Corporation. 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 actual fund balance at June 30, 2013 totaled \$2,806,806 including an increase in net position of \$813,053 for 2012-13. Estimated claims payable are reported at \$1.5 million based on actuarial estimates including claims incurred but not reported as required in Governmental Accounting Standards Statement 10.

Based on actuarial estimates, an unfunded liability of \$138,748 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.

Changes in each Fund's claims liability amounts are:

Beginning of

Employee Health/Life Fund

End of

Current Year

Claims and Changes

	Yea	ır Liability	<u>ir</u>	<u>Estimates</u>	Claims Paid	Year Liability			
2011	\$	5,000,000	\$	40,090,021	\$ 40,090,021	\$ 5,000,000			
2012		5,000,000		41,128,703	41,128,703	5,000,000			
2013		5,000,000		42,689,657	42,689,657	5,000,000			
Worker's Compensation Current Year Beginning of Claims and Changes End of									
	Ye	ear Liability	<u>j</u>	<u>in Estimates</u>	Claims Paid	Year Liability			
2011	\$	1,671,100	\$	3,019,782	\$ 3,354,493	\$ 1,336,389			
2012		1,336,389		3,313,784	3,463,648	1,186,525			
2013		1,186,525		3,304,487	2,945,597	1,545,415			

The Board purchases commercial insurance for property (all risks), general liability, and fleet coverages, all with \$250,000 deductibles per occurrence and a named storm deductible of 3% per location value. The property insurance coverage covers losses up to \$35 million in value, while the fleet and general liability policies have limits of \$1 million per occurrence. The School Board also purchases umbrella coverage to raise loss limits on general liability claims to \$4 million per occurrence and \$4.5 million per policy year and on auto claims to \$3.75 million per claim and per policy year. Other commercial coverages include policies for employee dishonesty bonds, errors and omissions, and boiler insurance. 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.

B. Other Post-Employment Benefits

<u>Plan Description</u> - In accordance with state statutes, the School Board provides certain continuing health care and life insurance benefits for it retired employees on a pay-as-you-go basis. The OPEB Plan is a single employer defined benefit "substantive plan" as understood by past practices of the School Board and its employees. Substantially all of the School Board's employees become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the School Board and participate in the School Board's insurance plan. These benefits and similar benefits for active employees are provided through the Blue-Cross/Blue-Shield of Louisiana, whose monthly premiums are paid jointly by the employee and the School Board. No separate report is issued for the OPEB Plan.

<u>Funding Policy</u> - The contribution requirements of plan members and the School Board are established and may be amended by LRS 42:801-883. 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. Contribution amounts vary depending on annual funding requirements of the Health and Life Insurance Fund as determined by projected costs, participant numbers, and coverage applied to all participants. 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:

Retirees	Years of Participation	Employer Contribution
	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%
Dependents	Years of Participation	Employer Contribution
	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%

The plan is currently financed on a pay as you go basis, with the School Board contributing \$14,288,291, for approximately 2,115 retirees.

Annual Other Post Employment Benefit Cost and Liability - The School Board's Annual Required Contribution (ARC) is an amount actuarially determined in accordance with GASB 45, which was implemented prospectively for the year ended June 30, 2008. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, would cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (UAL) over a period of thirty years. A 30 year, closed amortization period had been used with a level dollar amortization factor. The total ARC for fiscal year 2013 is \$60,017,363 as set forth below:

Normal Cost	\$ 22,211,355
30-year UAL amortization amount	37,806,008
Annual required contribution (ARC)	\$ 60,017,363

The following table presents the School Board's OPEB Obligation for fiscal years 2013, 2012, and 2011:

		2013		2012		2011	
Beginning Net OPEB Obligation July 1,	\$	179,990,466	\$	138,697,870	\$	103,440,206	
Annual required contribution		60,017,363		60,017,363		53,921,530	
Interest on prior year Net OPEB Obligation		7,199,619		5,547,915		4,137,608	
Adjustment to ARC		(11,036,761)		(8,504,757)		(6,288,710)	
Annual OPEB Cost	·-	56,180,221		57,060,521		51,770,428	
Less current year retiree premiums		(14,288,291)		(15,767,925)		(16,512,764)	
Increase in Net OPEB Obligation		41,891,930		41,292,596		35,257,664	
Ending Net OPEB Obligation at June 30,	\$	221,882,396	\$	179,990,466	\$	138,697,870	

Utilizing the pay as you go method, the School Board contributed 25.4% of the annual post employment benefits cost during 2013, 27.6% during 2012, and 31.9% during 2011. The OPEB liability is accounted for within the internal service fund.

Funded Status and Funding Progress - Since the plan is not funded, the School Board's entire actuarial accrued liability of \$616,549,680 was unfunded.

The funded status of the plan, as determined by an actuary as of July 1, 2012 was as follows:

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 616,549,680
Actuarial value of plan assets	 <u>-</u>
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	\$ 616,549,680
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	0%
Covered payroll	\$ 127,224,869
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	484.6%

The Schedule of Funding Progress required supplemental information follows the notes. The Schedule presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

<u>Actuarial Methods and Assumptions</u> - Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the July 1, 2012 Calcasieu Parish School Board actuarial valuation, the Projected Unit Credit Actuarial Cost Method was used. Benefit liabilities are measured as of July 1, 2011. The actuarial assumptions included an investment rate of return of 4%, a long-term inflation rate of 2.5% and a discount rate of 4.0 % per annum, compounded annually for valuing liabilities. The Sex Distinct RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table projected to 2013 using Scale AA was used in making actuarial assumptions. Withdrawal rates for employees ranged from 7% at age 25 to 2% at age 50. No disability rates were assumed. Retirement rates ranged from 3% at age 50 to 100% at age 70. The coverage assumption is that 75% of employees eligible for retiree medical benefits are assumed to elect continued medical coverage in retirement and 25% of active members are assumed to elect coverage for a spouse upon retirement. Females are assumed to be three years younger than males. The projected benefit payments range from \$20,644,402 in 2012 to \$48,954,420 in 2030.

The assumed claims cost of medical and pharmacy benefits for retirees eligible for Medicare at age 65 range from \$12,257 and \$12,259 for males and females at age 55 respectively, to \$6,917 and \$6,788 for males and females 85 and older respectively. For retirees' spouses eligible for Medicare at age 65, the assumed claims costs for medical and pharmacy benefits range from \$11,629 and \$12,186 for males and females at age 55 respectively to \$6,917 and \$6,788 for males and females 85 and older respectively. The assumed claims cost of medical and pharmacy benefits for retirees not eligible for Medicare at age 65 range from \$12,257 and \$12,259 for males and females at age 55 respectively to \$29,008 and \$25,896 for males and females 85 and older respectively. For retirees' spouses not eligible for Medicare at age 65, the assumed claims costs for medical and pharmacy benefits range from \$11,629 and \$12,186 for males and females at age 55 respectively to \$25,896 and \$24,843 for males and females 85 and older respectively. The medical inflation rate or trend assumption used for medical and pharmacy costs range from 6.3% for 2011 scaling down to 4.7% for 2087 and ongoing.

The amortization of the Unfunded Accrued Liability for the 2007-2008 fiscal years was calculated assuming 30 level annual payments. The amortization payment of the initial Actuarial Liability is being amortized over a closed 30 year period; each new actuarial gain or loss is amortized over a new 30 year closed amortization period. The remaining amortization period for the original liability at June 30, 2013 was twenty-four years.

C. 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 OMB Circular A-133 through June 30, 2013, 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.

The Calcasieu Parish School Board entered into Phase 1 of a Performance Based Energy and Operational Efficiency Program contract on July 15, 1997, with Johnson Controls, Inc., (JCI) after conducting an extensive R.F.P. process. The program was designed to make school district energy consuming equipment more efficient through upgrades, replacements, and monitoring systems. Savings generated in the 10 year contract were guaranteed by the contractor to pay for all improvements and generate additional savings of at least \$12,330 over the life of the contract. Savings reports were monitored by Associated Design Group, a third party engineering group hired by the School Board to insure savings guarantees were being achieved.

On January 25, 2005, the Calcasieu Parish School Board amended the Performance-Based Energy and Operational Efficiency Program contract with Phase 2. In Phase 2 JCI agreed to install energy conservation measures, facility improvement measures, and operational efficiency improvements which result in energy savings. This program also has a guaranteed savings component to generate \$28.78 million over a 10 year contract. The savings generated exceed the cost of the program including annual maintenance service costs by \$845,766 over the 10 year period. The Calcasieu Parish School Board continues to contract with Associated Design Group to monitor savings reports for accuracy and compliance.

The Louisiana Attorney General recently issued an opinion (A. G. Opinion No. 07-0002) regarding a similar contract with another School Board and concluded that some of these contracts may not meet the statutory definition of a performance based energy contract. The Calcasieu Parish School Board has authority to cancel the contract at any time it proves beneficial to the Board, since an agreed upon two year window of non-cancellation has expired. The Board will continue to monitor the contract through its staff and third party engineering firm for compliance and continued effectiveness, knowing that it will formally expire in 2015.

D. On-Behalf Payments for Salaries and Benefits

GASB Statement 24 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Grants and Other Financial Assistance requires the Board to report in the financial statements on-behalf salary and fringe benefits payments. The Parish Tax Collector makes retirement remittances to the teacher's retirement system of the State of Louisiana. These remittances are a portion of the property taxes and state revenue sharing collected which are statutorily set aside for teacher's retirement. The basis for recognizing the revenue and expenditure payments is the actual contribution made by the Tax Collector's office. For 2012, the Tax Collector paid the Teacher's Retirement System of Louisiana \$1,773,177. These amounts are reflected in the financial statements for the General Fund.

The State of Louisiana made pension contributions (regarding Professional Improvement Program) directly to the Teacher's Retirement System of Louisiana on behalf of the School Board in the amount of \$60,439. This amount was recognized as state revenue and a corresponding expenditure in the applicable fund from which the salary was paid.

E. Retirement Systems

<u>Plan Description</u> As required by state statute, substantially all School Board employees participate in either the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana or the School Employees' Retirement System (the Systems), which are cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement systems (PERS). Benefit provisions are ultimately approved and amended by the Louisiana Legislature. Participation in the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana is divided into two plans - the Teachers' Regular Plan and the Teachers' Plan A. In general, professional employees (such as teachers and principals) and lunchroom workers are members of the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana (TRSL); other employees, such as custodial personnel and bus drivers, are members of the Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS). Generally, all full-time employees are eligible to participate in the system.

With respect to the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana Regular Plan, normal retirement is at age sixty with ten years of service, or at any age with twenty years of service. The formula for annual maximum retirement benefits is generally two percent (with less than twenty-five years of service) or 2.5 percent (with twenty-five or more years of service) times the years of creditable service times the average salary of the thirty-six highest successive months (plus \$300 applicable to persons becoming members prior to July 1, 1986).

Under the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana Plan A, normal retirement is generally at any age with 30 or more years of creditable service, at age fifty-five with at least twenty-five years of creditable service and at age sixty with at least ten years of creditable service. The retirement benefit formula is generally three percent times the years of creditable service times the average salary of the thirty-six highest successive months plus \$24 per year of service.

Employees participating in the School Employees' Retirement System are eligible for normal retirement after thirty years of service, or after twenty-five years of service at age fifty-five or after ten years of service at age sixty. The maximum retirement allowance is computed at 2.5 percent times the highest thirty-six months of average salary, times the years of service plus a supplement of \$2.00 per month times the years of service. Both TRSL and LSERS issue annual financial reports. The reports can be obtained by telephoning or writing to the following:

Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana Louisiana School Employees' Retirement

Post Office Box 94123 Post Office Box 44516
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-9123 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

(225) 925-6446 (225) 925-6484

Funding Policy Each system is administered and controlled at the state level by a separate board of trustees, with contribution rates approved and amended by the Louisiana Legislature. Benefits of the systems are funded by employee and employer contributions. Benefits granted by the retirement systems are guaranteed by the state of Louisiana under provisions of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974.

In addition, the employer does not remit to the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana, Regular Plan or Plan A, the employer's contribution for the professional improvement program (PIP) portion of payroll. The PIP contribution is made directly to the Retirement System by the state of Louisiana.

Contribution rates (as a percentage of covered salaries) for active plan members as established by the Louisiana Legislature for the year ended June 30, 2013, are as follows:

	Employee	Employer
Louisiana Teachers' Retirement System:		
Regular	8.00%	24.50%
Plan A	9.10%	30.00%
Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System	7.50/8.00%	30.80%

Total covered payroll of the School Board for TRSL - Regular Plan, TRSL - Plan A, and LSERS for the year ended June 30, 2013, amounted to \$167,290,721, \$100,853, and \$12,479,354 respectively. Employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2013, and each of the two preceding years are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	<u>TRSL</u>	LSERS
June 30, 2011	\$33,375,172	\$3,008,984
June 30, 2012	37,145,208	3,427,466
June 30, 2013	39,200,713	3,843,641

Employer contributions totaled 100% of the annual actuarially required contribution.

F. Joint Service Agreements

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, 2013 amounted to \$1,621,701.

Calcasieu Parish has a three percent parish wide hotel-motel tax that is collected by the School Board Sales Tax Department. All proceeds of the tax, less a collection fee that amounted to \$23,236 for the period ending June 30, 2013, were remitted to the Lake Charles-Calcasieu Parish Convention and Tourist Commission.

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.

G. Changes in Agency Deposits Due Others The changes in agency deposits due others for the year ended June 30, 2013 are as follows:

	July 1, 2012	Additions	Deductions	June 30, 2013
Due to student groups	\$ 6,378,077	\$ 13,913,903	\$ 13,545,559	\$ 6,746,421
Accounts payable on behalf of employees	102,772	841,499	784,697	159,574
Due to other governments	26,795,418	238,255,823	238,893,047	26,158,194
Protested taxes payable	2,086,849	1,707,701	10,599	3,783,951
Scholarship fund	10,286	313	66	10,533
Total	\$ 35,373,402	\$ 254,719,239	\$ 253,233,968	\$ 36,858,673

H. 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:	\$ 26,795,418
Additions:	
Tax collections	238,255,823
Deductions:	
Taxes distributed to others:	
Calcasieu Parish School Board	94,240,091
Calcasieu Parish Police Jury	40,602,133
City of Lake Charles	45,960,398
City of Sulphur	14,045,979
Town of Iowa	1,422,275
Town of DeQuincy	1,434,315
Town of Vinton	911,502
Town of Westlake	2,350,453
Law Enforcement District #1	34,555,360
Southwest Tourist Bureau	3,347,305
Transfer to School Board- Hotel-Motel Collection Fee	23,236
Total deductions	238,893,047
Ending balance due taxing authorities	\$ 26,158,194

On the following page is a schedule of the sales tax collections and disbursements on a cash basis collected in behalf of payments made to local governmental entities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. 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.

	Total Collections	Final Distribution	Collection Fees	
Calcasieu Parish School Board*				
School Board (1%) 1968	\$ 45,938,011	\$ 45,938,011	\$ 182,799	
School Board (0.5%) 2002	22,969,005	22,969,005	91,399	
School Board Salary (0.5%) 2005	22,994,935	22,994,935	91,399	
School Board #3 (1.5%) 2000	2,338,140	2,338,140	274,199	
	94,240,091	94,240,091	639,796	
City of Lake Charles(2.5%)				
City of Lake Charles (1%) 1990	20,426,840	20,426,840	140,303	
City of Lake Charles (1%) 2006	20,426,840	20,426,840	140,303	
City of Lake Charles Salary (1/4%) 2005	5,106,718	5,106,718	35,077	
	45,960,398	45,960,398	315,683	
Calcasieu Parish Police Jury				
Police Jury District #1 (1%) 2004	16,998,085	16,998,085	119,981	
Police Jury District #4A (1.25%) 2010	23,604,048	23,604,048	149,977	
(· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	40,602,133	40,602,133	269,958	
Calcasieu Parish Law Enforcement District				
LED (.25%) 2002	11,482,601	11,482,601	78,176	
LED #2 (0.5%) 2006	23,072,759	23,072,759	156,351	
EED 112 (0.570) 2000	34,555,360	34,555,360	234,527	
City of Cylaham (2.50)	, ,			
City of Sulphur (2.5%) City of Sulphur (1%) 1966	5 619 202	5 619 202	29 625	
City of Sulphur (1%) 2004	5,618,392	5,618,392 5,618,392	38,635	
City of Sulphur (.5%) 1966	5,618,392	2,809,195	38,635 19,317	
City of Sulphur (.5%) 1900	2,809,195 14,045,979	14,045,979	96,587	
	14,043,777	14,043,777	70,307	
City of Dequincy (2.5%)				
City of Dequincy (1%) 1966	573,726	573,726	4,007	
City of Dequincy (0.5%) 2002	286,863	286,863	2,004	
City of Dequincy (1%) 2010	573,726	573,726	4,007	
	1,434,315	1,434,315	10,018	
Town of Iowa (2.5%)				
Town of Iowa (0.5%) 2002	284,455	284,455	1,925	
Town of Iowa (1%) 2005	568,910	568,910	3,847	
Town of Iowa (1%) 2006	568,910	568,910	3,847	
	1,422,275	1,422,275	9,619	
City of Westlake (2.5%)				
City of Westlake (1%) 1990	940,181	940,181	6,428	
City of Westlake (1%) 2007	940,181	940,181	6,428	
City of Westlake (0.5%) 2007	470,091	470,091	3,213	
	2,350,453	2,350,453	16,069	
Town of Vinton (2.5%)				
Town of Vinton (1%) 1975	364,601	364,601	2,480	
Town of Vinton (0.5%) 2002	182,300	182,300	1,240	
Town of Vinton (1%) 2003	364,601	364,601	2,480	
•	911,502	911,502	6,200	
SWLA Convention & Vistors Bureau (4%)**	3,370,541	3,347,297	23,244	
Totals	\$ 238,893,047	\$ 238,869,803	\$ 1,621,701	

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

^{*}The school board does not pay a collection fee but is allocated a cost (the same precentage as all entities are each month) in relation to total collections and total expenditures.

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

- **I. Economic Dependency** Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification (FASB ASC) 280-10-50-42 requires disclosure in financial statements of a situation where one entity provides more than 10% of the audited entities' revenue. The Minimum Foundation funding provided by the state to all public school systems in Louisiana is primarily based on the October 1 student count. The state provided \$151,409,105 to the School Board, which represents approximately 42.6% of the School Board's total revenues for the year.
- **J. Subsequent Events** On July 17, 2013, the School Board issued \$27,800,000 in general obligation bonds for the purpose of acquiring and/or improving school buildings and other related school facilities. The bonds maturity dates range from July 15, 2014 through July 15, 2033 with interest rates ranging between 2.00% to 4.00%. Of the \$27.8 million issued, \$13.2 million was issued by District #25, \$10.0 million was issued by District #26, and \$4.6 million was issued by District #30.

On August 5, 2013, the School Board sold their Mossville Facilities grounds and building to SASOL, a local expanding industrial complex, for \$9.5 million.

K. New GASB Standards In fiscal year 2013 the School Board implemented the following GASB Statements:

Statement No. 62, "Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements." This Statement codifies into GASB accounting and financial reporting standards the "legacy" standards from the private-sector.

Statement No. 63, "Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position." This Statement establishes standards for reporting of deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and net position.

Statement No. 65, "Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities." This Statement amends or supersedes the accounting and financial guidance for certain items previously reported as assets or liabilities as well as establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for the financial statement of state and local governments.

The implementation of the above statements did change the presentation of the School Board's financials, which consisted of the net assets being classified as net position and deferred charges on bond refunding being classified as deferred outflows of resources on the Statement of Net Position.



Required Supplemental Information

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

June 30, 2013

					(4)		
					Unfunded		UAAL
			(2) Actuarial		Actuarial		as a
		(1)	Accrued Liability	(3)	Accrued		Percentage
	Actuarial	Actuarial	(AAL) Projected	Funded	Liability	(5)	of Covered
	Valuation	Value of	Unit Credit Cost	Ratio	(UAAL)	Covered	Payroll
Fiscal Year End	Date	Assets	Method	(1)/(2)	(2) - (1)	Payroll	(4) / (5)
June 30, 2010	July 1, 2009	-	\$ 489,648,112	-	\$ 489,648,112	\$139,124,936	351.9%
June 30, 2011	July 1, 2010	-	516,015,528	-	516,015,528	135,396,040	381.1%
June 30, 2012	July 1, 2011	-	616,549,680	-	616,549,680	131,588,317	468.5%
June 30, 2013	July 1, 2012	-	616,549,680	-	616,549,680	127,224,869	484.6%

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Budgetary Comparison Schedules

General Fund Legally
Adopted Annual Budget

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

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.

GENERAL FUND

Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Exhibit 1

(CONTINUED)

	BUDGETED AMOUNTS ORIGINAL FINAL		ACTUAL AMOUNTS (Budgetary Basis)	VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING	\$ 36,394,144	\$ 50,552,527	\$ 50,552,527	\$ -
Resources (inflows)				
Local sources:				
Taxes:				
Ad valorem	29,610,441	31,242,208	31,425,999	183,791
Sales and use	87,600,000	88,200,000	91,117,478	2,917,478
Earnings on investments	900,000	900,000	901,803	1,803
Other	3,395,000	3,636,561	3,013,653	(622,908)
State sources:				
Equalization	151,768,509	150,572,446	151,026,257	453,811
Other	1,602,234	2,523,515	2,368,931	(154,584)
Federal sources	115,000	115,000	110,011	(4,989)
Transfers from other funds	1,485,000	510,000	511,823	1,823
Insurance recoveries		25,000	83,898	58,898
Amounts available for appropriations	312,870,328	328,277,257	331,112,380	2,835,123
Charges to appropriations (outflows) Instruction:				
Regular programs	117,576,163	128,333,017	126,370,877	1,962,140
Special education	37,597,672	39,168,957	39,180,493	(11,536)
Vocational education	5,876,920	6,103,861	6,035,090	68,771
Other instructional programs	2,947,438	3,285,258	4,030,741	(745,483)
Special programs	· · · · -	674,686	1,326,112	(651,426)
Adult education	182,173	183,864	184,442	(578)
Support services:				
Student services	15,662,989	16,220,475	16,140,433	80,042
Instructional staff support	11,486,149	11,759,335	12,365,576	(606,241)
General administration	4,131,011	4,336,256	4,057,886	278,370
School administration	18,789,921	19,018,573	18,728,446	290,127
Business services	4,116,296	3,235,680	2,734,425	501,255
Plant services	32,596,408	32,896,481	31,755,464	1,141,017
Student transportation services	13,189,182	13,713,033	13,992,796	(279,763)
Central services	3,192,052	3,065,920	3,010,058	55,862
Food services	1,200,000	-	4,871	(4,871)
Other operations	-	35,897	48,243	(12,346)
Community service programs	72,997	37,500	43,192	(5,692)
Capital outlay	300,564	303,564	148,881	154,683

GENERAL FUND Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Exhibit 1

		BUDGETED ORIGINAL	AM	OUNTS FINAL		ACTUAL AMOUNTS dgetary Basis)	FII	RIANCE WITH NAL BUDGET POSITIVE NEGATIVE)
Debt service:								
	φ	2 424 902	φ	2 424 902	¢	2 270 202	Φ	161 500
Principal retirement	\$	3,431,802	\$	3,431,802	\$	3,270,203	\$	161,599
Interest and fiscal charges		-		-		134,537		(134,537)
Transfers to other funds		6,333,357		1,921,187		1,200,000		721,187
Total charges to appropriations		278,683,094		287,725,346		284,762,766		2,962,580
		_			·			
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES, ENDING	\$	34,187,234	\$	40,551,911	\$	46,349,614	\$	5,797,703

(CONCLUDED)

Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

A. 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. Budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis.

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. Management can transfer appropriations from one area to another in amounts not exceeding \$10,000 without prior Board approval.

Notes to the Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Note B - Budget to GAAP Reconciliation - Explanation of differences between budgetary inflows and outflows and GAAP revenues and expenditures

	•	GENERAL FUND
Sources/inflows of resources:		
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriation"		
from the Budgetary Comparison Schedule	\$	331,112,380
The fund balance at the beginning of the year is a budgetary		
resource but is not a current year revenue for financial		
reporting purposes		(50,552,527)
Transfers from other funds are inflows of budgetary resources		
but are not revenues for financial reporting purposes		(511,823)
Insurance recoveries are are inflows of budgetary resources		
but are not revenues for financial reporting purposes		(83,898)
Total revenues as reported on the Statement of Revenues,		
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -		
Governmental Funds		279,964,132
Sources/outflows of resources:		
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "Total charges to appropriations"		
from the Budgetary Comparison Schedule		284,762,766
Transfers to other funds are outflows of budgetary resources		
but are not expenditures for financial reporting purposes		(1,200,000)
Total expenditures as reported on the Statement of Revenues,		
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental		
Funds	\$	283,562,766

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Other Supplemental Information

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report



Combining Non Major Governmental Funds

By Fund Type

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

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NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Combining Balance Sheet - By Fund Type June 30, 2013

	SPECIAL REVENUE		DEBT SERVICE		CAPITAL PROJECTS	
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents Investments Receivables Inventory Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	\$	2,400,234 - 9,135,788 924,123 -	\$	15,553,442 1,420,652 102,386	\$	8,982,119 4,657,636 939,949 - -
TOTAL ASSETS		12,460,145		17,076,480		14,579,704
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:						
Accounts, salaries and other payables		4,088,881		-		2,321,534
Interfund payables		5,158,129		-		362,198
Unearned revenue		462,823		32,565		109,248
Total Liabilities		9,709,833		32,565		2,792,980
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable		461,300		-		-
Restricted		2,289,012		17,043,915		6,535,954
Committed		-		-		5,491,217
Unassigned		-		<u> </u>		(240,447)
Total Fund Balances		2,750,312		17,043,915		11,786,724
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	12,460,145	\$	17,076,480	\$	14,579,704

Exhibit 2

	RMANENT FUND EACHER	
SCH	IOLARSHIP	 TOTAL
\$	-	\$ 26,935,795
	-	6,078,288
	-	10,178,123
	-	924,123
	102,854	 102,854
	102,854	44,219,183
	-	6,410,415
	-	5,520,327
	-	604,636
	-	12,535,378
	100,000	561,300
	2,854	25,871,735
	-	5,491,217
	-	(240,447)
- <u></u>	102,854	31,683,805
\$	102,854	\$ 44,219,183

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - By Fund Type For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	SPECIAL REVENUE		DEBT SERVICE		CAPITAL PROJECTS	
REVENUES						
Local sources:						
Taxes:						
Ad valorem	\$	-	\$	22,526,894	\$	-
Sales and use		-		-		2,623,964
Earnings on investments		11,381		170,183		61,608
Food services		1,316,373		-		-
Other		-		76,578		2,810,407
State sources:						
Equalization		382,848		-		-
Federal sources		44,238,871				1,202,351
Total Revenues		45,949,473		22,773,655		6,698,330
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular programs		2,167,369		-		611,355
Special education		3,314,005		-		-
Vocational education		353,933		-		-
Other instructional programs		5,681,943		-		11,791
Special programs		7,071,843		-		-
Adult education		128,360		-		-
Support services:						
Student services		4,463,812		-		-
Instructional staff support		9,109,973		-		371
General administration		847		710,614		14,153
School administration		164,692		-		-
Business services		1,338,437		8,853		94,156
Plant services		157,748		-		1,018,515
Student transportation services		310,259		-		-
Central services		51,703		-		-
Food services		12,984,958		-		74,694
Capital outlay		237,537		-		10,755,584
Debt service:						
Principal retirement		-		15,280,500		500,000
Interest and fiscal charges		-		6,827,091		87,779
Bond issuance costs		<u> </u>		1,508,396		53,440
Total Expenditures		47,537,419		24,335,454		13,221,838
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	æ	(1 597 046)	e	(1.561.700)	¢	(6 F22 F00\
OVER EXPENDITURES	\$	(1,587,946)	\$	(1,561,799)	\$	(6,523,508)

Exhibit 3

FU TEA	ANENT IND CHER .ARSHIP		TOTAL
•			
\$	-	\$	22,526,894
	-		2,623,964
	512		243,684
	-		1,316,373
	-		2,886,985
	_		382,848
	_		45,441,222
			10,111,222
	512		75,421,970
	-		2,778,724
	-		3,314,005
	-		353,933
	-		5,693,734
	-		7,071,843
	-		128,360
	-		4,463,812
	-		9,110,344
	-		725,614
	-		164,692
	-		1,441,446
	-		1,176,263
	-		310,259
	-		51,703
	-		13,059,652
	-		10,993,121
	_		15,780,500
	_		6,914,870
	-		1,561,836
-			85,094,711
			30,001,111
Φ	F.10	•	(0.070.74)
\$	512	\$	(9,672,741)
			(CONTINUED)

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - By Fund Type For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	SPECIAL REVENUE	DEBT SERVICE	CAPITAL PROJECTS		
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 973,313	\$	-	
Transfers out	-	-		(1,271,984)	
Bonds issued	-	74,230,000		5,000,000	
Bond premiums	-	3,464,591		8,437	
Payments to refunded bond escrow agents	-	(76,271,698)		-	
Insurance recoveries	 	 		38,850	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 1,200,000	 2,396,206		3,775,303	
Net Change in Fund Balances	(387,946)	834,407		(2,748,205)	
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	 3,138,258	 16,209,508		14,534,929	
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 2,750,312	\$ 17,043,915	\$	11,786,724	

Exhibit 3

PERMANENT FUND	
TEACHER	
SCHOLARSHIP	TOTAL
\$ -	\$ 2,173,313
-	(1,271,984)
-	79,230,000
-	3,473,028
-	(76,271,698)
-	38,850
	7,371,509
512	(2,301,232)
102,342	33,985,037

102,854

\$

\$

(CONCLUDED)

31,683,805

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Non Major Special Revenue Funds

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

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.

<u>IMPROVING AMERICA'S SCHOOLS ACT (IASA)</u> 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.

<u>LA 4</u> To proved 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.

MATHEMATICS & SCIENCE To improve the academic achievement of students in mathematics and science.

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.

<u>MENTAL HEALTH</u>. To assist all students to meet challenging State content standard, and contribute to the achievement of elementary and secondary students by providing mental health services to children with a serious emotional disturbance.

(Continued)

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

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.

TRANSITION TO TEACHING To recruit and retain highly qualified midcareer professional and recent graduates of institutions of higher education, as teachers in high-need schools, including by recruiting teachers through alternative routes to teacher certification and licensure.

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

(Concluded)

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NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS Combining Balance Sheet June 30, 2013

SCHOOL FOOD

		FOOD						
	SERVICE			IASA		IDEA		LA 4
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,397,148	\$	_	\$	_	\$	17
Receivables	•	778,883	•	1,690,443	•	2,228,730	•	2,262,527
Inventory		924,123		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		-
TOTAL ASSETS		4,100,154		1,690,443		2,228,730		2,262,544
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES								
Liabilities:								
Accounts, salaries and other payables		887,019		844,937		508,969		1,149,975
Interfund payables		-		845,506		1,719,761		1,112,569
Unearned revenue		462,823		-		-		-
Total Liabilities		1,349,842		1,690,443		2,228,730		2,262,544
Fund Balances:								
Nonspendable		461,300		-		-		_
Restricted		2,289,012						
Total Fund Balances		2,750,312						
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND								
BALANCES	\$	4,100,154	\$	1,690,443	\$	2,228,730	\$	2,262,544

Exhibit 4

HE	STRIVING HEADSTART READERS			THEMATICS SCIENCE	CATIONAL UCATION ACT	EACHER CENTIVE	MENTAL HEALTH	
\$	- 759,129	\$	936,268	\$ - 146,439	\$ - 82,596	\$ 33,935	\$	-
	759,129		936,268	 146,439	 82,596	 33,935		
	371,470 387,659		89,921 846,347	101,533 44,906	13,121 69,475	33,935		-
	759,129		936,268	146,439	82,596	33,935		-
	-		-	-	-	-		-
	<u>-</u>		-	-	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		-
\$	759,129	\$	936,268	\$ 146,439	\$ 82,596	\$ 33,935	\$	-

(CONTINUED)

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS Combining Balance Sheet June 30, 2013

Exhibit 4

	PRESCHOOL		TRANSITION TO TEACHING		MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS		TOTAL	
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Inventory	\$	- 59,050 -	\$	- 62,939 -	\$	3,069 94,849 -	\$	2,400,234 9,135,788 924,123
TOTAL ASSETS		59,050		62,939		97,918		12,460,145
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Accounts, salaries and other payables Interfund payables Unearned revenue Total Liabilities		23,296 35,754 - 59,050		25,101 37,838 - 62,939		39,604 58,314 - 97,918		4,088,881 5,158,129 462,823 9,709,833
Fund Balances: Nonspendable Restricted								461,300 2,289,012
Total Fund Balances		-		-				2,750,312
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	59,050	\$	62,939	\$	97,918	\$	12,460,145

(CONCLUDED)

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NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

SCHOOL FOOD

	FOOD						
		SERVICE		IASA		IDEA	 LA 4
REVENUES							
Local sources:							
Earnings on investments	\$	11,381	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -
Food services		1,316,373		-		-	-
State sources:							
Equalization		382,848		-		-	-
Federal sources		9,756,689		11,533,735		8,775,466	4,676,429
Total Revenues		11,467,291		11,533,735		8,775,466	4,676,429
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular programs		-		-		236,306	-
Special education		-		903,629		2,250,139	-
Vocational education		-		-		-	-
Other instructional programs		-		5,636,771		-	-
Special programs		-		58,773		-	4,428,154
Adult education		-		-		-	-
Support services:							
Student services		-		-		4,022,074	-
Instructional staff support		-		4,250,258		1,676,455	163,123
General administration		-		-		-	-
School administration		-		-		-	-
Business services		66,717		543,019		404,817	85,152
Plant services		-		18,977		23,267	-
Student transportation services		-		37,300		116,424	-
Central services		-		50,010		-	-
Food services		12,948,150		-		-	-
Capital outlay		40,350		34,998		46,004	 -
Total Expenditures		13,055,217		11,533,735		8,775,486	 4,676,429
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES							
OVER EXPENDITURES		(1,587,926)		-		(20)	-
OTHER FINANCING COURSES (LICES)							
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers in		1,200,000		-			 _
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		1,200,000		_			 _
Net Change in Fund Balances		(387,926)		-		(20)	-
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		3,138,238		-		20	-
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	2,750,312	\$		\$	-	\$

HEAD	DSTART	STRIVING READERS	MATHEMATICS & SCIENCE	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT	TEACHER INCENTIVE	Exhibit 5 MENTAL HEALTH		
\$	-	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ -	\$ -		
	_	-	-	-	-	-		
3	3,651,272	3,384,928	418,382	413,612	367,730	281,353		
3	3,651,272	3,384,928	418,382	413,612	367,730	281,353		
	-	1,930,197	-	-	-	-		
	53,534	-	-	- 252 504	-	-		
	-	-	-	252,504	-	-		
2	2,298,172	275,239	_	_	-	-		
	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	291,804	074 604	- 207 700	- 04 625	250.264	270.020		
	532,667 847	974,601	397,709	91,635	350,364	270,828		
	164,692	-	-	-	-	-		
	-	158,179	19,773	_	17,366	10,525		
	115,504	-	-	_	-			
	155,551	-	900	-	-	-		
	1,693	-	-	-	-	-		
	36,808	-	-	-	-	-		
		46,712		69,473				
3	3,651,272	3,384,928	418,382	413,612	367,730	281,353		
	_	-	-	-	-	-		
	_			-	-	-		
\$		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		

(CONTINUED)

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

F	or the Year Ended			
	PRESCHOOL	TRANSITION TO TEACHING	MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS	Exhibit 5 TOTAL
REVENUES	FRESCHOOL	TO TEACHING	FUNDS	TOTAL
Local sources:				
Earnings on investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,381
Food services	-	· -	· -	1,316,373
State sources:				
Equalization	-	-	-	382,848
Federal sources	274,393	209,214	495,668	44,238,871
Total Revenues	274,393	209,214	495,668	45,949,473
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular programs	-	-	866	2,167,369
Special education	106,703	-	-	3,314,005
Vocational education	-	-	101,429	353,933
Other instructional programs	-	-	45,172	5,681,943
Special programs	-	-	11,505	7,071,843
Adult education	-	-	128,360	128,360
Support services:				
Student services	149,934	-	-	4,463,812
Instructional staff support	5,496	199,300	197,537	9,109,973
General administration	-	-	-	847
School administration	-	-	-	164,692
Business services	12,260	9,914	10,715	1,338,437
Plant services	-	-	-	157,748
Student transportation services	-	-	84	310,259
Central services	-	-	-	51,703
Food services	-	-	-	12,984,958
Capital outlay		· 		237,537
Total Expenditures	274,393	209,214	495,668	47,537,419
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	-	-	-	(1,587,946)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers in	_	-	-	1,200,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	_			1,200,000
,				
Net Change in Fund Balances	-	-	-	(387,946)
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	-	-		3,138,258
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,750,312
				(CONCLUDED)

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

		BUDGET		ACTUAL	VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)		
						· ·	
REVENUES							
Local sources:	•	0.000	•	44.004	•	0.704	
Earnings on investments	\$	8,600	\$	11,381	\$	2,781	
Food services State sources:		1,668,800		1,316,373		(352,427)	
Equalization		382,848		382,848			
Federal sources		9,609,760		9,756,689		- 146,929	
i edelal soulces	-	9,009,700	-	9,730,009		140,929	
Total Revenues		11,670,008		11,467,291		(202,717)	
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
Business services		48,120		66,717		(18,597)	
Food services		13,864,949		12,948,150		916,799	
Capital outlay				40,350		(40,350)	
Total Expenditures		13,913,069		13,055,217		857,852	
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER							
EXPENDITURES		(2,243,061)		(1,587,926)		655,135	
		(=,= :=,== :)		(1,001,000)		,	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Transfers in		1,200,000		1,200,000			
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		1,200,000		1,200,000		<u>-</u>	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(1,043,061)		(387,926)		655,135	
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING		3,138,238		3,138,238		<u>-</u>	
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$	2,095,177	\$	2,750,312	\$	655,135	

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS IASA

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	BUDGET		ACTUAL		'ARIANCE POSITIVE NEGATIVE)
	 				<u>, </u>
REVENUES					
Federal sources	\$ 12,965,875	\$	11,533,735	\$	(1,432,140)
Total Revenues	 12,965,875		11,533,735		(1,432,140)
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Special education	1,059,905		903,629		156,276
Other instructional programs	6,350,139		5,636,771		713,368
Special programs	86,425		58,773		27,652
Support services:					
Instructional staff support	4,753,919		4,250,258		503,661
Business services	610,443		543,019		67,424
Plant services	22,982		18,977		4,005
Student transportation services	31,899		37,300		(5,401)
Central services	50,163		50,010		153
Capital outlay	 		34,998		(34,998)
Total Expenditures	 12,965,875		11,533,735		1,432,140
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER					
EXPENDITURES	-		-		-
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING					
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 	\$		\$	

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS IDEA

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

						VARIANCE POSITIVE		
		BUDGET		ACTUAL	(NEGATIVE)			
REVENUES								
Federal sources	\$	12,552,328	\$	8,775,466	\$	(3,776,862)		
Total Revenues		12,552,328		8,775,466		(3,776,862)		
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular programs		208,716		236,306		(27,590)		
Special education		3,073,487		2,250,139		823,348		
Support services:								
Student services		6,476,405		4,022,074		2,454,331		
Instructional staff support		1,855,118		1,676,455		178,663		
Business services		571,875		404,817		167,058		
Plant services		28,000		23,267		4,733		
Student transportation services		338,727		116,424		222,303		
Capital outlay		-		46,004		(46,004)		
Total Expenditures		12,552,328		8,775,486		3,776,842		
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER								
EXPENDITURES		-		(20)		(20)		
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING				20		20		
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$		\$		\$			

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS LA 4

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

				VARIANCE POSITIVE	
	 BUDGET	 ACTUAL	(NEGATIVE)		
REVENUES					
Federal sources	\$ 4,676,429	\$ 4,676,429	\$	<u> </u>	
Total Revenues	 4,676,429	 4,676,429			
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Special Programs	4,400,205	4,428,154		(27,949)	
Support services:					
Instructional staff support	191,072	163,123		27,949	
Business services	 85,152	 85,152			
Total Expenditures	 4,676,429	 4,676,429		<u>-</u>	
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	-	-		-	
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	 	 			
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 	\$ 	\$		

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS HEADSTART

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

			VARIANCE POSITIVE	
	 BUDGET	 ACTUAL	(N	EGATIVE)
REVENUES				
Federal sources	\$ 3,651,272	\$ 3,651,272	\$	
Total Revenues	 3,651,272	 3,651,272		
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Special education	-	53,534		(53,534)
Special programs	2,322,132	2,298,172		23,960
Support services:				
Student services	284,412	291,804		(7,392)
Instructional staff support	558,225	532,667		25,558
General administration	1,000	847		153
School administration	164,109	164,692		(583)
Plant services	100,842	115,504		(14,662)
Student transportation services	167,939	155,551		12,388
Central services	2,000	1,693		307
Food services	 50,613	 36,808		13,805
Total Expenditures	 3,651,272	 3,651,272		
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER				
EXPENDITURES	-	-		-
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	 			
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ -	\$	

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS STRIVING READERS

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

					VARIANCE POSITIVE		
	 BUDGET	ACTUAL		(NEGATIVE)			
REVENUES							
Federal sources	\$ 4,309,410	\$	3,384,928	\$	(924,482)		
Total Revenues	 4,309,410		3,384,928		(924,482)		
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular programs	2,242,093		1,930,197		311,896		
Special programs	420,277		275,239		145,038		
Support services:							
Instructional staff support	1,445,052		974,601		470,451		
Business services	201,988		158,179		43,809		
Capital outlay	 -		46,712		(46,712)		
Total Expenditures	 4,309,410		3,384,928		924,482		
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER							
EXPENDITURES	-		-		-		
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	 						
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-		

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS MATHEMATICS & SCIENCE

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

					ARIANCE OSITIVE	
	B	UDGET	 CTUAL	(NEGATIVE)		
REVENUES						
Federal sources	\$	481,064	\$ 418,382	\$	(62,682)	
Total Revenues		481,064	 418,382		(62,682)	
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Support services:						
Instructional staff support		459,464	397,709		61,755	
Business services		21,600	19,773		1,827	
Student transprotation services		-	900		(900)	
Total Expenditures		481,064	 418,382		62,682	
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES		-	-		-	
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING			 			
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$		\$ 	\$	-	

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

					ARIANCE POSITIVE
	Bl	JDGET	 CTUAL	(NEGATIVE)
REVENUES					
Federal sources	\$	413,612	\$ 413,612	\$	
Total Revenues		413,612	413,612		
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Vocational education		312,563	252,504		60,059
Support services:					
Instructional staff support		101,049	91,635		9,414
Capital outlay			 69,473		(69,473)
Total Expenditures		413,612	 413,612		
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES		-	-		-
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING		<u>-</u>	 		<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$		\$ 	\$	-

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS TEACHER INCENTIVE

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	I	BUDGET	Δ	ACTUAL	VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)		
REVENUES							
Federal sources	\$	7,862,857	\$	367,730	\$	(7,495,127)	
Total Revenues		7,862,857		367,730		(7,495,127)	
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular programs		1,984,798		-		1,984,798	
Instructional staff support		5,305,790		350,364		4,955,426	
School administration		199,688		-		199,688	
Business services		372,581		17,366		355,215	
Total Expenditures		7,862,857		367,730		7,495,127	
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER							
EXPENDITURES		-		-		-	
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING							
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$		\$		\$		

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS MENTAL HEALTH

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

				VARI. POSI		
	B	UDGET	 CTUAL	(NEGATIVE)		
REVENUES						
Federal sources	\$	281,353	\$ 281,353	\$		
Total Revenues		281,353	281,353			
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Support services:						
Instructional staff support		270,828	270,828		-	
Business services		10,525	 10,525		-	
Total Expenditures		281,353	281,353			
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES		-	-		-	
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING			 <u>-</u>			
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$	<u>-</u>	\$ 	\$		

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS PRESCHOOL

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	BUDGET ACTUAL			VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)		
	' <u>'</u>					
REVENUES						
Federal sources	\$	473,429	\$	274,393	\$	(199,036)
Total Revenues		473,429		274,393		(199,036)
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular programs		20,000		-		20,000
Special education		127,085		106,703		20,382
Support services:						
Student services		198,640		149,934		48,706
Instructional staff support		105,271		5,496		99,775
Business services		22,433		12,260		10,173
Total Expenditures		473,429		274,393		199,036
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES		-		-		-
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING						<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$		\$		\$	

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS TRANSITION TO TEACHING

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

					VARI.	_	
	BUDGET			CTUAL	(NEGATIVE)		
REVENUES							
Federal sources	\$	209,214	\$	209,214	\$		
Total Revenues		209,214		209,214			
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
Support services:							
Instructional staff support		199,300		199,300		-	
Business services		9,914		9,914			
Total Expenditures		209,214		209,214			
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER							
EXPENDITURES		418,428		418,428		-	
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING							
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$	418,428	\$	418,428	\$		

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

					VARIANCE POSITIVE		
	B	UDGET	A	CTUAL	(NEGATIVE)		
REVENUES							
Federal sources	\$	521,381	\$	495,668	\$	(25,713)	
Total Revenues		521,381	-	495,668		(25,713)	
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular programs		866		866		-	
Vocational education		101,429		101,429		-	
Other instructional programs		51,932		45,172		6,760	
Special programs		13,634		11,505		2,129	
Adult education		128,567		128,360		207	
Support services:							
Instructional staff support		213,150		197,537		15,613	
Business services		11,603		10,715		888	
Student transportation services		200		84		116	
Total Expenditures		521,381		495,668		25,713	
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES		_		_		_	
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING							
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$		\$		\$		

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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Non Major Debt Service Funds

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Calcasieu Parish School Board Nonmajor Debt Service Funds

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

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. The funds reflect the debt service activity of administrative districts created by the Board.

NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS Combining Balance Sheet By Bonding Districts of Calcasieu Parish

June 30, 2013

	D	EQUINCY	L	OUTH _AKE ARLES	WESTLAKE/ MAPLEWOOD	STARKS	IOWA
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$	619,973 -	\$	4,732 -	\$ 2,697,549 -	\$ 367,073 -	\$ 387,904
Receivables		16,696		11	4,358	 904	 1,928
TOTAL ASSETS		636,669		4,743	2,701,907	 367,977	 389,832
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:							
Unearned revenue		-		-	-	-	
Total Liabilities						 	
Fund Balances:		000 000		4.740	0.704.007	007.077	202 222
Restricted		636,669		4,743	2,701,907	 367,977	 389,832
Total Fund Balances		636,669		4,743	2,701,907	367,977	389,832
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND							
BALANCES	\$	636,669	\$	4,743	\$ 2,701,907	\$ 367,977	\$ 389,832

Exhibit 7

		SOUTHEAST	SOUTHWEST			NORTH	
	MOSS	LAKE	LAKE	BELL		LAKE	
VINTON	BLUFF	CHARLES	CHARLES	CITY	SULPHUR	CHARLES	TOTAL
\$ 1,044,315	\$ 516,633	\$ 1,570,133	\$ 2,565,443	\$ 288,672	\$ 4,576,099	\$ 914,916	\$ 15,553,442
-	1,420,652	-	-	-	-	-	1,420,652
1,688		20,633	6,718	107	14,094	35,249	102,386
1,046,003	1,937,285	1,590,766	2,572,161	288,779	4,590,193	950,165	17,076,480
32,565	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,565
32,565							32,565
1,013,438	1,937,285	1,590,766	2,572,161	288,779	4,590,193	950,165	17,043,915
1,013,438	1,937,285	1,590,766	2,572,161	288,779	4,590,193	950,165	17,043,915
\$ 1,046,003	\$ 1,937,285	\$ 1,590,766	\$ 2,572,161	\$ 288,779	\$ 4,590,193	\$ 950,165	\$ 17,076,480

NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUND

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - By Bonding Districts of Calcasieu Parish For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	SOUTH					
		LAKE	WESTLAKE/			
	DEQUINCY	CHARLES	MAPLEWOOD	STARKS	IOWA	
REVENUES						
Local sources:						
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 807,603	\$ 4,541	\$ 5,508,717	\$ 445,385	\$ 583,875	
Earnings on investments	3,680	71	10,838	988	2,329	
Other			47		34	
Total Revenues	811,283	4,612	5,519,602	446,373	586,238	
EXPENDITURES						
Support services:						
General administration	26,011	_	171,974	14,179	18,719	
Business services	281	2	1,166	105	269	
Debt service:		_	.,			
Principal retirement	405,000	-	2,955,000	200,000	495,000	
Interest and fiscal charges	339,651	-	1,699,204	76,117	108,841	
Bond issuance costs	95,026	-	436,728	<i>,</i> -	101,414	
Total Expenditures	865,969	2	5,264,072	290,401	724,243	
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES						
OVER EXPENDITURES	(54,686)	4,610	255,530	155,972	(138,005)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in	_	_	_	-	_	
Bonds issued	3,540,000	_	22,310,000	-	3,730,000	
Bond premiums	112,560	-	1,028,464	-	104,336	
Payments to refunded bond	,		, ,		•	
escrow agents	(3,557,534)		(22,902,035)		(3,732,922)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	95,026		436,429		101,414	
Net Change in Fund Balances	40,340	4,610	691,959	155,972	(36,591)	
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	596,329	133	2,009,948	212,005	426,423	
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 636,669	\$ 4,743	\$ 2,701,907	\$ 367,977	\$ 389,832	

Exhibit 8

		SOUTHEAST	SOUTHWEST			NORTH	
WAITON	MOSS	LAKE	LAKE	BELL	0111 511115	LAKE	TOTAL
VINTON	BLUFF	CHARLES	CHARLES	CITY	SULPHUR	CHARLES	TOTAL
\$ 858,041	\$ -	\$ 2,215,959	\$ 2,743,194	\$ 273,487	\$ 6,012,069	\$ 3,074,023	\$ 22,526,894
55,238	45,567	7,673	12,026	1,020	21,839	8,914	170,183
17,025	13,917	465	811	8,849	35,430		76,578
930,304	59,484	2,224,097	2,756,031	283,356	6,069,338	3,082,937	22,773,655
930,304	59,464	2,224,097	2,750,031	203,300	0,009,336	3,062,937	22,773,655
27,409	-	71,336	86,822	8,393	186,891	98,880	710,614
1,192	311	783	1,435	119	2,592	598	8,853
635,500	850,000	1,415,000	1,660,000	150,000	4,165,000	2,350,000	15,280,500
255,921	339,142	772,894	932,125	101,844	1,563,154	638,198	6,827,091
-	-	128,433	121,522	-	332,724	292,549	1,508,396
						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
920,022	1,189,453	2,388,446	2,801,904	260,356	6,250,361	3,380,225	24,335,454
40.000	(4.400.000)	(404040)	(45.070)	00.000	(404.000)	(007.000)	(4.504.700)
10,282	(1,129,969)	(164,349)	(45,873)	23,000	(181,023)	(297,288)	(1,561,799)
-	973,313	-	-	-	-	-	973,313
-	-	5,625,000	5,835,000	-	18,580,000	14,610,000	74,230,000
-	-	138,773	203,996	-	1,484,349	392,113	3,464,591
		(= === ===>)	(=)		(4.5 = 5 4 5 5 5 5)	// / /	(== == (===)
		(5,720,573)	(5,917,444)		(19,731,626)	(14,709,564)	(76,271,698)
-	973,313	43,200	121,552	-	332,723	292,549	2,396,206
10,282	(156,656)	(121,149)	75,679	23,000	151,700	(4,739)	834,407
1,003,156	2,093,941	1,711,915	2,496,482	265,779	4,438,493	954,904	16,209,508
\$ 1,013,438	\$ 1,937,285	\$ 1,590,766	\$ 2,572,161	\$ 288,779	\$ 4,590,193	\$ 950,165	\$ 17,043,915
1,003,156	2,093,941	138,773 (5,720,573) 43,200 (121,149) 1,711,915	203,996 (5,917,444) 121,552 75,679 2,496,482	265,779	1,484,349 (19,731,626) 332,723 151,700 4,438,493	392,113 (14,709,564) 292,549 (4,739) 954,904	3,464,59 (76,271,69 2,396,20 834,40 16,209,50

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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Non Major Capital Projects Funds

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Nonmajor Capital Project Funds

Starks

Iowa

Vinton

Moss Bluff

Bell City

North Lake Charles

Southeast Lake Charles

Southwest Lake Charles

Riverboat

Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZAB)

Sulphur

Hurricane Rita Rebuild

Westlake/Maplewood

Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG)

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. The funds reflect the reflect the activity of administrative districts created by the Board.

NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS Combining Balance Sheet By Bonding Districts of Calcasieu Parish June 30, 2013

	STARKS	IOWA	VINTON	MOSS BLUFF	
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,242,138	\$ 12,609	\$ -	\$ 1,801,098	
Investments	-	-	-	1,510,398	
Receivables				266,093	
TOTAL ASSETS	3,242,138	12,609		3,577,589	
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:					
Accounts, salaries and other payables	530,009	40,882	50,773	164,609	
Interfund payables	-	-	24,056	-	
Unearned revenue				<u> </u>	
Total Liabilities	530,009	40,882	74,829	164,609	
Fund Balances:					
Restricted	2,712,129	-	-	3,412,980	
Committed	-	(00.070)	(7.4.000)	-	
Unassigned		(28,273)	(74,829)		
Total Fund Balances	2,712,129	(28,273)	(74,829)	3,412,980	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND					
BALANCES	\$ 3,242,138	\$ 12,609	\$ -	\$ 3,577,589	

Exhibit 9

В	ELL CITY	LA	RTH .KE RLES	1	JTHEAST LAKE JARLES	L	THWEST AKE ARLES	R	IVERBOAT	QZAB	S	SULPHUR
\$	134,932 - -	\$	6 -	\$	3,434 - -	\$	273 - -	\$	1,219,207 647,238 216,849	\$ 152,911 - -	\$	- - -
	134,932		6		3,434		273		2,083,294	152,911		
	-		-		-		-		1,225,418	-		77,709 59,636
	-		-		-		-		-	-		-
	-						-		1,225,418	-		137,345
	134,932		6		3,434		273		-	152,911		-
	-		-		-		-		857,876	-		- (137,345)
				-								(137,343)
	134,932		6		3,434		273		857,876	 152,911		(137,345)
\$	134,932	\$	6	\$	3,434	\$	273	\$	2,083,294	\$ 152,911	\$	

(CONTINUED)

NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS Combining Balance Sheet By Bonding Districts of Calcasieu Parish June 30, 2013

Exhibit 9

	HURRICANE RITA REBUILD	WESTLAKE/ MAPLEWOOD	LCDBG	TOTAL
100570				
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,133,341	\$ 282,170	\$ -	\$ 8,982,119
Investments	2,500,000	ψ 202,170	Ψ -	4,657,636
Receivables	-	7,554	449,453	939,949
TOTAL ASSETS	4,633,341	289,724	449,453	14,579,704
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:				
Accounts, salaries and other payables	-	170,435	61,699	2,321,534
interfund payables	-	-	278,506	362,198
Unearned revenue			109,248	109,248
Total Liabilities		170,435	449,453	2,792,980
Fund Balances:				
Restricted	-	119,289	-	6,535,954
Committed	4,633,341	-	-	5,491,217
Unassigned				(240,447)
Total Fund Balances	4,633,341	119,289		11,786,724
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND				
BALANCES	\$ 4,633,341	\$ 289,724	\$ 449,453	\$ 14,579,704

(CONCLUDED)

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - By Bonding Districts of Calcasieu Parish For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	STARKS	IOWA	VINTON	MOSS BLUFF	
REVENUES					
Local sources:					
Taxes:					
Sales and use	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,623,964	
Earnings on investments	19,544	125	-	14,644	
Other	-	-	-	-	
Federal revenue	-	-	-	-	
Total Revenues	19,544	125		2,638,608	
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular programs	39,462	-	-	253,993	
Other instructional programs	-	-	-	5,250	
Support services:					
Instructional staff support	-	-	-	371	
General administration	-	4,062	3,077	-	
Business services	2,666	16	-	115	
Plant services	22,648	36,821	27,950	181,351	
Food services	-	-	-	-	
Capital outlay	2,198,570	-	29,802	1,438,703	
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	-	-	-	-	
Interest and fiscal charges	-	13,100	14,000	-	
Bond issuance costs	53,440	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures	2,316,786	53,999	74,829	1,879,783	
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES					
OVER EXPENDITURES	(2,297,242)	(53,874)	(74,829)	758,825	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers out	-	-	-	(1,271,984)	
Bonds issued	5,000,000	-	-	-	
Bond premiums	8,437	-	-	-	
Insurance recoveries					
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	5,008,437			(1,271,984)	
Net Change in Fund Balances	2,711,195	(53,874)	(74,829)	(513,159)	
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	934	25,601		3,926,139	
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 2,712,129	\$ (28,273)	\$ (74,829)	\$ 3,412,980	

Exhibit 10

	NORTH LAKE	SOUTHEAST LAKE	SOUTHWEST LAKE					
BELL CITY	CHARLES	CHARLES	CHARLES	RIVERBOAT	QZAB	SULPHUR		
c	\$ -	ф.	\$ -	c	Ф	\$ -		
\$ - 948	Φ -	\$ - 70	ъ - 26	\$ - 25,844	\$ - 759	ν - 74		
-	-	-	-	2,798,596	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
948	-	70	26	2,824,440	759	74		
49,232	-	39,744	-	108,612	-	20,127		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	4,000	-	3,014		
124 31,682	-	8	3 19,750	339 269,949	99 780	10		
31,002	-	_	19,750	269,949	760	44,112 74,694		
22,997	_	_	-	2,863,430	-	57,904		
22,001				2,000,100		07,001		
-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-		
892	-	-	-	52,137	-	7,650		
104,927	-	39,752	19,753	3,798,467	879	207,511		
(103,979)	-	(39,682)	(19,727)	(974,027)	(120)	(207,437)		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	·							
(103,979)	-	(39,682)	(19,727)	(974,027)	(120)	(207,437)		
238,911	6	43,116	20,000	1,831,903	153,031	70,092		
\$ 134,932	\$ 6	\$ 3,434	\$ 273	\$ 857,876	\$ 152,911	\$ (137,345)		
						(CONTINUED)		

NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - By Bonding Districts of Calcasieu Parish For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Exhibit 10

	HURRICANE RITA REBUILD		WESTLAKE/ MAPLEWOOD		LCDBG		TOTAL	
REVENUES								
Local sources:								
Taxes:								
Sales and use	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,623,964
Earnings on investments		-		(426)		-		61,608
Other		-		-		11,811		2,810,407
Federal revenue		-		-		1,202,351		1,202,351
Total Revenues		-		(426)		1,214,162		6,698,330
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular programs		-		100,185		-		611,355
Other instructional programs		-		6,541		-		11,791
Support services:								
Instructional staff support		-		-		-		371
General administration		-		-		-		14,153
Business services		90,646		130		-		94,156
Plant services		-		383,472		-		1,018,515
Food services		-		-		-		74,694
Capital outlay		-		2,920,721		1,223,457		10,755,584
Debt service:								
Principal retirement		-		-		-		500,000
Interest and fiscal charges		-		-		-		87,779
Bond issuance costs		-		-		-		53,440
Total Expenditures		90,646		3,411,049		1,223,457		13,221,838
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES		(90,646)		(3,411,475)		(9,295)		(6,523,508)
OVER EXILENDITORES		(00,010)		(0,111,110)		(0,200)		(0,020,000)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers out		-		-		-		(1,271,984)
Bonds issued		-		-		-		5,000,000
Bond premiums		-		-		-		8,437
Insurance recoveries		-		38,850				38,850
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)				38,850				3,775,303
Net Change in Fund Balances		(90,646)		(3,372,625)		(9,295)		(2,748,205)
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		4,723,987		3,491,914		9,295		14,534,929
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	4,633,341	\$	119,289	\$		\$	11,786,724
							(CC	ONCLUDED)



Combining Internal Service Funds

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Combining Internal Service Funds

The Board maintains the following self insurance funds:

Employee's Health/Life Worker's 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.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS Combining Statement of Net Position June 30, 2013

Exhibit 11

	EMPLOYEE'S HEALTH/LIFE		VORKERS' MPENSATION	TOTAL	
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,226,436	\$ 4,374,040	\$	7,600,476
Investments		5,709,140	-		5,709,140
Receivables		1,419,417	29		1,419,446
Interfund receivables		-	568		568
Prepaid items		1,993	 		1,993
Total assets		10,356,986	4,374,637		14,731,623
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts, salaries and other payables		2,747,134	22,416		2,769,550
Interfund payables		568	-		568
Claims payable		5,000,000	 1,545,415		6,545,415
Total current liabilities		7,747,702	 1,567,831		9,315,533
Noncurrent liabilities:					
OPEB payable		221,882,396	 		221,882,396
Total noncurrent liabilities		221,882,396			221,882,396
Total Liabilities		229,630,098	1,567,831		231,197,929
NET POSITION					
Unrestricted		(219,273,112)	 2,806,806		(216,466,306)
Total Net Position	\$	(219,273,112)	\$ 2,806,806	\$	(216,466,306)

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Exhibit 12

	EMPLOYEE'S HEALTH/LIFE	WORKERS' COMPENSATION	TOTAL
OPERATING REVENUES			
Premiums	\$ 46,911,856	\$ 4,522,013	\$ 51,433,869
Total Operating Revenues	46,911,856	4,522,013	51,433,869
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Administrative expenses	449,467	398,573	848,040
Premium payments	4,696,659	411,414	5,108,073
Benefit payments	84,665,501	2,916,582	87,582,083
Total Operating Expenses	89,811,627	3,726,569	93,538,196
Operating Income (loss)	(42,899,771)	795,444	(42,104,327)
NONOPERATING REVENUES			
Interest income	12,281	17,609	29,890
Change in net position	(42,887,490)	813,053	(42,074,437)
Net position - beginning	(176,385,622)	1,993,753	(174,391,869)
Net position - ending	\$ (219,273,112)	\$ 2,806,806	\$ (216,466,306)

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE Combining Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Exhibit 13

	E	MPLOYEE'S	V	VORKERS'	
	<u> </u>	IEALTH/LIFE	CO	MPENSATION	TOTAL
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received for premiums	\$	47,495,132	\$	4,638,801	\$ 52,133,933
Cash paid for benefits		(41,882,886)		(2,775,161)	(44,658,047)
Cash paid for excess insurance		(4,696,659)		(278, 365)	(4,975,024)
Cash paid to employees		(164,811)		(145,241)	(310,052)
Cash paid for employee benefits		(148,069)		(65,529)	(213,598)
Cash paid to suppliers		(136,587)		(187,803)	(324,390)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		466,120		1,186,702	1,652,822
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Earnings on invested proceeds		12,281		17,609	29,890
Sale (purchase) of investments		(2,928)		-	(2,928)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities		9,353		17,609	26,962
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		475,473		1,204,311	1,679,784
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		2,750,963	\$	3,169,729	5,920,692
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		3,226,436		4,374,040	7,600,476
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Change in assets and liabilities:		(42,899,771)		795,444	(42,104,327)
(Increase) decrease in receivables		583,276		116,788	700,064
(Increase) decrease in prepaid items		-		133,049	133,049
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		890,685		(217,469)	673,216
Increase (decrease) in claims payable		-		358,890	358,890
Increase (decrease) in OPEB		41,891,930		-	41,891,930
Total adjustments		43,365,891		391,258	43,757,149
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) FOR OPERATING					
ACTIVITIES	\$	466,120	\$	1,186,702	\$ 1,652,822



Agency Funds

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Agency Funds

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.

<u>SALES TAX COLLECTION FUND</u> 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 TAX 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.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND This fund accounts for donations received and amounts awarded to scholarship recipients.

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD AGENCY FUNDS

Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Exhibit 14

	Balance, July 1, 2012			Additions		Deductions	Jı	Balance, une 30, 2013
			***	**SCHOOL ACT	IVIT	IES FUND****		
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	6,378,077	\$	13,913,903	\$	13,545,559	\$	6,746,421
Cash and Cash equivalents	Φ	0,370,077	Ψ	13,913,903	Φ	13,345,559	Φ	0,740,421
Total assets		6,378,077		13,913,903		13,545,559		6,746,421
LIABILITIES								
Due to student groups		6,378,077		13,913,903		13,545,559		6,746,421
Total liabilities		6,378,077		13,913,903		13,545,559		6,746,421
			****	*EMPLOYEE BE	ENE	FITS FUND*****		
ASSETS Due from employees		102,772		841,499		784,697		159,574
				011,100		101,001		·
Total assets		102,772	_	841,499	_	784,697	_	159,574
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable on behalf of		100 770		0.44.400		704.007		450 574
employees		102,772		841,499		784,697		159,574
Total liabilities		102,772	·	841,499		784,697		159,574
			****	SALES TAX CO	LLE	CTION FUND***		
ASSETS		660 F74		040 600 F70		242 750 202		1 504 050
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables		660,574 26,134,844		213,682,579 24,573,244		212,758,203 26,134,844		1,584,950 24,573,244
Total assets		26,795,418		238,255,823		238,893,047		26,158,194
Total assets		20,793,410		230,233,023		230,093,047		20,130,134
LIABILITIES								
Due to other governments		26,795,418		238,255,823		238,893,047		26,158,194
Total liabilities	\$	26,795,418	\$	238,255,823	\$	238,893,047	\$	26,158,194

(CONTINUED)

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD AGENCY FUNDS

Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Exhibit 14

	Balance, July 1, 2012			Additions		Deductions	Ju	Balance, ine 30, 2013
		**** S A	LES	TAXES PAID UI	NDEI	R PROTEST FUI	ND**	**
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,086,849	\$	1,707,701	\$	66	\$	3,794,484
Total assets		2,086,849		1,707,701		66		3,794,484
LIABILITIES								
Protested taxes payable		2,086,849		1,707,701		66		3,794,484
Total liabilities		2,086,849	_	1,707,701	_	66	_	3,794,484
		****(CART	ER SCHOLARS	SHIP	AGENCY FUND)*** *	
ASSETS		10 206		242		10 500		
Cash and cash equivalents		10,286		313		10,599		-
Total assets		10,286		313		10,599		
LIABILITIES								
Scholarships payable		10,286		313		10,599		
Total liabilities		10,286		313		10,599		
			****	*****ALL AGEN	ICY F	UNDS******		
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents		9,135,786		229,304,496		226,314,427		12,125,855
Receivables		26,134,844		24,573,244		26,134,844		24,573,244
Due from employees		102,772		841,499		784,697		159,574
Total assets		35,373,402		254,719,239	_	253,233,968		36,858,673
LIABILITIES								
Due to student groups		6,378,077		13,913,903		13,545,559		6,746,421
Accounts payable on behalf of								
employees		102,772		841,499		784,697		159,574
Due to other governments		26,795,418		238,255,823		238,893,047		26,158,194
Protested taxes payable		2,086,849		1,707,701		66		3,794,484
Scholarships payable		10,286		313		10,599		-
Total liabilities	\$	35,373,402	\$	254,719,239	\$	253,233,968	\$	36,858,673

(CONCLUDED)

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES AGENCY FUND Schedule of Changes in Deposits Due Others For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Exhibit 15

	Balance,					В	alance,
SCHOOL	Ве	eginning	 Additions	Do	eductions		Ending
S. P. Arnett Middle School	\$	52,825	\$ 133,809	\$	133,815	\$	52,819
Barbe Elementary School		17,357	28,809		29,931		16,235
A. M. Barbe High School		678,164	2,053,200		1,826,691		904,673
Bell City High School		150,352	342,346		334,231		158,467
Brentwood Elementary School		25,874	49,326		46,114		29,086
Calcasieu Career Center		43,098	24,233		20,931		46,400
J. D. Clifton Elementary School		22,169	32,702		37,390		17,481
College Oaks Elementary School		97,163	92,745		82,380		107,528
College Street T & I		56,708	6,894		16,584		47,018
D. A. Combre Elementary School		76,519	24,322		20,816		80,025
T. S. Cooley Elementary School		58,651	197,429		211,275		44,805
Cypress Cove Elementary		81,802	123,541		86,119		119,224
DeQuincy Elementary School		13,387	73,369		70,405		16,351
DeQuincy High School		136,483	299,471		281,467		154,487
DeQuincy Middle School		47,810	136,048		141,382		42,476
DeQuincy Primary School		79,054	62,075		88,009		53,120
Dolby Elementary School		40,955	200,667		217,243		24,379
Fairview Elementary School		73,129	34,471		53,768		53,832
Frasch Elementary School		70,389	201,677		188,820		83,246
Gillis Elementary School		225,320	217,942		239,841		203,421
W. T. Henning Elementary School		60,641	75,149		82,070		53,720
Henry Heights Elementary School		23,374	79,666		81,016		22,024
Sam Houston High School		277,016	911,746		944,181		244,581
Iowa High School		138,092	438,536		435,061		141,567
J. J. Johnson Elementary School		11,263	23,631		24,336		10,558
M. J. Kaufman Elementary School		44,949	97,607		98,207		44,349
J. F. Kennedy Elementary School		11,136	17,712		16,285		12,563
E. K. Key Elementary School		50,642	130,277		115,157		65,762
LaGrange Senior High School		153,624	526,757		520,442		159,939
Lake Charles/Boston Learning		47,329	60,631		62,798		45,162
LeBlanc Middle School		56,436	154,891		159,233		52,094
Lebleu Settlement School		42,744	142,664		130,805		54,603
W. W. Lewis Middle School		165,519	367,212		345,029		187,702
Maplewood Middle School		185,398	341,841		327,031		200,208
Ray D. Molo Middle School		26,773	46,355		44,488		28,640
Moss Bluff Elementary School		119,403	344,514		342,912		121,005
Moss Bluff Middle School		189,194	324,146		314,976		198,364
A. A. Nelson Elementary School		77,464	239,997		223,051		94,410
Oak Park Elementary School		12,437	104,010		97,027		19,420
Oak Park Middle School		59,076	104,865		101,742		62,199
Prien Lake Elementary School		127,891	264,669		266,426		126,134
,		,	,		, -		, -

(CONTINUED)

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES AGENCY FUND Schedule of Changes in Deposits Due Others For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Exhibit 15

SCHOOL	Balance, Beginning	Additions		 Deductions	 Balance, Ending
Reynaud Middle School	\$ 9,773	\$	13,480	\$ 17,909	\$ 5,344
St. John Elementary School	96,121		251,055	226,798	120,378
Starks High School	63,245		152,858	143,665	72,438
Sulphur High School	733,536		1,401,530	1,339,365	795,701
Sulphur High School - 9th Grade Campus	69,413		219,529	208,665	80,277
R. W. Vincent Elementary School	75,858		96,626	107,668	64,816
Vincent Settlement Elementary School	164,754		167,309	152,347	179,716
Vinton Elementary School	70,889		76,125	78,447	68,567
Vinton High School	118,210		216,424	203,399	131,235
Vinton Northside Middle School	43,700		78,724	84,666	37,758
Washington/Marion High School	89,979		339,520	332,146	97,353
T. H. Watkins Elementary School	25,901		41,339	46,086	21,154
J. I. Watson Middle School	89,477		180,468	174,509	95,436
Pearl Watson Elementary School	35,843		54,015	57,781	32,077
S. J. Welsh Middle School	181,404		493,509	485,882	189,031
Western Heights Elementary School	115,238		51,850	56,692	110,396
Westlake High School	175,845		541,710	552,734	164,821
Westwood Elementary School	213,589		196,272	198,290	211,571
F. K. White Middle School	60,153		177,522	186,104	51,571
R. F. Wilson Elementary School	 17,539		32,086	 32,921	 16,704
TOTAL	\$ 6,378,077	\$	13,913,903	\$ 13,545,559	\$ 6,746,421

(CONCLUDED)

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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Schedule of Amounts Paid To Board Members

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, 2013

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.

Randall Burleigh, President	\$	10,200
Annette Ballard, Vice President		9,600
Joe A. Andrepont		9,600
Dale B. Bernard		9,600
Billy Breaux		9,600
Mack Dellafosse		9,600
Clara Duhon		9,600
Chad Guidry		9,600
Fredman Hardy		9,600
Bill Jongbloed		9,600
James W. Karr, Sr.		9,600
Bryan LaRocque		9,600
Jim Schooler		9,600
Roman Thompson		9,600
R. L. Webb	_	10,200
Total	<u>\$</u>	145,200

Calcasieu Parish School Board

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Statistical Section (Unaudited)

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Statistical Section

statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the System's presents detailed information as a context for understanding the information in the financial This part of the Calcasieu Parish School System's comprehensive annual financial report overall financial health.

Contents	Table Number	Page Number
Financial Trends		
These schedules contain trend information to help readers understand how the System's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.		
Net Position by Component	1	199
Changes in Net Position	2	200-201
Fund Balances in Governmental Funds	8	202
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	4	203
Revenue Capacity		

These schedules contain information to help readers assess the System's most significant local revenue sources.

\$	9	7	∞	6	10	11
Assessed Value and Taxpayer Taxes	Total Property Valuation, Exemptions, and Net Taxpayers Valuation	Property Tax Millage Rates- Direct and Overlapping Governments	Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property	Tax Revenues by Source, Governmental Funds	Principal Property Tax Payers	Property Tax Levies and Collections

204 205 206 207 207 208 209 210

Debt Capacity

System's current levels of outstanding debt and the System's ability to issue additional debt in These schedules present information to help readers assess the affordability of the the future.

Legal Debt Margin Information Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type Ratios of General Bonded Debt Oustanding Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt Pledged-Revenue Coverage	12 13 14 15 16	211 212 213 214 215
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.		
Demographis and Economic Statistics Principal Calcasieu Parish Employers	17	216 217
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 Teacher and School Admininstrative Personnel Capital Assets Statistics - School Building Information Selected Operating Indicators Full-time Equivalent Employees by Function Schedule of General Fund Expenditures (1) Per Pupil by School	19 20 21 22 23	218 219 220 221 222

Financial Trends Information Calcasieu Parish School System Net Position by component, Fiscal Years 2004 to 2013 (Prepared using the accrual basis of accounting)

Governmental activities Net investment in capital assets of related debt Restricted Unrestricted Total governmental activities net position S 33,570,435 Business-type activities Total business-type activities net position Primary government Net investment in capital assets Total business-type activities net position S 7,776,215 R1,639,312 Unrestricted S, 7,776,215 Restricted S, 11,169 S, 17,76,215 Restricted S, 17,76,215 Restricted S, 17,776,215 Restricted S, 17,776,215	\$ 7,776,215 \$ 21,256,878 17,639,312 20,035,651 8,154,908 6,470,514 \$ 33,570,435 \$ 47,763,043 \$ 11,169 \$ 13,234 \$ 7,776,215 \$ 21,256,878 17,639,312 20,035,651 8,166,077 6,483,748	\$ 21,865,205 22,805,043 34,389,854 \$ 79,060,102 \$ 11,500 \$ 22,805,043 34,401,354	\$ 32,006,043 22,722,219 36,307,553 \$ 91,035,815 \$ 11,500 \$ 11,500 \$ 32,006,043 22,722,219 36,319,053	\$ 43,218,040 21,024,211 (1,276,642) \$ 62,965,609 \$ 12,001 \$ 43,218,040 21,024,211 (1,264,641)	\$ 35,569,013 35,771,852 (32,797,662) \$ 38,543,203 \$ 12,000 \$ 12,000 \$ 35,569,013 35,771,852 (32,785,662)	\$ 40,576,250 33,742,498 (70,672,014) \$ 3,646,734 \$ 12,001 \$ 12,001 \$ 40,576,250 33,742,498 (70,660,013)	\$ 46,894,591 27,799,514 (98,044,886) \$ (23,350,781) \$ 11,500 \$ 11,500 \$ 46,894,591 27,799,514 (98,033,386)	\$ 53,582,023 29,503,736 (135,901,667) \$ (52,815,908) \$ 12,121 \$ 12,121 \$ 53,582,023 29,503,736 (135,889,546)	\$ 60,617,108 26,756,387 (180,724,631) \$ (93,351,136) \$ 10,966 \$ 10,966 \$ 60,617,108 26,756,387 (180,713,665)
Total primary government net position \$ 33,581,604	\$ 33,581,604 \$ 47,776,277	\$ 79,071,602	\$ 91,047,315	\$ 62,977,610	\$ 38,555,203	\$ 3,658,735	\$ (23,339,281)	\$ (52,803,787)	\$ (93,340,170)

Financial Trends Information Calcasieu Parish School System Changes in Net Position- Fiscal Years 2004 to 2013 (Prepared using the accrual basis of accounting)

					Fiscal Year	rear				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Expenses										
Governmental activities										
Instruction:										
Regular	82,961,541	87,226,480	88,631,632	100,361,144	130,826,303	134,249,737	130,696,948	129,756,026	142,670,408	147,254,634
Special education	27,617,503	30,913,100	30,974,046	36,004,206	45,032,313	45,398,076	47,393,410	47,022,865	46,034,294	48,759,206
Vocational education	5,163,403	5,217,804	5,358,872	5,594,463	6,450,180	6,484,004	6,678,989	7,102,320	6,776,444	7,328,337
Other instructional	2,109,996	4,642,284	5,702,432	5,526,887	9,077,563	8,616,116	12,245,300	8,803,292	9,606,581	10,376,904
Special programs	9,420,582	9,865,618	11,459,997	8,968,942	10,860,463	12,737,537	13,051,483	12,906,508	10,870,946	10,361,213
Adult education	638,573	656,548	550,167	484,121	504,784	1,378,032	351,965	340,607	417,116	361,218
Support service:										
Student services	12,060,326	12,269,424	13,230,485	14,988,305	18,798,979	19,703,303	22,125,980	22,704,820	22,848,488	23,790,790
Instructional staff	13,237,348	15,764,436	23,196,486	23,210,583	29,396,148	26,474,238	25,575,207	25,186,683	23,968,549	24,669,752
General administration	7,178,125	4,206,542	4,478,968	4,372,009	4,663,599	5,125,842	5,737,799	4,957,156	4,862,394	6,484,629
School administration	11,305,973	12,233,288	12,293,810	13,939,321	18,551,897	20,004,088	20,013,884	20,664,412	20,841,782	22,034,742
Business services	2,246,124	3,073,570	3,332,004	3,639,331	4,213,223	4,278,626	4,319,508	4,216,263	4,349,337	4,784,183
Plant services	24,590,751	25,002,938	46,108,944	29,950,621	38,013,925	34,816,104	35,383,840	35,558,183	34,584,717	34,077,261
Student transportation	9,588,608	11,845,059	11,355,361	13,235,797	15,748,305	15,429,522	15,088,321	15,585,147	15,881,078	17,224,895
Central services	2,603,642	3,341,846	2,523,251	2,680,653	3,140,698	3,743,651	3,454,442	3,398,073	3,055,732	3,558,725
Food services	13,321,605	14,819,522	14,117,735	15,332,969	18,102,206	18,616,885	17,647,448	13,963,379	14,332,318	14,432,580
Community services	159,322	198,859	162,586	171,366	36,766	160,118	182,202	134,068	81,799	98,460
Interest expense and fiscal charges	10,926,763	10,219,354	10,530,038	9,265,428	8,727,330	9,638,123	8,773,563	9,546,620	9,343,220	6,975,820
Unallocated depreciation	5,137,704	6,712,521	7,786,071	8,817,743	8,999,386	9,080,018	10,385,732	11,483,095	12,547,686	13,533,749
Total governmental activities	240,267,889	258,209,193	291,792,885	296,543,889	371,144,068	375,934,020	379,106,021	373,329,517	383,072,889	396,107,098
Business-type activities	967,729	1,000,324	1,207,287	1,305,178	1,521,084	1,510,235	1,562,811	1,519,120	1,530,453	1,493,576
Totals	241,235,618	259,209,517	293,000,172	297,849,067	372,665,152	377,444,255	380,668,832	374,848,637	384,603,342	397,600,674

					Fiscal Year	rear				
Program revenues	2004	2005	<u>2006</u>	2007	2008	2009	<u>2010</u>	2011	2012	2013
Governmental activities Charges for services-food services	3.304.445	2.047.916	1.671.956	2.296.868	2.362.603	2.258.280	2.337.146	1.918.155	1.682.077	2.604.433
Operating Grants and Contributions	31,408,475	37,345,798	60,800,491	52,927,043	52,670,407	48,528,469	57,075,200	50,199,183	46,970,689	45,762,865
Capital Grants and Contributions									92,950	1,202,351
Total governmental programs	34,712,920	39,393,714	62,472,447	55,223,911	55,033,010	50,786,749	59,412,346	52,117,338	48,745,716	49,569,649
Business-type activities	1,092,593	1,140,605	1,273,617	1,521,814	1,766,055	1,728,922	1,789,702	1,730,617	1,740,607	1,705,367
Totals	35,805,513	40,534,319	63,746,064	56,745,725	56,799,065	52,515,671	61,202,048	53,847,955	50,486,323	51,275,016
Net (Expense)/Revenue and changes in net nosition										
Governmental activities	(205,554,969)	(218,815,479)	(229,320,438)	(241,319,978)	(316,111,058)	(325,147,271)	(319,693,675)	(321,212,179)	(334,327,173)	(346,537,449)
Business-type activities	124,864	140,281	66,330	216,636	244,971	218,687	226,891	211,497	219,154	211,791
Total net revenues	(205,430,105)	(218,675,198)	(229,254,108)	(241,103,342)	(315,866,087)	(324,928,584)	(319,466,784)	(321,000,682)	(334,108,019)	(346,325,658)
General revenues and other changes in Net Position Governmental activities	ition									
Taxes	108,754,307	114,940,136	128,995,143	133,329,613	137,943,555	143,536,304	130,267,132	136,189,294	146,908,033	151,447,879
Unrestricted grants and contributions										
Minimum Foundation Program	102,654,853	104,813,103	110,555,341	110,572,266	141,185,841	145,206,070	144,311,061	144,032,907	152,310,894	151,409,105
Education Jobs Grant									118,591	
Erate	450,762	496,858	641,643	972,312	879,109	1,060,143	703,244	528,242	687,683	684,137
Medicaid	271,766	318,255	349,675	720,253	612,311	1,576,084	1,235,613	1,361,317	1,169,166	411,592
Investment earnings	1,081,500	2,267,713	3,309,477	6,142,938	4,593,681	4,012,255	1,470,596	1,260,452	1,001,331	1,175,377
Gain (loss) on asset disposition	(1,665,293)	(129,250)	(336,279)				(263,985)			
Miscellaneous	1,742,452	4,644,511	17,034,434	1,341,587	2,581,883	5,115,321	6,180,748	10,630,454	2,447,609	626,099
Total general revenues	213,290,347	227,351,326	260,549,434	253,078,969	287,796,380	300,506,177	283,904,409	294,002,666	304,643,307	305,789,069
Business activities	•	626	•	•		•	•	•	206	206
Total general revenues	213,290,347	227,352,305	260,549,434	253,078,969	287,796,380	300,506,177	283,904,409	294,002,666	304,643,513	305,789,275
Special items, governmental	•									
Transfers in (out)										
Governmental activities	124,787	139,195	68,064	216,636	244,470	218,688	226,890	211,998	218,739	213,152
Business activities	(124,787)	(139,195)	(68,064)	(216,636)	(244,470)	(218,688)	(226,890)	(211,998)	(218,739)	(213,152)
Total transfers										
Changes in net position										
Governmental activities	7,860,165	8,675,042	31,297,060	11,975,627	(28,070,208)	(24,422,406)	(35,562,376)	(26,997,515)	(29,465,127)	(40,535,228)
Business activities	77	2,065	(1,734)		501	(1)	1	(201)	621	(1,155)
Total	7,860,242	8,677,107	31,295,326	11,975,627	(28,069,707)	(24,422,407)	(35,562,375)	(26,998,016)	(29,464,506)	(40,536,383)

Financial Trends Information
Calcasieu Parish School System
Fund Balances, Governmental Funds, Last ten Fiscal Years
(Prepared using th modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
s	4,145,970	4,145,970 \$ 3,523,470 \$	\$ 4,915,548	\$ 3,692,472	\$ 5,233,087	\$ 6,204,581	\$ 5,730,807	\$ 3,952,032	\$ 1,486,484	\$ 1,817,574
	. '	•					•	3,182,883	5,554,781	2,300,154
								•	3,927,293	4,005,011
	2,590,399	3,210,712	4,795,623	9,914,105	6,776,157	6,140,937	5,913,817	4,499,136		
	19,754,689	21,622,287	44,448,302	35,108,151	35,666,206	33,273,333	29,326,014	33,813,820	39,583,969	38,226,875
	26,491,058	28,356,469	54,159,473	48,714,728	47,675,450	45,618,851	40,970,638	45,447,871	50,552,527	46,349,614
	456,318	472,346	468,953	578,639	572,874	513,823	662,859	982,878	609,234	561,300
	35,639,529	34,512,422	28,735,370	30,970,463	56,891,298	63,077,296	66,606,399	38,655,816	26,819,913	25,871,735
			6,704,154	10,014,253	11,070,251	6,170,099	5,446,561	5,006,248	6,555,890	5,491,217
								•	•	(240,447)
	36,095,847	34,984,768	35,908,477	41,563,355	68,534,423	69,761,218	72,718,819	44,644,942	33,985,037	31,683,805
⇔	62,586,905	\$ 62,586,905 \$ 63,341,237 \$ 90,067,950	\$ 90,067,950	\$ 90,278,083	\$ 116,209,873	\$ 115,380,069	\$ 113,689,457	\$ 90,092,813	\$ 84,537,564	\$ 78,033,419

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.

Financial Trends Information
Calcasieu Parish School System
Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds, Last ten Fiscal Years
(Prepared using th modified accrual basis of accounting)

,	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenues	440 775 060	777	100 004	744 740	090 190 171	466 400 400	4 40 005 750	444 504 463	710 040 041	456 056 022
State sources	107 932 388	112 498 417	119 907 284	119 421 678	154 279 965	158 607 060	151 486 496	148,301,463	156 474 639	153 778 036
Federal sources	27,925,491	31,256,639	53,006,206	45,580,424	41,054,223	36,147,986	50,845,967	52,990,360	43,975,367	45,551,233
Total general fund	249,633,842	265,205,300	309,878,081	309,748,114	343,298,457	349,905,168	343,258,213	345,749,881	353,265,223	355,386,102
Expenditures										
Current										
Regular	82.904.639	86.675.166	88.326.167	99.091.652	114.312.758	119.688.235	114,620,320	114.261.126	125.859.634	129.149.601
Special	27,591,531	30,729,202	31,253,173	35,690,340	39,455,991	40.666.070	41,676,912	41.478.084	40.213.232	42,494,498
Vocational	5,181,054	5,134,816	5,353,124	5,546,350	5,719,265	5,854,626	5,897,080	6,289,917	5,919,602	6,389,023
Other programs	2,133,663	4,471,041	5,910,666	5,327,801	8,580,867	8,186,598	11,748,999	8,329,027	9,491,302	9,724,475
Special programs	9,695,730	9,865,618	11,459,997	8,968,942	8,860,304	10,925,492	10,797,838	10,784,985	8,958,163	8,397,955
Adult education	626,518	641,500	535,153	471,000	432,462	419,558	306,045	299,343	374,332	312,802
Support services										
Pupil support	11,887,314	11,574,520	12,765,390	14,518,167	16,289,974	17,655,159	19,225,907	19,856,369	19,903,221	20,604,245
Instructional staff	13,277,881	15,351,703	23,211,403	22,471,413	25,611,018	23,907,831	21,974,231	21,841,999	20,839,420	21,475,920
General administration	4,614,202	4,181,936	4,500,796	4,348,468	4,509,560	5,630,861	5,586,160	4,808,327	4,711,585	4,783,500
School administration	11,303,921	12,206,209	12,286,037	13,920,909	16,308,802	17,876,808	17,352,671	17,981,621	17,889,954	18,893,138
Business services	2,346,668	3,065,473	3,330,111	3,624,772	3,747,502	3,867,064	3,798,600	3,736,091	3,818,457	4,175,871
Plant operations	24,471,578	24,770,294	46,108,654	29,739,414	36,225,116	33,206,427	33,598,767	33,765,583	32,630,863	32,931,727
Student transportation	10,448,084	10,868,604	10,540,076	12,085,918	13,128,451	13,032,768	12,610,029	12,934,832	13,139,373	14,303,055
Central services	2,596,652	3,140,822	2,540,962	2,462,509	2,605,971	3,258,607	2,956,975	2,921,603	2,586,413	3,061,761
Food services	13,381,548	14,609,935	14,118,058	15,106,212	16,673,342	17,312,773	16,409,411	12,705,201	13,187,082	13,064,523
Other operations	31,399	32,090	31,975	33,311	29,672	34,080	76,157	34,757	33,837	48,243
Community services	121,762	154,181	122,266	134,436	•	124,026	100,187	93,299	42,262	43,192
Capital outlay	42,181,408	36,614,776	10,359,859	15,813,869	15,147,844	33,060,731	34,753,377	28,115,122	14,500,922	11,142,002
Debt service										
Interest, bond issue costs and										
other fiscal charges	10,796,419	10,998,601	9,126,047	8,355,485	7,828,164	17,658,495	17,459,092	20,130,863	8,842,451	8,611,243
Principal	11,993,957	13,475,341	15,703,376	16,975,281	17,426,944	9,167,784	8,836,482	9,954,352	18,366,904	19,050,703
Total expenditures	287,585,928	298,561,828	307,583,290	314,686,249	352,894,007	381,533,993	379,785,240	370,322,501	361,309,009	368,657,477
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(37,952,086)	(33,356,528)	2,294,791	(4,938,135)	(9,595,550)	(31,628,825)	(36,527,027)	(24,572,620)	(8,043,786)	(13,271,375)
Other financing										
sources (uses)										
Debt issuance	47,804,803	76,506,261	23,446,911	4,902,389	44,781,939	60,671,701	59,984,724	36,240,000	29,783,636	79,230,000
Bond premiums					•	21,742	870,576	498,157	1,127,200	3,473,028
Escrow agent payments	(26,315,503)	(44,425,600)	(10,392,333)		(9,794,399)	(30,165,000)	(26,407,419)	(36,271,010)	(28,323,897)	(76,271,698)
Transfers in	3,269,770	3,611,527	24,564,011	5,977,984	11,086,247	6,786,215	5,963,830	3,470,512	3,797,804	2,685,136
Transfers out	(3,144,983)	(3,472,332)	(24,495,947)	(5,761,348)	(10,841,777)	(6,567,527)	(5,736,940)	(3,258,514)	(3,896,206)	(2,471,984)
Fixed asset sales	286,531		•		•	•	•	•	•	
Insurance proceeds			11,309,282	29,244	295,329	51,890	161,644	296,831		122,748
Total other financing sources (uses)	21,900,618	32,219,856	24,431,924	5,148,269	35,527,339	30,799,021	34,836,415	975,976	2,488,537	6,767,230
Net change in fund balances	(16,051,468)	(1,136,672)	26,726,715	210,134	25,931,789	(829,804)	(1,690,612)	(23,596,644)	(5,555,249)	(6,504,145)
)										
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital outlay expenditures	9.29%	9.34%	8.35%	8.48%	7.48%	7.70%	7.62%	8.79%	7.85%	7.74%

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.

Revenue Capacity Information Calcasieu Parish School System Assessed Value and Taxpayer Taxes, Last Ten Fiscal Years , General Fund Direct Rates Only (Unaudited)

Fiscal Year			Total	Total					Total Effective
Ended	Millage		Property	Exempt	Taxpayers	Total	Exempt	Taxpayer	Тах
June 30,	Constitutional	Special	Valuation	Valuation	Valuation	Taxes	Taxes	Taxes	Rate
,	!								
2004	2.57		1,271,946,840	388,596,730	883,350,110	6,523,951	1,382,848	5,141,103	4.04
		13.15	1,271,946,840	388,596,730	883,350,110	15,401,900	3,264,665	12,137,235	9.54
2005	5.57		1,348,213,430	405,317,110	942,896,320	6,585,766	1,333,818	5,251,948	3.90
		13.15	1,348,213,430	405,317,110	942,896,320	15,547,972	3,148,864	12,399,108	9.20
2006	5.57		1,388,460,580	418,215,450	970,245,130	7,733,822	1,366,707	6,367,115	4.59
		13.15	1,388,460,580	418,215,450	970,245,130	18,258,370	3,226,524	15,031,846	10.83
2007	5.57		1,533,403,052	471,269,410	1,062,133,642	8,541,090	1,387,590	7,153,500	4.67
		13.15	1,533,403,052	471,269,410	1,062,133,642	20,164,287	3,275,816	16,888,471	11.01
2008	5.57		1,619,225,680	436,515,642	1,182,710,038	9,019,200	1,410,770	7,608,429	4.70
		13.15	1,619,225,680	436,515,642	1,182,710,038	21,292,937	3,330,536	17,962,400	11.09
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	69.6
2013	5.37		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

Revenue Capacity Information Calcasieu Parish School System Total Property Valuation, Exemptions, and Net Taxpayers Valuation, Last Ten Years (Unaudited)

Source: Calcasieu Parish Assessor's Summary Reports

% Change Not Calculated For The First Year In The Cycle

Revenue Capacity Information
Calcasieu Parish School System
Property Tax Millage Rates - Direct and Overlapping Governments, Last Ten Calendar Years (1)
(Per \$1,000 of Assessed Value)
(Unaudited)

	Direct - Calc	Direct - Calcasieu Parish School Board	hool Board	Overlapping:									
Fiscal	General	Debt Service			Law	Gravity	Recreation and Community	Fire	Airport Harbor and		Parish Water and		
Year	Fund	Funds (2)	Total	Parish	Enforcement	Drainage	Centers	Protection	Terminal	Cities (3)	Sewage	Other	Total
2004	18.72	288.94	307.66	45.27	15.83	71.17	69.15	176.29	11.58	57.27	39.24	81.71	875.17
2005	18.72	270.37	289.09	44.04	15.83	69.04	63.33	153.21	11.19	54.60	36.39	81.65	818.37
2006	18.72	253.87	272.59	44.78	15.83	70.50	74.13	153.77	11.19	54.60	38.73	81.71	817.83
2007	18.72	232.62	251.34	44.78	15.83	70.39	76.88	146.11	11.19	54.55	35.87	84	790.94
2008	18.72	225.17	243.89	43.44	15.83	68.45	75.53	142.54	11.19	54.35	28.09	84	800.008
2009	18.72	215.67	234.39	43.00	14.98	69.99	74.10	141.96	10.72	51.88	64.81	80.08	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	166.00	184.04	42.28	9.85	66.11	56.75	135.57	10.46	33.67	55.97	66.28	86.099

⁽¹⁾ Information obtained from Calcasieu Parish Tax Assessor

Source: Information obtained from Calcasieu Parish Tax Assessors' Office

⁽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.

Revenue Capacity Information

Calcasieu Parish School System

Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property, Last Ten Fiscal Years

Total Direct Tax Rate	(Note 2)	15.69%	15.51%	15.43%	15.17%	15.44%	15.55%	15.36%	15.39%
Estimated Actual Taxable	Value	1,388,460,576	1,533,683,552	1,660,385,056	1,795,708,814	1,915,304,680	1,971,104,460	2,044,614,410	2,229,612,400
Add: Tax-Exempt	Property	418,215,450	471,269,410	477,675,018	477,675,018	487,074,981	492,479,678	411,428,306	577,935,065
Total Taxable Assessed	Value	970,245,126	1,062,414,142	1,182,710,038	1,318,033,796	1,428,229,699	1,478,624,782	1,633,186,104	1,651,677,335
Personal/ Other Property	15%	578,394,125	661,135,560	762,009,970	819,839,240	876,494,820	893,281,090	987,812,580	950,301,340
Public Services Property	25%	175,561,830	170,154,790	174,124,490	181,223,950	225,884,730	249,088,110	254,808,760	276,717,820
ial V	10%	216,289,171	231,123,792	246,575,578	316,970,606	325,850,149	336,255,582	390,564,764	424,658,175
Fiscal Year Ended	June 30,	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013

Source: Tax Asssessor

Note 1: Breakdown on property components was not available for periods before 2006.

Note 2: Direct rate uses weighted average of type of property component to total taxable assessed value applied to type of property component tax rate which is then added together to get the total direct tax rate.

Revenue Capacity Information
Calcasieu Parish School System
Tax Revenues by Source, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Prepared using th modified accrual basis of accounting)

			Hurricane								
% <u>Change</u>	4.82%	6.15%	12.62%	3.05%	3.60%	3.82%	%L'-	2.47%	8.50%	3.18%	
Total <u>Taxes</u>	105,350,352	111,831,428	125,946,085	129,784,788	134,463,205	139,598,587	128,750,135	131,935,883	143,145,687	147,694,335	40.19%
Sales <u>Tax</u>	66,048,041	72,382,027	87,787,753	88,628,631	92,522,497	93,518,087	80,964,276	83,221,170	91,977,507	93,741,442	41.93%
Ad Valorem <u>Taxes</u>	39,302,311	39,449,401	38,158,332	41,156,157	41,940,708	46,080,500	47,785,859	48,714,713	51,168,180	53,952,893	37.28%
Fiscal <u>Year</u>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2004-2013

Source: Information from the School System's financial statements

Note that jump in sales taxes in 2006 and 2007 years are due to hurricane recovery spending in parish.

Revenue Capacity Information
Calcasieu Parish School System
Principal Property Tax Payers, Current Year and Ten Years Ago
December 31, 2012 and 2003 Tax Calendar
(Unaudited)

		2012			2003	
			Percentage			Percentage
		Total	of Total		Total	of Total
Company	Rank	Assessed Value	Assessed Valuation	Rank	Assessed Value	Assessed Valuation
Conoco-Dhillips Co	,	\$109 512 920	7 01%	6	\$42.065.970	3 21%
	- (000,11,000	7-70	۷ -	0.00,000,000	2.5.70
Entergy Gulf States Louisiana Inc	7	82,417,260	3.70%	_	62,573,670	4.92%
PPG Industries, Inc.	က	44,981,230	2.02%	က	35,385,470	2.78%
Citgo Petroleum Corp.	4	41,376,510	1.86%	9	15,785,810	1.24%
Kinder Morgan Louisiana	2	36,048,170	1.62%		•	
PNK (Lake Charles) LLC	9	41,295,060	1.85%		•	
Excel Paralubes	80	39,568,170	1.77%		•	
Sasol North America, Inc.	7	37,503,430	1.68%	4	19,021,760	1.50%
Cameron Interstate PIP	6	23,004,320	1.03%		•	
Entergy Texas, Inc.	10	18,524,100	0.83%			
Bellsouth Communications		•		2	16,762,920	1.32%
Lyondell Chemical		•		7	13,109,030	1.03%
Basell USA, Inc		•		80	11,456,720	0.90%
Westlake Petrochemicals, Inc.		•		တ	11,063,930	0.87%
Hibernia Bank		•		10	10,287,520	0.81%
Total For Principal Taxpayers		\$ 474,231,170	21.27%		\$ 237,512,800	18.67%
		0			0	
Total For All Other Taxpayers		1,755,381,230	78.73%		1,034,434,040	81.33%
		\$ 2,229,612,400	100.00%		\$ 1,271,946,840	100.00%

Source: Information obtained from Calcasieu Parish Tax Assessors' Office

Revenue Capacity Information Calcasieu Parish School System Property Tax Levies and Collections, Last Nine Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

Ended June 30, J	Fiscal Year	Taxes Levied	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy	ithin the of the Levy	Collections	Total Collections to Date	ons to Date
17,469,529 17,351,043 99.32% 110,539 17,461,582 17,944,678 17,849,721 99.47% 80,572 17,930,293 17,944,678 17,849,721 99.47% 80,572 17,930,293 19,534,286 19,336,020 98.99% 178,735 19,514,755 21,657,446 21,489,331 99.22% 63,872 21,553,203 24,110,835 23,800,204 98.71% 192,751 23,992,955 26,409,261 25,649,594 97.12% 567,805 26,217,399 27,478,142 27,771,727 98.43% 158,917 27,306,954 28,214,201 27,771,727 98.43% 158,917 27,306,954 29,796,298 29,619,891 99.41% n/a 29,619,891 19,009,000 18,967,581 99.41% 17,696 18,983,562 20,415,975 20,032,467 98.12% 20,836,262 21,639,625 18,952,704 18,625,401 98.27% 45,643 21,644,784 21,518,579 21,202,660 <	Ended June 30,	for the Fiscal Year	Amount	Percentage of Levy	in Subsequent Years	Amount	Percentage of Levy
17,469,529 17,351,043 99.32% 110,539 17,461,582 17,944,678 17,849,721 99.47% 80,572 17,930,293 17,944,678 17,849,721 99.47% 80,572 17,930,293 19,534,286 19,336,020 98.99% 178,735 19,514,755 21,657,446 21,489,331 99.22% 63,872 21,553,203 24,110,835 23,800,204 98.71% 192,751 23,992,955 26,409,261 25,649,594 97.12% 567,805 26,217,399 27,478,142 27,208,037 99.02% 158,917 27,366,964 28,214,201 27,771,727 98.43% 158,917 27,366,964 29,619,891 99.44% n/a 29,619,891 29,796,298 29,619,891 99.78% 15,891 29,619,891 20,867,266 20,032,467 98.12% 260,824 20,836,255 20,415,375 20,032,467 98.99% 45,643 21,644,784 21,866,526 21,181,787 98.53% 221,	General Fund						
17,944,678 17,849,721 99.47% 80,572 17,930,293 19,534,286 19,336,020 98.99% 178,735 19,514,755 21,657,446 21,489,331 99.22% 63,872 21,553,203 24,110,835 23,800,204 98.71% 192,751 23,992,955 26,409,261 25,649,594 97.12% 567,805 26,217,399 27,478,142 27,208,037 99.02% 158,917 27,366,954 28,214,201 27,771,727 98.43% 158,917 27,366,954 29,796,298 29,619,891 99.41% n/a 29,619,891 29,796,298 29,619,891 99.41% n/a 29,619,891 29,796,298 29,619,891 99.41% n/a 29,619,891 29,796,298 29,619,891 99.78% 158,991 29,619,891 20,867,266 20,575,428 98.60% 260,824 20,836,252 20,415,975 20,032,467 98.27% 45,643 21,685,268 21,860,432 21,639,625 98.99%	2005	17,469,529	17,351,043	99.32%	110,539	17,461,582	86.66
19,534,286 19,336,020 98.99% 178,735 19,514,755 21,657,446 21,489,331 99.22% 63,872 21,553,203 24,110,835 23,800,204 98.71% 192,751 23,992,955 26,409,261 25,649,594 97.12% 567,805 26,217,399 27,478,142 27,208,037 99.02% 158,917 27,366,954 28,214,201 27,771,727 98.43% 158,917 27,306,44 29,796,298 29,619,891 99.41% n/a 29,619,891 20,867,266 20,575,428 98.60% 260,824 20,619,891 19,009,000 18,967,581 99.78% 15,981 18,983,562 20,415,975 20,032,467 98.12% 20,392,455 18,952,704 18,625,401 98.27% 45,643 21,644,784 21,866,526 21,181,787 96.87% 46,643 21,644,784 21,518,579 21,202,660 98.53% 21,629 21,190,345 22,499,169 22,409,236 99.60% 71	2006	17,944,678	17,849,721	99.47%	80,572	17,930,293	99.95%
21,657,446 21,489,331 99.22% 63,872 21,553,203 24,110,835 23,800,204 98.71% 192,751 23,992,955 26,409,261 25,649,594 97.12% 567,805 26,217,399 27,478,142 27,208,037 99.02% 158,917 27,366,954 28,214,201 27,771,727 98.43% 158,917 27,366,954 29,796,298 29,619,891 99.41% n/a 29,619,891 29,796,298 29,619,891 99.41% n/a 29,619,891 29,796,298 20,575,428 98.60% 260,824 20,619,891 20,099,000 18,967,581 98.78% 15,981 18,983,562 20,415,975 20,032,467 98.12% 177,696 18,983,562 21,860,432 21,639,625 98.99% 465,997 21,685,268 21,865,526 21,181,787 96.87% 221,529 21,424,189 22,409,236 22,409,236 99.60% 221,529 21,190,345 22,498,169 22,409,236 9	2007	19,534,286	19,336,020	98.99%	178,735	19,514,755	%06'66
24,110,835 23,800,204 98.71% 192,751 23,992,955 26,409,261 25,649,594 97.12% 567,805 26,217,399 27,478,142 27,208,037 99.02% 158,917 27,366,954 28,214,201 27,771,727 98.43% 158,917 27,366,954 29,796,298 29,619,891 98.43% 29,619,891 29,796,298 29,619,891 29,619,891 20,867,266 20,575,428 98.60% 260,824 20,836,252 19,009,000 18,967,581 98.12% 15,981 18,983,562 20,415,975 20,032,467 98.12% 20,392,455 18,983,562 20,415,975 20,032,467 98.27% 177,696 18,983,562 21,860,432 21,639,625 98.99% 45,643 21,644,784 21,518,579 21,202,660 98.53% 221,529 21,424,189 21,429,098 20,974,716 97.88% 215,29 21,409,236 22,498,169 22,409,236 99.60% 10,409,236	2008	21,657,446	21,489,331	99.22%	63,872	21,553,203	99.52%
26,409,261 25,649,594 97.12% 567,805 26,217,399 27,478,142 27,208,037 99.02% 158,917 27,366,954 28,214,201 27,771,727 98.43% 158,917 27,366,954 29,796,298 29,619,891 99.41% n/a 29,619,891 20,867,266 20,575,428 98.60% 260,824 20,836,252 19,009,000 18,967,581 99.78% 15,981 18,983,562 20,415,975 20,032,467 98.12% 359,988 20,392,455 18,952,704 18,625,401 98.27% 177,696 18,803,097 21,860,432 21,639,625 98.99% 45,643 21,644,784 21,518,579 21,202,660 98.53% 221,529 21,424,189 21,429,098 22,409,236 99.60% 10,6345 22,409,236	2009	24,110,835	23,800,204	98.71%	192,751	23,992,955	99.51%
27,478,142 27,208,037 99.02% 158,917 27,366,954 28,214,201 27,771,727 98.43% 158,917 27,330,644 29,796,298 29,619,891 99.41% n/a 29,619,891 20,867,266 20,575,428 98.60% 260,824 20,836,252 19,009,000 18,967,581 99.78% 15,981 18,983,562 20,415,975 20,032,467 98.12% 20,392,455 18,952,704 18,625,401 98.27% 177,696 18,803,097 21,860,432 21,639,625 98.99% 45,643 21,685,268 21,866,526 21,181,787 96.87% 462,997 21,644,784 21,429,098 20,974,716 97.88% 215,629 21,190,345 22,498,169 22,409,236 99.60% n/a 22,409,236	2010	26,409,261	25,649,594	97.12%	567,805	26,217,399	99.27%
28,214,201 27,771,727 98.43% 158,917 27,930,644 29,796,298 29,619,891 99.41% n/a 29,619,891 20,867,266 20,575,428 98.60% 260,824 20,836,252 19,009,000 18,967,581 99.78% 15,981 18,983,562 20,415,975 20,032,467 98.12% 359,988 20,392,455 18,952,704 18,625,401 98.27% 45,643 21,685,268 21,866,526 21,639,625 98.99% 45,643 21,685,268 21,866,526 21,181,787 96.87% 462,997 21,444,784 21,429,098 20,974,716 97.88% 215,629 21,190,345 22,498,169 22,409,236 99.60% n/a 22,409,236	2011	27,478,142	27,208,037	99.05%	158,917	27,366,954	%09.66
29,796,298 29,619,891 99.41% n/a 29,619,891 20,867,266 20,575,428 98.60% 260,824 20,836,252 19,009,000 18,967,581 99.78% 15,981 18,983,562 20,415,975 20,032,467 98.12% 359,988 20,392,455 18,952,704 18,625,401 98.27% 45,643 21,685,268 21,860,432 21,639,625 98.99% 45,643 21,644,784 21,866,526 21,181,787 96.87% 462,997 21,644,784 21,518,579 21,202,660 98.53% 221,529 21,424,189 21,429,098 20,974,716 97.88% 215,629 21,190,345 22,498,169 22,409,236 99.60% n/a 22,409,236	2012	28,214,201	27,771,727	98.43%	158,917	27,930,644	%66'86
20,867,26620,575,42898.60%260,82420,836,25219,009,00018,967,58199.78%15,98118,983,56220,415,97520,032,46798.12%359,98820,392,45518,952,70418,625,40198.27%177,69618,803,09721,860,43221,639,62598.99%45,64321,685,26821,866,52621,181,78796.87%462,99721,644,78421,518,57921,202,66098.53%221,52921,424,18921,429,09820,974,71697.88%215,62921,190,34522,498,16922,409,23699.60%n/a22,409,236	2013	29,796,298	29,619,891	99.41%	n/a	29,619,891	
20,867,26620,575,42898.60%260,82420,836,25219,009,00018,967,58199.78%15,98118,983,56220,415,97520,032,46798.12%359,98820,392,45518,952,70418,625,40198.27%177,69618,803,09721,860,43221,639,62598.99%45,64321,685,26821,866,52621,181,78796.87%462,99721,644,78421,518,57921,202,66098.53%221,52921,424,18921,429,09820,974,71697.88%215,62921,190,34522,498,16922,409,23699.60%n/a22,409,236	Debt Service	Funds					
19,009,00018,967,58199.78%15,98118,983,56220,415,97520,032,46798.12%359,98820,392,45520,415,97618,625,40198.27%177,69618,803,09721,860,43221,639,62598.99%45,64321,685,26821,866,52621,181,78796.87%462,99721,644,78421,518,57921,202,66098.53%221,52921,190,34521,429,09820,974,71697.88%21,562921,190,34522,498,16922,409,23699.60%n/a22,409,236	2005	•	20,575,428	%09.86	260,824	20,836,252	89.82%
20,415,975 20,032,467 98.12% 359,988 20,392,455 18,952,704 18,625,401 98.27% 177,696 18,803,097 21,860,432 21,639,625 98.99% 45,643 21,685,268 21,866,526 21,181,787 96.87% 462,997 21,644,784 21,518,579 21,202,660 98.53% 221,529 21,120,345 21,429,098 20,974,716 97.88% 215,629 21,190,345 22,498,169 22,409,236 99.60% n/a 22,409,236	2006	19,009,000	18,967,581	99.78%	15,981	18,983,562	%28.66
18,952,704 18,625,401 98.27% 177,696 18,803,097 21,860,432 21,639,625 98.99% 45,643 21,685,268 21,866,526 21,181,787 96.87% 462,997 21,644,784 21,518,579 21,202,660 98.53% 221,529 21,424,189 21,429,098 20,974,716 97.88% 215,629 21,190,345 22,498,169 22,409,236 99.60% n/a 22,409,236	2007	20,415,975	20,032,467	98.12%	359,988	20,392,455	%88.66
21,860,432 21,639,625 98.99% 45,643 21,685,268 21,866,526 21,181,787 96.87% 462,997 21,644,784 21,518,579 21,202,660 98.53% 221,529 21,424,189 21,429,098 20,974,716 97.88% 215,629 21,190,345 22,498,169 22,409,236 99.60% n/a 22,409,236	2008	18,952,704	18,625,401	98.27%	177,696	18,803,097	99.21%
21,866,526 21,181,787 96.87% 462,997 21,644,784 21,518,579 21,202,660 98.53% 221,529 21,424,189 21,429,098 20,974,716 97.88% 215,629 21,190,345 22,498,169 22,409,236 99.60% n/a 22,409,236	2009	21,860,432	21,639,625	%66'86	45,643	21,685,268	99.20%
21,518,579 21,202,660 98.53% 221,529 21,424,189 21,429,098 20,974,716 97.88% 215,629 21,190,345 22,498,169 22,409,236 99.60% n/a 22,409,236	2010	21,866,526	21,181,787	%28.96	462,997	21,644,784	%66'86
21,429,098 20,974,716 97.88% 215,629 21,190,345 22,498,169 22,409,236 99.60% n/a 22,409,236	2011	21,518,579	21,202,660	98.53%	221,529	21,424,189	%95'66
22,498,169 22,409,236 99.60% n/a 22,409,236	2012	21,429,098	20,974,716	97.88%	215,629	21,190,345	%68.86
	2013	22,498,169	22,409,236	%09.66	n/a	22,409,236	%09'66

Source: Calcasieu Parish Tax Assessor

Note that only nine years is presented. Earlier information was not available.

Debt Capacity Information Calcasieu Parish School System Legal Debt Margin Information, Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

	512,400	780,364,340											179,156,488	207,852	
	\$ 2,229,612,400	780,3		8	(00	(00	\$ 194,263,118		5	35)	Ī	15,106,630	179,1	\$ 601,207,852	
				\$ 205,553,118	(8,195,000)	(3,095,000)			\$ 17,043,915	s (1,937,285)					
Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2013	Assessed Value	Debt Limit (35% of total assessed value)	Debt applicable to limitation:	Total Bonded Debt	Less: Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	Excess Revenue Certificates	Total Debt Applicable to limitation	Less Amounts Available in Debt Service Funds	Total Available in Debt Service Funds	Less Amounts Attributable to Revenue Bonds	Total Available in Debt Service for general	obligation bonds	Net Bonded Debt	Legal Debt Margin	

					Fiscal Year					
Debt limit	<u>2004</u> 445,181,394	<u>2005</u> 471,874,701	200 <u>6</u> 485,961,203	$\frac{2007}{624,023,005}$	200 <u>8</u> 566,728,988	200 <u>9</u> 628,498,084	201 <u>0</u> 670,356,638	<u>2011</u> 689,886,561	201 <u>2</u> 715,615,044	2013 780,364,340
Total net debt applicable to limit	156,224,939 171,850,662	171,850,662	164,333,432	151,480,139	173,319,985	188,539,726	202,474,369	192,552,506	180,214,433	179,156,488
Legal debt margin	288,956,455 300,024,039	300,024,039	321,627,771	472,542,866	393,409,003	439,958,358	467,882,269	497,334,055	535,400,611	601,207,852
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	35.09%	36.42%	33.82%	24.27%	30.58%	30.00%	30.20%	27.91%	25.18%	22.96%

Total Bonded Debt above includes General Obligation Bonds, Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Revenue Certificates and \$7,878,118 included in Other Debt as listed in Note III G.

Notes: Legal debt limit is established by Louisian Revised Statute Title 39, Section 562, and is 35% of assessed value for school boards.

Source: Tax assessor's office records, School System financial records

Debt Capacity Information Calcasieu Parish School System Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type, Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

	Per Capita	1.015	1,072	1,183	1,167	1,120	1,212	1,270	1,355	1,243	1,155	1,066
	Percentage of Personal Income	4.43%	4.74%	2.90%	2.50%	5.18%	5.61%	5.52%	5.91%	5.64%	5.24%	4.53%
	Total	186.783.749	198,722,643	220,303,480	218,181,805	206,108,825	223,626,541	235,652,320	252,327,952	234,112,089	218,273,821	205,553,118
	Other Excess Revenue Debt	5.045.322	3,267,521	3,402,087	11,968,440	11,669,828	10,802,024	10,682,320	14,807,952	11,532,089	10,673,821	7,878,118
S	Sales Tax Incremental Financing	2.493.993	2,355,272	2,153,756	1,678,365	1,273,997	869,517	•				ı
Governmental Activities	Revenue Certificates	2.174.205	7,615,000	13,295,000	11,890,000	12,745,000	10,765,000	8,725,000	7,175,000	5,610,000	4,225,000	3,095,000
Gover	Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	13.945.000	14,740,000	14,180,000	13,540,000	12,870,000	12,165,000	11,420,000	10,655,000	9,865,000	9,045,000	8,195,000
	General Obligation Bonds	163.125.229	170,744,850	187,272,637	179,105,000	167,550,000	189,025,000	204,825,000	219,690,000	207,105,000	194,330,000	186,385,000
	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013

Source: School System 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.

Debt Capacity Information Calcasieu Parish School System Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding (Unaudited)

	Capita	843	924	879	823	939	1,016	1,087	1,025	954	929
Percentage of Actual Taxable Value of	rioperty	18%	18%	17%	14%	15%	14%	14%	13%	12%	11%
Taxable	Valuation	883,350,110	942,896,320	970,245,130	1,062,430,612	1,182,710,038	1,318,033,794	1,428,229,699	1,478,624,782	1,507,165,524	1,651,677,335
Net General Obligation Bonds	Outstanding	156,224,939	172,018,555	164,390,420	151,480,138	173,319,985	188,539,726	202,474,370	192,938,914	180,214,433	179,156,488
Fiscal Year Ended	June 50,	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013

Notes:

financial statements. The above outstanding balances are net of restricted debt service fund balance Details regarding the School System's oustanding debt can be found in the notes to the amounts available for payments.

See Table 6 for the School System's property value data

School System's population data can be found in Table 16

Debt Capacity Information Calcasieu Parish School System Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt (Unaudited)

<u>Jurisdiction</u> Direct:	Net General Obligation Bonded Debt <u>Outstanding</u>	Percentage Applicable to Calcasieu Parish School Board (2)	Amount Applicable to Calcasieu Parish <u>School Board</u>
Calcasieu Parish School Board	\$205,553,118	100%	\$205,553,118
Overlapping: Parish	10,023,592	100%	10,023,592
Cities(1)	74,255,000	100%	74,255,000
Total Overlapping Debt:	\$84,278,592		\$84,278,592
Total Debt:	\$289,831,710		\$289,831,710

(1) Includes the cities of Lake Charles, Sulphur, Westlake, DeQuincy, Vinton, and Iowa

partial. All property within Calcasieu Parish is subject to the debt of the Calcaieu Parish School overlap with the School Boards geographic boundaries. The overlap may be complete or 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 jurisdiction. The computation of the amount of debt applicable to the Board, within Board; therefore, all other reporting entities within the Parish fall under the Board's (2) Overlapping governments are those governments whose geographic boundaries amount of debt outstanding.

Source: School System's financial statements and Parish and city governments.

Debt Capacity Information Calcasieu Parish School System Pledged-Revenue Coverage, Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

Fiscal		Š	Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	e Bonds		
Year Ended	Sales Tax	Net Revenue Available for		Debt Service		
June 30,	Revenue	Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2004	1,749,392	1,749,392	260,000	605,363	1,165,363	1.50
2005	1,925,749	1,925,749	640,000	527,879	1,167,879	1.65
2006	2,536,046	2,536,046	640,000	529,844	1,169,844	2.17
2007	2,420,539	2,420,539	670,000	483,429	1,153,429	2.10
2008	2,494,993	2,494,993	745,000	414,055	1,159,055	2.15
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

Source: School System's financial statements

Notes: Details regarding the School System's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the current financial statements

Demographic and Economic Information Calcasieu Parish School System Demographic and Economic Statistics, Last Ten Years (Unaudited)

	Inemployment	Rate (3)	6.5%	8%	4.3%	4%	%9	2%	8%	%6	2%	3.5%
	Unemp	Rat	.6	5.	4	•	•	7.7	7.	9	7.	9
Average Salary of	All	Teachers (2)	37.900	38,388	38,681	43,668	45,989	46,348	45,367	45,618	45,855	46,359
	Median	Age (1)	35	34	34	36	36	36	37	35	36	36
	Per Capita Personal	Income	20.154	21,078	21,993	21,273	21,594	23,010	22,930	22,040	22,040	22,040
	Personal	Income (1)	4.194.209.970	3,734,757,894	3,964,724,395	3,978,412,641	3,985,416,152	4,271,095,250	4,270,218,040	4,150,418,520	4,164,942,880	4,248,606,720
		Population (1)	185.311	186,181	187,017	184,092	184,563	185,618	186,231	188,313	188,972	192,768
(Unaudited)		Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013

Notes

(1) Census information obtained from the local Southwest Chamber of Commerce.

(2) Louisiana Department of Education Statistical Report. Also note that the 2011 report is not yet available. Amounts for those years are from reports submitted to the State of Louisiana by the Calcasieu Parish School Board. This figure also excludes ROTC and Rehires amounts.

(3) Obtained from the U. S. Department of Labor.

Demographic and Economic Information Calcasieu Parish School System

Principal Calcasieu Parish Employers, 2013 and 2006*

(Unaudited)

		2013			2006	
			Percentage of Total			Percentage of Total
Employer	Employees	Rank	Employment	Employees	Rank	Employment
Calcasieu Parish School System	5,640	_	6.47%	4,650	_	5.22%
L'auburge du Lac	2,034	7	2.28%	2,000	က	2.24%
Axial Corporation (formerly PPG)	1,540	က	1.72%	1,377	9	1.55%
Lake Charles Memorial Hospital	1,194	4	1.34%	1,157	6	1.30%
Citgo Petroleum	1,160	2	1.30%	1,300	7	1.46%
City of Lake Charles	1,032	9	1.16%	884	10	%66.0
Isle of Capri	1,009	7	1.13%	1,494	4	1.68%
Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office	086	∞	1.10%		•	
Christus St. Patrick's Hospital	298	6	0.97%	1,400	5	3.35%
Conoco Phillips	770	10	0.86%	1,200	6	1.44%
Turner Industries				2,800	2	2.41%
Delta Downs Racetrack				1,200	80	1.35%
Totals	16,226		18.33%	19,462		22.99%

Source: Chamber of Southwest Louisiana.

*Note that figures are for the calendar year. 2006 was used as a comparison as it was earliest available for the report.

Amounts refer to the calendar year end. Turner Industries and Delta Downs information was not available for 2013.

Experience of Classroom Teachers (Full-time) and Principals

			Fiscal Yea	Fiscal Year Ended June 30	ne 30						
Туре	Experience	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Classroom teachers	0-3 Yrs	388	433	541	510	583	586	534	418	380	412
	4-10 Yrs	564	591	298	585	583	634	682	693	721	702
	11-14 Yrs	286	280	300	295	294	293	282	293	305	297
	15-19 Yrs	251	268	317	313	306	319	329	329	317	321
	20-24 Yrs	190	184	184	182	214	221	241	260	268	244
	25+ Yrs	493	467	388	384	376	408	403	387	370	371
Total Classroom Teachers	achers	2,172	2,223	2,328	2,270	2,356	2,461	2,471	2,380	2,361	2,347
Principale	0-3 Vrs	ı			ı	ı		ı		,	ı
5	4 4 0 7 5				•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	4-10 Trs				_	_	_	_	_	_	_
	11-14 Yrs	4	က	က	_	7	9	က	က	2	2
	15-19 Yrs	2	9	2	o	∞	∞	o	o	15	15
	20-24 Yrs	7	2	∞	80	တ	7	7	12	10	7
	25+ Yrs	42	44	41	39	41	41	37	32	35	33
Total Principals		28	28	25	28	61	63	61	09	63	62
Assistant Principals	0-3 Yrs	,			,	~	,	,	,	,	,
	4-10 Yrs	4	80	7	2	က	2	2	4	7	7
	11-14 Yrs	က	9	10	17	16	14	12	10	80	6
	15-19 Yrs	o	6	13	=	7	15	20	22	19	19
	20-24 Yrs	2	9	80	80	13	13	12	12	12	12
	25+ Yrs	37	31	23	21	19	20	22	23	23	21
Total Assistant Principals	cipals	28	09	61	29	63	29	71	71	69	89
Total		2,288	2,341	2,446	2,387	2,480	2,591	2,603	2,511	2,493	2,477

Source: Agreed upon procedures report on performance and statistical data accompanying the annual financial statements.

Operating Information Calcasieu Parish School System Classroom Teachers and School Administrative Personnel, Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

Operating Information Calcasieu Parish School System Capital Assets Statistics - School Building Information (Unaudited)

School	Sq Ft	Enrollment	School	Sq Ft	Enrollment	School	Sq Ft	Enrollment
SP Arnett Middle School	90,034	469	John J Johnson School	64,000	259	Vincent Settlement School	43,088	354
Barbe Elementary School	54,675	335	Kaufman Elementary School	49,497	368	RW Vincent Elementary School	60,741	430
A M Barbe High School	268,606	1873	JF Kennedy School	48,888	177	Vinton Elementary School	72,460	517
Bell City K-12 School	89,375	289	EK Key Elementary School	61,814	469	Vinton High School	82,217	262
LeBleu Settlement Elementary School	57,090	446	Lake Charles Boston Academy	152,366	0	Vinton Northside Middle School	37,634	214
Brentwood Elementary School	60,017	415	LaGrange High School	238,528	955	Washington/Marion High School	176,505	639
JD Clifton Elementary School	87,363	351	WW Lewis Middle School	171,269	975	TH Watkins Elementary School	49,570	261
College Oaks Elementary School	57,331	309	Leblanc Middle School	96041	390	JI Watson K-8 School	124,285	945
Doretha Combre Elementary School	51,000	328	Maplewood Middle School	148,086	1102	Pearl Watson Elementary School	85,864	337
Cypress Cove Elementary	78,000	909	Ray D Molo Middle School	101,637	300	S.J. Welsh Middle School	156,992	1223
TS Cooley Elementary School	33,922	306	Moss Bluff Elementary School	82,389	866	Western Heights Elementary School	49,873	379
DeQuincy Elementary School K-2	52,692	399	Moss Bluff Middle School	138,864	955	Westlake High School	156,815	202
DeQuincy Elementary School 3-5	41,097	293	AA Nelson Elementary School	32,192	629	Westwood Elementary School	55,714	601
DeQuincy High School	100,746	368	Oak Park Elementary School	89,928	384	FK White Middle School	120,289	199
DeQuincy Middle School	94,876	327	Oak Park Middle School	83,234	486	Ralph Wilson Elementary School	49,359	225
Dolby Elementary School	60,994	472	Prien Lake Elementary School	61,111	624	Gillis Elementary School	77,717	813
Fairview Elementary School	65,377	298	Reynaud Middle School	120,519	185	Jake Drost Special Education School	20,636	41
Frasch Elementary School	80,706	089	St John Elementary School	78,513	882	Calcasieu Career Center	14,340	0
WT Henning Elementary School	57,195	363	Starks K-12 School	86,468	381	AMIkids Southwest	N/A	54
Henry Heights Elementary School	58,712	391	Sulphur High School (9-12)	458,927	1857	Brenda Hunter Head Start Center	22,376	237
Sam Houston High School	197,680	1166						
lowa High School	99,239	515						

Source: School System Planning and Construction Office, Official State count listing for enrollment October 1

Note also that total enrollement listed above does not include 190 non schoolbased children included in the total enrollment per the financial statements.

 $^{^{\}star}$ LCB offers programs at its site and does not have students specifically assigned to its location.

Table 21

Selected Operating Indicators, Last Ten Years Calcasieu Parish School System Operating Information (Unaudited)

Unaudited)					Current	Students Served By Exceptional Children	rved By Children
	Public	High	Average	Student	Expenditures	Program (3)	າ (3)
Year	School School Enrollment (1) Gra	School Graduates (3)	Composite ACT Score(4)	Teacher Ratio (2)	Per Student (3)	Gifted/ Talented	Other
2004	31,440	1,646	20.1	14.92	6,730	1,019	4,948
2005	31,612	`	20.1	15.38	7,220	965	5,063
2006	32,821	_	20.4	15.55	8,212	788	4,937
2007	32,247	_	20.3	15.54	8,513	928	4,872
2008	32,777	_	20.2	14.97	9,024	1,004	5,031
2009	32,975	_	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	33,116	_	20.4	13.92	9,262	1,235	4,919
2012	33,003	_	20.4	13.98	9,263	1,250	4,821
2013	32,563	_	19.3	13.87	9,535	1,269	4,796

⁽¹⁾ Calcasieu Parish Schools Membership report

(4) Note that for 2013 all seniors were required to take the exam. That was not the case prior to the 2013 school year.

⁽²⁾ Calcasieu Parish School Board Testing Program (3) Louisiana Department of Education Statistical Report. The current expenditures per student amount for the 2010 year is based on current total governmental expenditures divided by enrollment per the financial statements.

Operating Information Calcasieu Parish School System Full-time Equivalent Employees by Function, Last Eight Fiscal Years (1)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Function Instruction:								
Regular	1,636	1,596	1,702	1,758	1,796	1,731	1,739	1,727
Special education	062	785	857	814	872	821	812	810
Vocational education	80	74	9/	92	78	81	92	77
Other instructional	32	16	15	7	80	1	10	30
Special programs	314	303	317	311	358	353	322	292
Adult education	7	7	9	9	2	2	2	2
Support service:								
Student services	211	210	241	291	297	287	279	283
structional staff	247	260	271	229	251	248	233	234
General administration	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	24
School administration	268	283	285	305	318	313	314	319
Business services	58	29	28	26	22	22	54	54
Plant services	273	279	276	288	289	286	275	274
Student transportation	383	389	398	411	413	411	403	414
Central services	32	34	31	35	35	30	25	26
Food services	303	330	363	366	372	293	282	273
Enterprise and Other operations	11		1	1		10	10	=
Capital outlay	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	4,673	4,664	4,934	4,991	5,185	4,961	4,866	4,856

Source: Calcasieu Parish Schools Management Information Services Department report. (1) Information for years prior to fiscal year 2005-2006 was unavailable

Operating Information

Calcasieu Parish School System

Schedule of General Fund Expenditures (1) Per Pupil by School

(Unaudited)

•	2012-2013	113			20,	2012-2013				2012-2013	
Location Title	Per Pupil	i	Rank	Location Title	Pe	Per Pupil	Rank	Location Title		Per Pupil	Rank
Moss Bluff Elementary	\$ 7,29	7,295.27	_	Dolby	↔	9,214.57	25	LaGrange	↔	11,260.80	49
Moss Bluff Middle	\$ 7,57	7,578.73	7	Barbe Elementary	\$	9,236.20	56	Washington Marion	↔	11,349.85	20
Barbe High	\$ 7,58	7,583.00	က	LeBlanc	ઝ	9,283.83	27	Vinton Middle	↔	11,418.64	51
Nelson	\$ 7,672.81	2.81	4	Henning	↔	9,284.84	28	J.D. Clifton	↔	11,695.71	52
T.S. Cooley	\$ 7,699.34	9.34	2	J.I. Watson	ઝ	9,315.38	59	Fairview	↔	11,825.88	53
Sam Houston High School	\$ 7,708.71	8.71	9	R.W. Vincent	↔	9,375.16	30	Molo	↔	12,138.62	54
St John Elementary	\$ 7,774.81	4.81	7	Bell City	ઝ	9,519.32	31	J.J. Johnson	↔	12,145.34	22
Frasch	\$ 7,98	7,980.04	œ	Kaufman	↔	9,562.44	32	Pearl Watson	↔	12,879.40	26
Westwood	\$ 8,06	8,064.60	6	FK White	↔	9,604.76	33	Kennedy	↔	12,913.73	22
W.W. Lewis	\$ 8,07	8,077.25	10	Westlake High	ઝ	9,656.38	34	Vinton High	↔	13,257.58	28
Cypress Cove Elem	\$ 8,22	8,224.89	7	Iowa High	ઝ	9,708.82	35	College Oaks	↔	13,344.45	29
S.P. Arnette	\$ 8,34	8,345.15	12	Oak Park Elementary	↔	9,710.98	36	Reynaud	↔	13,929.44	09
Sulphur 9th Grade	\$ 8,36	8,362.84	13	Oak Park Middle	ઝ	9,761.73	37	Drost	↔	38,146.59	61
Prien Lake	\$ 8,40	8,403.12	4	DeQuincy Midde	\$	9,956.41	38				
DeQuincy Elementary 3-5	\$ 8,43	8,438.56	15	D.A. Combre	ઝ	9,972.86	39				
Gillis	\$ 8,46	8,469.29	16	Brentwood	\$	10,071.37	40				
SJ Welsh	\$ 8,544.11	4.11	17	Henry Heights	↔	10,330.53	4				
Vincent Settlement	\$ 8,57	8,575.40	18	T.H. Watkins	ઝ	10,178.66	42				
Maplewood	\$ 8,59	8,598.93	19	Western Heights	ઝ	10,366.79	43				
Sulphur High	\$ 8,64	8,644.63	20	AMI Kids	\$	10,590.39	44	Students February 1		30,656	
Vinton Elementary	\$ 8,69	8,692.26	21	Ralph Wilson	ક્ર	1,656.38	45				
DeQuincy Elementary K-2	\$ 8,73	8,734.88	22	DeQuincy High	\$	10,760.59	46	Parishwide Average (1)	↔	9,261.36	
LeBleu Settlement	\$ 8,74	8,747.45	23	Starks	\$	10,903.32	47				
E.K. Key	\$ 8,75	8,754.32	24				48	Total General Fund Allocated (1)	↔	283,916,214	

(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.

Note that per pupil expenditures were calculated using February 1 student count excluding Pre-Kindergarten students.

Parishwide average includes location costs not listed under the per pupil listing above. Those locations offer other or additional programs to students attending the listed schools. No student