CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD



ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

JULY 1, 2022 - JUNE 30, 2023 3310 BROAD STREET LAKE CHARLES, LA 70615

COVER ARTWORK: Untitled by Leah Fassler, from the studio of Laura Moreau, Barbe High
Each year Calcasieu Parish schools are invited to participate in the Louisiana School Boards Association statewide 2-D artwork contest and exhibit. Each school system is asked to submit an original creation of student work in grades K-5, 6-8, and 9-12. The theme varies some each year but is always centered around Louisiana.
To meet the challenge of making students aware of the state's resources as well as its rich cultural heritage and colorful history, the Department of Visual & Performing Arts of the Calcasieu Parish School Board develops standards-based curriculum featuring a different unit of study each year. For the 2023 – 2024 academic year, a broad curriculum was developed around the theme <i>LA-ndscapes</i> . The selection and variety of student art works showcased herein visually spotlights not only our students' creativity, but also the historic architecture, brilliant cityscapes, and the natural splendor of Louisiana.
(Disclaimer: All student names and artwork contained herein are published with express written consent from each student's parent or legal guardian.)

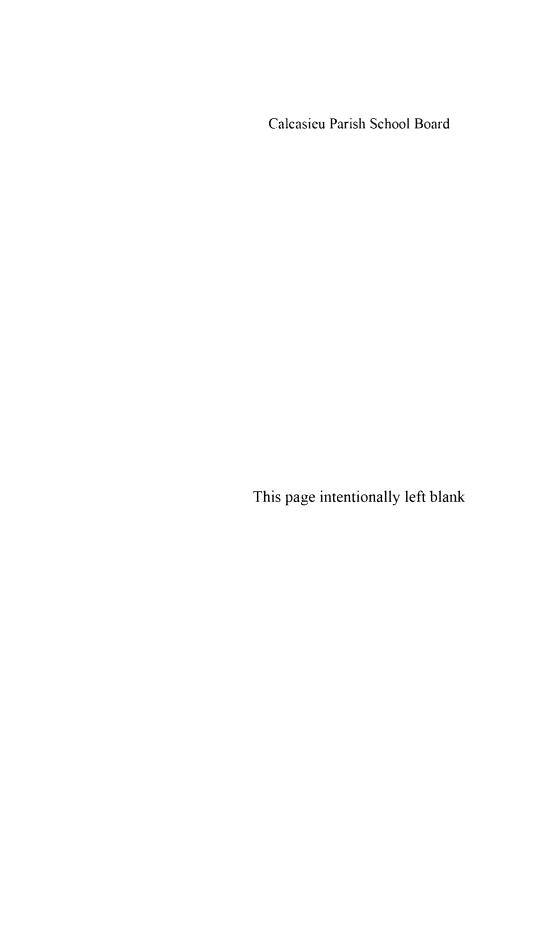
CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
JULY 1, 2022 - JUNE 30, 2023

PREPARED BY DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT & FINANCE



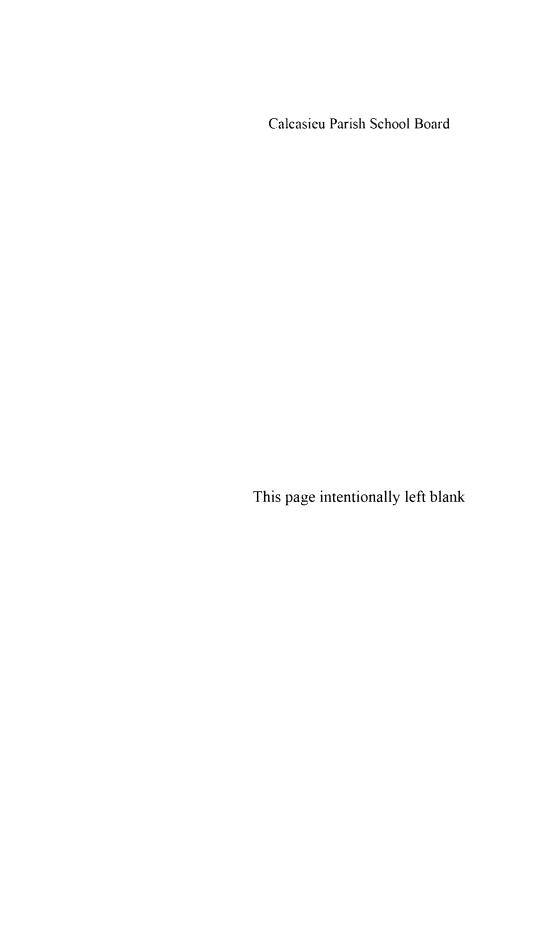
INTRODUCTORY SECTION



ARTWORK BY GUNEET MOMI FROM THE STUDIO OF LAURA MOREAU, BARBE HIGH

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT



Calcasieu Parish School Board Table of Contents

	Page
INTRODUCTORY SECTION	
Table of Contents	i - iii
Transmittal Letter	iv - xx
ASBO Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting	xxi
Calcasieu Parish School Board Officials	xxii
Organization Chart	xxiii
FINANCIAL SECTION	
Independent Auditors' Report	1 - 4
Required Supplementary Information (Part I)	
Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)	5 - 18
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements (GWFS)	
Statement of Net Position	19
Statement of Activities	20
Fund Financial Statements (FFS)	
Governmental Funds	
Balance Sheet	21
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet	
To the Statement of Net Position	22
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	23- 24
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in	
Fund Balances of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	25
Proprietary Funds – Internal Service Funds	
Statement of Net Position	26
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position	27
Statement of Cash Flows	28
Fiduciary Funds	20
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	29 30
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	30 31 – 72
Notes to the basic rinancial statements	31 – 72
Required Supplementary Information (Part II)	
Schedule of Changes in Total Other Post-Employment Benefit Liability	
and Related Ratios	73
Schedule of the School Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension	
Liability for the Retirement Systems	74
Schedule of Employer Contributions to the Retirement Systems	75
Budgetary Comparison Schedule Descriptions	76
General Fund	77 - 78
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	79 - 83
Supplementary Information	
Combining Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
Combining Balance Sheet - By Fund Type	84
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,	05 07
and Changes in Fund Balances - By Fund Type	85 – 86
	(Continued)

Calcasieu Parish School Board Table of Contents

	Page
Supplementary Information (Continued)	
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds Descriptions	87
Combining Balance Sheet	88 - 89
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	90 - 91
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in	
Fund Balances - Budget and Actual	
School Food Service	92
ESSA	93
IDEA	94
ESSER	95
Head Start	96
Comprehensive Literacy	97
Vocational Education Act	98
Preschool	99
Miscellaneous Funds	100
School Activity Fund	101
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds Descriptions	102
Combining Balance Sheet	103 - 104
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	105 - 106
Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds Descriptions	107
Combining Balance Sheet	108 - 109
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	110 - 111
Combining Internal Service Funds Descriptions	112
Combining Statement of Net Position	113
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	114
Combining Statement of Cash Flows	115
Custodial Funds Descriptions	116
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position	117
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	118
Schedule of Compensation Paid to Board Members	119
Schedule of Compensation, Benefits, and Other Payments to the Superintendent	120
	(Continued)

Calcasieu Parish School Board Table of Contents

Statistical Section Contents 121 – 1	
Contents 121 – 1	
Net Position by Component 124	
Changes in Net Position 125 – 1	26
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	
Change in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds 128	
Assessed Value and Taxpayer Taxes 129	
Total Property Valuation, Exemptions, and Net Taxpayers Valuation 130	
Property Tax Millage Rates- Direct and Overlapping Governments 131	
Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property 132	
Tax Revenues by Source, Governmental Funds	
Principal Property Taxpayers 134	
Property Tax Levies and Collections 135	
Sales Tax - Taxable Sales by Category 136	
Principal Sales Tax Remitters 137	
Legal Debt Margin Information 138	
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type 139	
Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding 140	
Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt 141	
Pledged-Revenue Coverage 142	
Demographic and Economic Statistics 143	
Principal Calcasieu Parish Employers 144	
Classroom Teachers and School Administrative Personnel 145	
Capital Assets Statistics-School Building Information 146	
Selected Operating Indicators 147	
Full-time Equivalent Employees by Function 148	
Schedule of General Fund Expenditures 149	

(Concluded)





Shannon LaFargue, PhD, Superintendent

May 1, 2024

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

Dear Board Members and the Citizens of Calcasieu Parish:

The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the Calcasieu Parish School Board (the School Board) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, 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 Annual Comprehensive 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 audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Information related to this single audit, including a Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, the independent auditors' 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 first 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 27,871 and employs approximately 4,700 persons.

Building Foundations for the Future

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

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

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

The following is an excerpt from "Louisiana Economic Forecast State and MSAs: 2024 and 2025", prepared by Dr. Loren C. Scott, President of Loren C. Scott & Associates, Inc., a 40-year-old economic consulting firm that currently conducts impact studies, policy analysis, and litigation support for various sized private/public companies and governmental bodies. He is presently Professor Emeritus at LSU. He received seven awards at LSU for outstanding classroom teaching and authored numerous peer reviewed publications.

Our forecasts are based on a very short and shallow recession at the national level in early 2024 and modest growth in RGDP into 2025. Because (1) of the State's small durable goods-dependency, (2) the several MSAs that are still recovering from the COVID shutdown and five natural disasters, and (3) an unusually large number of major capital projects coming to FID, we believe the Louisiana economy will hardly be touched by the national recession.

Regarding point #3, we document a remarkable \$154.4 billion in industrial projects either under construction or awaiting on FID in just three MSAs. Accommodating carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) and sourcing electricity from renewables will play an outsized role in getting many announced plants to FID. Our forecasts are also based on oil prices stabilizing in the \$80 a barrel range, and natural gas prices slowly increasing to \$3.90 per MMBtu in 2025.

Our forecasts by MSA and Rural Louisiana can be summarized as follows:

- The New Orleans MSA has still not fully recovered from the COVID shutdown and is being held back by a lagging convention business and still weak exploration activity in the Gulf. We are projecting 9,500 jobs in 2024 (+1.7%) and 11,300 new jobs in 2025 (+2%). This projection is based on several announced industrial projects breaking ground, \$2 billion in CPRA spending coming to the area, and the movement of the Treasure Chest Casino on land.
- We are projecting 11,500 jobs in 2024 (+2.7%) and 13,000 new jobs in 2025 (+3%) for the **Baton Rouge MSA**, where our optimism is based on \$19 billion in announced projects having a high probability of breaking ground in 2024. Major contractor Turner Industries is hiring 3,000 new construction workers in anticipation of the boom. Multi-millions in federal flood control spending are on the horizon, along with the movement of two downtown riverboat casinos on land.
- We are projecting 3,800 jobs in 2024 (+1.9%) and 3,300 new jobs in 2025 (+1.7%) for **Lafayette MSA**. The region is still feeling the drag of weak drilling activity in the Gulf, but maintenance and repair work on production platforms is robust. SafeSource Direct, First Solar, and Turner Industries will combine for 1,800 new jobs in this MSA over the next two years.

- We are projecting a very healthy two years ahead for the **Shreveport-Bossier MSA**, with the job count up 3,000 jobs (+1.7%) in 2024 and 3,900 jobs (+2.2%) in 2025. Opening of the Amazon Fulfillment Center and SLB at the old GM plant will generate 1,600 new jobs here, and \$250 million is scheduled for a new, on-land casino to replace the closed Diamond Jack. A major new \$1 billion capital project at the Port of Caddo-Bossier is looking good, as is the future for the Haynesville Shale.
- Because of arrested recovery from four significant natural disasters, the **Lake Charles MSA** has had the poorest recovery from the COVID shutdown in the State. We are projecting 3,500 jobs (+3.6% for 2024 and 3,700 new jobs for 2025 (+3.9%). These optimistic projections depend heavily on at least three proposed LNG projects breaking ground. Lake Charles was the big winner in State Road lettings, primarily because of \$1.5 billion allocated for a new 1-10 bridge over the Calcasieu River.
- The second worst performance in recovering from the COVID shutdown is the **Houma MSA**, which is still suffering from the devastating effects of Hurricane Ida. We are projecting 1,300 new jobs (+1.6%) in 2024 and another 1,500 jobs (+1.8%) in 2025 for this MSA. The drag of the poor rig count in the Gulf is holding the region back some, but maintenance/repair/painting work on the growing number of platforms in the Gulf is generating significant new business in the MSA. Ship builders are hiring again, there are exciting things happening at the Port Fourchon, and CPRA will pump over one-half billion dollars int the region over 2024-25.
- We are concerned about the future of two large employers in the **Monroe MSA** Lumen Technologies and Vantage Health/Affinity. We are projecting the MSA will add 800 jobs in 2024 (+1%) and 500 jobs in 2025 (+0.6%).
- We are unusually optimistic about the next two years for the **Alexandria MSA** because of three major projects: (1) a \$1.8 billion Beaver Lake Renewable Energy plant, (2) the \$1.1 billion Diamond Vault project by Cleco, and (3) the \$75 million Ucore rare earths processing plant. We are projecting a strong 1,600 job addition in 2024 and a historically strong 2025 of +2,600 jobs (+4%).
- Significant capital projects by Niagara Bottling (\$165 million) and North Oaks Healthcare (\$46 million), and steady employment growth in the MSA's distribution/warehousing sector should create two good growth years for the **Hammond MSA**. We are projecting robust growth for the smallest MSA in the State, with 2,000 new jobs in 2024 (+4.1%) and 1,000 new jobs in 2025 (+2%).
- The 29 rural parishes in the State should continue to recover as the wood industry, Syrah Resource's half billion-dollar phase 3, and potentially a \$2.8 billion Louisiana Green plant start construction. At least \$320 million in solar farms are scheduled for these parishes. We are forecasting 1,200 jobs a year over 2024-25, a 0.6% annual growth rate.

Summing the projections across all nine MSAs and the rural area, we are projecting that the State will add 38,700 jobs in 2024 (+2.0%) and 42,200 jobs in 2025 (+2.1%). If these forecasts are near the mark, then the 2024 Louisiana will break through that 2,000,000 annual employment level for the first time in its history.

THE LAKE CHARLES MSA

What was the fastest growing MSA in Louisiana between 2012 and 2018? What was the fastest growing MSA in the country in 2018? What was the poorest growing MSA in the country over 2020-2021? The answer to all three questions is Lake Charles. Lake Charles has gone from being one of the fastest growing MSAs in the country to probably the only MSA of its size in the nation whose employment was lower in 2022 that it was in 2020 the year of the COVID complete shutdown.

There are two parishes in this MSA that are very different from each other. Calcasieu Parish is a very industrialized and thriving parish with the fifth fastest growing population in the state between 2010 and 2020. Cameron Parish is the largest in geographic size in the state but the second least populated parish in the state. Of the 64 parishes, Cameron's population change over 2010-2020 was the second worst in the state (-18.2%).

The petrochemical industry is a dominating force in this MSA. Large firms in the region produce chemicals and refinery products. It is also now home to a new type of tenant: LNG exporters, three of which are operating in the MSA. A huge employer, the petrochemical/LNG industry employs over 8,000 direct employees and about 4,000 contractors at its 16 different chemical plants, two refineries, three LNG export facilities, and three industrial gas processing plants.

Because these are very capital-intensive firms, there is an associated huge industrial construction sector for maintenance, repair, and construction work for these firms.

A second key industry is aircraft repair. A major source of jobs in the region is the tenants at Chennault International Airport. Among the larger employers there are Northrop Grumman, Landlock Aviation, and Citadel Completions. Historically, there have been some very significant changes at the Airport that caused meaningful swings in this MSA's employment.

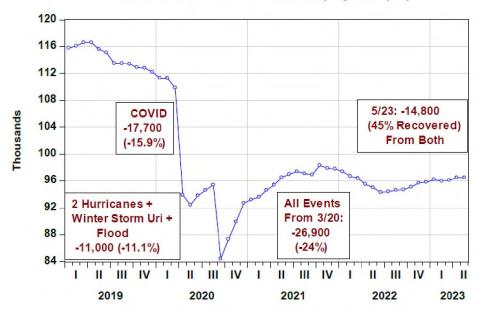
The gaming industry is particularly large in this MSA. In fact, Lake Charles has the largest casino market in the state, drawing as it does from the nearby Texas market. Three casinos operate in the MSA, plus the Delta Downs Racetrack. The two largest casinos are the riverboats L'Auberge du Lac and the Golden Nugget. The Horseshoe Casino (formerly the Isle of Capri) is the smallest of the three casinos but is the only one that has moved its operations onshore. The three casinos employed 4,313 people in 4th quarter 2022. When Delta Downs added slot machines it became a "racino," and presently employs 509 people--making it the largest of the State's four horserace tracks.

Recovering from COVID: An Unfortunately Sad Story

Figure 36 is perhaps the saddest picture in our forecast book this year. It is a graph of seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment by month in the Lake Charles MSA from January 2019 through July 2023.

Figure 36

Lake Charles MSA Nonfarm Employment (SA)



Source: Louisiana Workforce Commission and Loren C. Scott & Associates, Inc.

Unfortunately, Lake Charles has the distinction of having the worst COVID recovery record of the nine MSAs in the State. As of July, the MSA had recovered only 45% of the post-2019 losses.

Four comments are critical to understanding this shortfall. First, Lake Charles' situation was made doubly worse than other area because of four major natural disasters visited on the region post-shutdown---two major hurricanes, a major flood, and Winter Storm Uri. Second, federal disaster assistance to the region has been pathetically poor. Not only has it been long to arrive, but is has also been inadequate. Third, damage from the hurricanes and flood have been so huge that many homeowners' insurance companies went belly up or were able to cover only a small percentage of needed repairs. Again, federal and state remedies have been short in arriving.

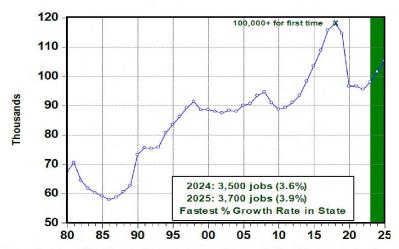
Fourth, there was the inexplicable revision to the 2022 employment data. Throughout 2022 the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics was estimating monthly employment in the region. Then in March of this year, the BLS released their revisions to the 2022 data. With the stroke of a pen, the BLS took 6,000 jobs--essentially two years' worth of growth---away from the MSA. What is really unnerving is that there is other evidence confirming these revisions were appropriate. Lake Charles' 14,800-job recovery shortfall is about 15% short of where the MSA's employment was in July 2019 (113,500). As it turns out, public school enrollment is also about 15% off its 2019 peak.

Forecast for 2024-25: LNG FID – The Way Out of This Hole

Figure 37 contains data on nonfarm employment in the Lake Charles MSA from 1980 through 2023, along with our forecast for 2024-25. We are projecting 3,500 jobs (+3.6%) for 2024 and 3,700 new jobs for 2025 (+3.9%). In percentage terms this would make this MSA the fastest growing MSA in the State. Such rapid growth will be generated by (1) continued recovery efforts from the previously mentioned natural disasters and (2) an expectation that 2-4 announced LNG plants will issue FIDs soon.

Figure 37

Lake Charles MSA Non-Farm Employment
Forecast: 2024-25



Source: Louisiana Workforce Commission and Loren C. Scott & Associates, Inc.

Who Will Be First to FID, or Will Anyone?

Back in the assumptions section, Table 3 listed projects underway and announced in three major MSAs in Louisiana. Strikingly, the Lake Charles MSA had by far the highest value of announced projects that have yet to pull the trigger with an FID. The total for the Lake Charles MSA was \$61.8 billion, more than twice the total for Baton Rouge and New Orleans combined. Notably, all but one of the Lake Charles projects is a proposed LNG export terminal. Just how robust Lake Charles' economic future will be turns heavily on how many, if any, of these LNG projects will declare an FID. They are listed below in rank order of our judgment of issuing an FID.

- #1: Cheniere Energy has signed an epc with Bechtel for its stage 5 expansion which will add 3 large trains (the 7th, 8th, and 9th at the site), 6.5 mmt/a of capacity, a boil-off-gas liquefaction unit, and two storage tanks to the facility. Recently the Chinese firm ENN LNG signed a sales and purchase agreement (SPA) for 1.8 mmt/a of the project capacity, and Norway's Equinor signed on for 1.75 mmt/a, with one-half of that subject to an FID on the expansion. We are unaware of a publicly released cost estimate on the expansion, but we believe it will be about \$4 billion.
- #2: Cameron LNG has received federal regulators' approval of a 4th train (+6.75 mmt/a) at its facility. This particular train will be located in Calcasieu Parish. TotalEnergies, along with Sempra Infrastructure, Mitsui & Company, Mitsubishi Corporation, and Japan LNG Investment have signed a Heads of Agreement (HOA) for the expansion. Cost conditions and labor supply issues have delayed this FID or it would have already been issued. We estimate this expansion's cost at \$4 billion. This train would also allow for carbon capturing.
- #3: Venture Global's CP2 received its final environmental impact review from FERC this August for its 20 mmt/a, \$13.5 billion project. FERC's final approval of all aspects of the site is expected this October. One-half of the capacity of CP2 has been secured through SPAs, and an epc contract has been awarded to Worley for Phase 1 of the two-phase project. Phase 1 (+10 mmt/a) will have 18 liquefaction trains and 4 full containment storage tanks. Phase 2 construction is planned for about a year after construction starts on phase 1.

- #4: Commonwealth LNG is a \$4 billion export project to be located in Cameron Parish. Farhad Ahrabi, former CEO of Camron LNG, is the new CEO of Commonwealth. FERC approvals were received in November 2022. With the signing of an offtake agreement and adding investment capital with Kimmeridge Energy, now more than 25% of the project's capacity has a spa. An FID is projected for first quarter 2024, with a 36-month buildout. It is our understanding that Paul Varello, founder and Executive Chairman, is heavily funding this project.
- #5: Energy Transfer LNG's \$10 billion project would normally be near the top of the list, since their project involves a refit of an old LNG import terminal. The company has all the FERC requirements covered and has renewed its option with the Port of Lake Charles. However, this year ETP asked DOE for an extension of its ability to export to non-free trade countries. The request was denied, and DOE said it would not rehear a request for a second extension. \$350 million has already been spent on the project. ETL said delay was due to having to redesign the project for CCS. After the second DOE denial ETL was able to garner three nonbinding HOAs for 3.6 mmt/a and another offtake with EQT for 1 mmt/a. We will see if this extra action is enough to get the DOE to reverse its decision. ETP has requested a new, expedited export license from DOE.
- #6: Driftwood LNG has now invested over \$1 billion in site preparation for its \$16.8 billion LNG export terminal. Driftwood has driven more than 9000 piles (45% of those required for phase one) and poured more than 10,000 cubic feet of concrete including for the storage tanks. In April the company sold its 800-acre tract for \$1 billion with a lease-back agreement subject to Driftwood securing the rest of financing for phase. Unfortunately, in the past few months the company has lost all its offtake agreements.
- #7: Magnolia LNG must be very concerned by the DOE not extending ETP's authorization to export to non-free trade countries, because timewise, Magnolia is about six months behind ETP. Magnolia's DOE agreement will terminate around November 2023. The HOAs that ETP has garnered since their termination may help that firm, but Magnolia has no such support.

The one non-LNG project in the \$61 billion list is the \$4.6 billion Lake Charles Methanol plant that has been on our list for several years but has managed to still stay alive. The Port of Lake Charles recently extended the company's lease through December 2024. The company recently received a cash infusion and is in talks with Turner Industries (contractor) and Technit (epc). The growing demand for methanol as a fuel for ocean-going ships may ultimately push this project to FID.

One new industrial project that is virtually certain to start soon is **Project Cypress**. This is a \$603 million carbon capture hub, which is the single largest award from the Infrastructure & Jobs Act. Battelle will own the project and Gulf Coast Sequestration will transport CO2 to the site and store it under its land. The facility is to be capable of pulling 1 million tons of CO2 directly out of the air via chemical reactions. Construction will take about five years and will create 100 permanent new jobs.

For an MSA its size, the Lake Charles MSA enjoys an unusually high number of high-paying industrial jobs. Table 6 documents direct employment at the 23 members of the Lake Area Industrial Alliance (LAIA). There are now almost 8,000 workers at these plants, a number expected to increase by 150 jobs next year. This figure does not include about 4,000 contractors that work at these facilities each day.

Table 6

Members of LAIA employment & Projections

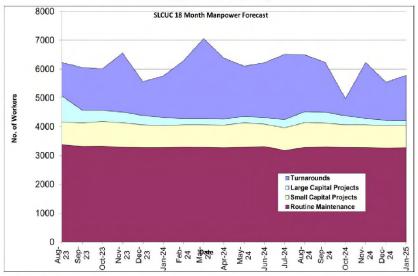
Year	2021	2022	2023	2024 Change
Employment	7,115	7,816	7,987	+150

Source: LAIA

Bump in Construction Jobs Even without FIDs

Even if no FID's are issued over the next year, there will still be a significant jump in industrial construction employment in this MSA. The results of a construction worker needs survey conducted by the South Louisiana Construction Users Council (SLCUC) are shown in Figure 39. Note that scheduled turnarounds will be bumping industrial construction jobs in the area next year by 500-1,000. We are aware for example that CITGO (employment 2,720), whose annual capital budget is \$100-\$150 million a year, expects to double that figure over 2024-25 due to scheduled turnarounds, maintenance, and environmental requirements. If any of the large projects we described in the bullet points above issue an FID, that section of the graph will widen markedly.

Figure 39
South Louisiana Construction User's Council Survey of Construction Worker
Needs: August 2023-January 2025



Source: SLCUC

Chennault: A Return to Growth

There are over 1,000 people employed at the 2,000-acre **Chennault International Airport**. Once an Air Force base, Chennault actually has the longest civilian runway in Louisiana, which makes it a prime location for MRO work on large aircraft. Because of the ups and downs in military and civilian aircraft activity, Chennault has seen its ups and downs in employment within its tenants. Fortunately, the next two years look to be "up" ones.

Chennault is the location of **Northrop Grumman's** Center of Excellence for maintenance, repair, and overhaul (MRO) work on large aircraft. The completion of the large contract for MRO work on the JSTARS aircraft lead to NG laying off 125 people last year. Now at 500 people, NG's workforce is set to increase by about 125 jobs next year. Last year NG won a 5-year contract to do MRO work on the Navy's E6B aircraft. The Navy has an E6B in the air 24/7 in the Atlantic and Pacific. The company is also doing work on P-3 aircraft under a 10-

year contract started back in 2020. NG anticipates finalizing a contract to work on 300 KC135 cockpit and communications refit, which will lead to 125 new jobs in 2025.

Citadel Completions is a privately owned company with 176 employees at the Airport. The company uses two hangars at Chennault to retrofit interiors of aircraft for VVIP/VIP customers. Citadel has delivered 177 maintenance and refurbishment projects to clients to date and would like to boost its employment to 225 by the end of 2024. Landlocked Aviation is an aircraft painting company with 112 employees and is actively trying to hire to a level of 300 by 2025. Landlock will paint about 75 Delta planes a year, and also does paint work for aircraft handled by Northrop Grumman and Citadel. United Airlines will be sending 40 wide-bodied aircraft to Landlock in 2024 for painting. Louisiana Millwork, a subsidiary of Masonite International, is Louisiana's largest supplier of residential interior and exterior doors. The company's workforce has grown from 60 to 70 in the last year.

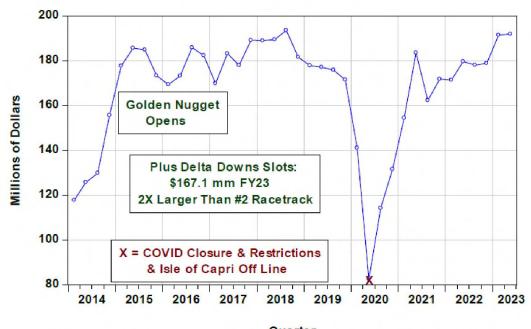
As for the Airport proper, some \$7.8 million is being spent on capital projects this year, a number that will increase to \$9.2 million in 2024. Preliminary planning has begun on a 5-year plan for development of the old Mallard Golf Course.

Casino Market: Horseshoe 1st Riverboat to open on land

Lake Charles boasts of the largest gaming market in the State, able to pull from the huge Houston market, largely without competition from Indian casinos as is the case in the Shreveport-Bossier market. This market does have to compete with the very large, and successful, Grand Casino Coushatta in nearby Kinder, Louisiana in Allen Parish.

In the fourth quarter of 2022, there were 4,313 people employed in Lake Charles' three casinos. There were another 509 people employed at the Delta Downs "racino" in Vinton. This racetrack has almost double the number of employees of the second largest track in the State (289 people at Evangeline Downs). Another unique feature of this gaming market is it contains the first riverboat casino in Louisiana to take advantage of the new law allowing riverboats to move on land. The Isle of Capri Casino was so damaged after the recent hurricanes that it totally shut down for about 2 ½ years to spend \$12.7 million to rebuild onshore and reopen in December 2022 as Horseshoe Casino. Back in 2019-IV the old Isle of Capri Casino had 664 employees. The new onshore Horseshoe Casino has 843 employees.

Figure 41
Casino Gross Revenues: Lake Charles



Quarter Source: Louisiana Gaming Control Board & Loren C. Scott & Asssociates, Inc.

Figure 41 plots casino gross revenues by quarter in the Lake Charles market from first quarter 2014 through second quarter 2023. The opening of the Golden Nugget Casino actually caused a significant growth in the market, instead of cannibalizing from the two existing casinos as some expected. A severe drop in revenues occurred during the COVID shutdown, but now with the opening of the Horseshoe Casino revenues have returned to their pre-COVID levels.

Public Construction: Largest Road Letting Project in the State

Even though this is the fifth largest MSA in the State, the Lake Charles MSA was awarded the largest road lettings value (\$1.8 billion) of all. The largest project in the area and in the State is \$1.5 billion for the new I-10 bridge over the Calcasieu River. Total estimated cost of the bridge is estimated to be \$2.1 billion. It will be constructed via a public-private partnership with Calcasieu Bridge Partners. Optimistically, construction could start on the bridge in 2024 with a 7-year buildout. Funding for the bridge would partially be covered via tolls in the following amounts (in 2023 dollars):

• Local cars (5 parish area): \$0.25

Non-local autos: \$2.50Medium truck: \$2.55Large truck: \$12.50

The MSA will also be the recipient of over \$142.4 million in funds over 2024-25 from the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority. These funds will largely be used on two projects: (1) the broadly titled Southwest Coastal Louisiana project, and (2) the No Name Bayou Marsh Creation and Nourishment project.

There will also be a bump in the amount of funds coming to the Port of Lake Charles via U.S. Army Corps of Engineers work. Corps spending---primarily on the Calcasieu Ship Channel--- is expected to increase from about \$62 million a year in 2023 to \$75 million a year over 2024-25. In June, the Port signed a contract with Cajun Industries on the largest capital project in the Port's History---a \$135 million project to restore and update berth and transit sheds 4, 5, and 6.

ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK - Calcasieu Parish School System

School Board – Hurricane Effects

The School Board had storm damage from Hurricane Rita (2005) at every school and central office facility. Schools were closed for twenty-four school days. The insurance company reimbursed a total of \$11.3 million. Incurred costs were nearly \$26 million in expenditures and encumbrances. Representatives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) wrote 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 reimbursed the School Board nearly \$15 million in eligible reimbursement.

The School Board was hit by Hurricane Gustav in August, 2008 and Hurricane Ike in September, 2008. Both storms produced relatively minor damage at many School Board facilities. Estimated damages were \$50,000 for Gustav and \$180,000 for Ike.

After FY20 year end, on August 27, 2020, the Calcasieu Parish School Board facilities suffered extreme damage from Category 4 Hurricane Laura which clocked 154 mph sustained winds and 198 mph gusts. Calcasieu Parish suffered persistent power, water and internet outages for 5 weeks. On October 9, 2020, Calcasieu Parish was struck by Category 2 Hurricane Delta, which compounded damages and extended recovery efforts. All 75 CPSB facilities were damaged to some degree. It is estimated that storm damage remediation work will cost \$145 million and repair and recovery projects will cost \$260 million for a total of \$405 million.

Calcasieu Parish School Board has engaged a FEMA/grant consultant, 14 architects and a project manager for recovery projects. Recovery work is expected to last 3-5 years. This effort is being financed with \$40 million of insurance proceeds, FEMA grants and excess revenue certificate borrowing.

Due to extensive damage to area housing, student enrollment dropped approximately 4,000 students. Calcasieu Parish School Board has recovered some of the student losses and is expecting to recover more of that loss over time as housing shortages are abated.

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 remained relatively unchanged in 2022-23. The School Board currently has three operating property taxes in effect. The constitutional tax, which is perpetual, is levied at 5.13 mills. Two 10-year renewable taxes are levied for maintenance and operations. One of the taxes, renewed on December 11, 2021, is levied at 8.64 mills, while the other, renewed in 2014, is levied at 3.30 mills.

Sales tax collections increased only slightly in 2022-23 as local rebuilding efforts of residents recovering from the devasting effects of Hurricane Laura in August 2020 continued. Due to the pandemic outbreak of COVID-19, the local economy was seriously negatively impacted and a drop off in sales tax collections was experienced in the closing months of fiscal year 2020, but the ongoing effects of that have lessened.

The School Board successfully renewed a 10-year ½ cent parishwide sales tax on for maintenance and operations on December 11, 2021, with a 68% positive vote. The School Board successfully renewed a 10-year ½ cent parishwide sales tax on May 3, 2014, with a 75% positive vote. The tax proceeds supplement salaries of teachers and other employees. The School Board successfully passed a new 10-year ½ cent parishwide sales tax on May 2, 2015, with a 77% positive vote with the proceeds supplementing salaries of teachers and other employees. Sales taxes continue to represent a significant portion of the School Board General Fund revenues at about 48% of total revenues. This percentage of the total General Fund revenues is expected to decrease next year as MFP formula dollars are increased as a result of decreased sales tax collections used in the formula.

Financial Condition Outlook

The current financial condition of the Calcasieu Parish School Board could be viewed as stable. Three of last four fiscal years have ended with surpluses in the General Fund. FY20 had a large planned deficit in the General Fund due to paying large employee salary supplements from accumulated surplus dedicated sales taxes. The local economy was impacted greatly by COVID-19 and natural disasters as evidenced in Dr. Scott's study and report but is poised to rebound greatly. He predicts an uptick in employment in 2024 with several years of increased activity to follow.

Sales tax revenues increased some the second half of FY21 and first half of FY22 due to recovery efforts related to Hurricane Laura. The local economy had experienced increased economic activity in Calcasieu Parish for several years and despite the pandemic is generally expected to recover well due to new industrial plant construction and the developing LNG industry. These activities have boosted the need for construction materials, supplies and services. Short-term housing construction is slowly recovering to meet the needs of construction workers who also purchase goods and services. These activities boost sales tax revenues.

The plant expansions and new construction will create permanent jobs in the long run, which should bring more families to the area and thus increase the student population in parish schools. The current enrollment of 27,871 students is just slightly down from the previous year by 117 after being down by over 4,000 due to the effects of Hurricane Laura that negatively impacted housing from destruction of rental properties and apartment complexes. The extent to which these students return or when is unknown. The general condition of school buildings is fair to good depending on age. As described in the Major Initiatives section below, the school board has a good history of maintaining and expanding its facilities as needed. Parish school buildings range in age from 1 year to 70 years with the average age of 25-30 years.

Minimum Foundation Program

The (MFP) provides funding from the State of Louisiana based on per-pupil allocations and additional funding for weighted areas including vocational, at-risk or special education status. The base per-pupil allocation for 2022-2023 remained \$4,015. State budget issues forced local districts to once again live without an increase in the per pupil rate that had been customary for a number of years. The State also continued transferring local funds withheld from Calcasieu MFP funding in 2022-2023 for local privately run charter schools. A transfer of just over \$20 million was withheld from CPSB and sent primarily to three local charter schools. The process will continue to develop if additional charter schools open in the parish and as the State continues to modify the voucher tuition program.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Capital Outlay Programs

The School Board has historically funded capital projects through individual bond elections in each of eleven districts throughout the parish. The funds are all dedicated to renovation, modernization, and new construction in parish schools. The following are some of the more recent capital improvement projects.

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

Voters in Westlake/Maplewood approved a \$42,000,000 bond issue in May 2019, for improvements and expansion to all 6 schools within the district. Projects include classroom additions, new A/C, reroofing, security upgrades, new canopies, new drives, playground equipment, expanded administration area and new restrooms.

The School Board continues to replace temporary classrooms with permanent classroom space (Pods) using riverboat head tax proceeds, \$5 million of Qualified School Construction Bonds and other funding sources. Permanent classroom construction projects funded with riverboat head tax proceeds now exceed \$45.7 million for 558 classrooms.

Pod Project 10 was authorized in 2016 for the construction of 12 pods (128 classrooms) across the parish. This project was funded through the issuance of \$15,000,000 of GO bonds secured by Riverboat head tax proceeds.

Pod Project 11 was authorized in 2019 for the construction of 6 pods (62 classrooms) across the parish at an estimated cost of \$8.31 million. This project is being funded through a combination of the issuance of \$4,250,000 of GO bonds secured by Riverboat head tax proceeds and other funds set aside from the General Fund for capital projects.

General Initiatives

Effective January 1, 2005, the School Board assumed operations of the Calcasieu Parish School Board Head Start Program. The program has approximately 500 three and four year-old students in five parishwide locations. The School Board has merged several facilities into existing schools and will continue to look for common services to provide the most efficient operation of the program.

Fiscal year 2018 saw the highest sales tax collections ever with an increase of \$33.2 million due in large part to a plant expansion nearing the end of its construction phase and high value equipment being installed. On the negative side, MFP revenues decreased by \$3.9 million due mainly to increasing sales taxes from two years prior as a factor in the MFP funding formula. Budgeted expenditures increased by about \$50 million due first to a \$30,000,000 transfer of reserve funds to a capital projects fund to be assigned for capital expenditures across the parish. Secondly, the largest salary supplement ever to that point was paid to employees at a cost to the General Fund of over \$15 million.

Fiscal year 2019 experienced a slowdown in revenue collections due to a major decrease in sales tax revenue directly tied to the completion of several plant expansion underway in previous years. Sales tax revenues decreased nearly \$25 million due to the end of the plant expansion construction. MFP revenues decreased over \$3.8 million due again to the two year lag of sales tax data in the formula. However, ad valorem taxes were up slightly by about \$1.9 million. Budgeted expenditures did not include any large transfers like FY18 but did include a larger employee salary supplement at a cost of over \$17 million.

Fiscal year 2020 was expected to be a return to "normal" revenue levels but the COVID-19 pandemic slowed the local economy in the last several months of the fiscal year and sales tax revenue finished down about 5.7% (\$8.5 million). MFP revenues were down 4.3% (\$5.9 million) due to formula factors using higher sales tax data from 2 years prior. Ad valorem taxes were up by \$3.6 million. Non-salary expenditures were reduced but another large employee salary supplement at a cost of over \$23 million was paid from accumulated dedicated funds.

Fiscal year 2021 was unlike any other in the history of the Calcasieu Parish School Board. Four significant natural disasters in addition to the ongoing COVID situation combined to create an environment that had no semblance of normalcy. The normal school opening was delayed by 2 weeks due to State and Department of Health restrictions in response to COVID. On August 27, 2020, Hurricane Laura devastated school facilities causing further delay of opening for the year. After beginning virtual instruction in mid-September parishwide, 12 schools were reopened only to be closed again by Hurricane Delta on October 9, 2020. Facilities suffered additional damages further delaying opening. By Thanksgiving break, all schools had been cleaned and rendered safe to open though permanent repairs still needed to be done.

In February 2021, Calcasieu Parish endured 4 continuous days of sub-freezing temperatures resulting in damages but not extensive in nature. In May 2021, severe flooding impacted portions of the parish with flood damage to a few school facilities. Complete repair of facilities from all weather damages is anticipated to take 3-4 years. Insurance proceeds, FEMA grant funding, borrowed capital and CPSB will provide the funding for recovery.

As a result, the first half of FY21 sales tax collections were below originally budgeted figures but in the second half rebounded significantly to finish the year with higher than budgeted revenues by over \$31 million or 22.2% above budget. This was due entirely to storm recovery expenditures by Calcasieu Parish residents and businesses. Ad valorem taxes held steady. Non-salary expenditures were up nearly \$7.7 million and another large employee salary supplement at a cost of over \$21 million was paid from accumulated dedicated funds.

Fiscal year 2022 saw a large focus continuing to be placed on storm recovery. Construction and repair projects got underway in May 2021. However, ongoing projects had to be halted in September 2021 due to depletion of available funds. No reimbursements by FEMA had been made at this point and storm insurance proceeds as well as borrowed capital had been used up. In October 2021, the first substantial reimbursement was received from FEMA which allowed construction to resume. Sales tax collections were up over \$8 million and ad valorem was up \$4.7 million from the prior year. MFP revenues remained unchanged at \$125.7 million. Non-salary related expenditures were up about \$17 million largely due to insurance premium increases, fuel costs, new bus purchases, utility costs and charter transfers. Another large employee salary supplement at a cost of over \$26 million was paid from accumulated dedicated sales tax funds.

Multiple storm recovery projects continued into fiscal year 2023 as well as many new ones getting underway as a large focus continued to be placed on storm recovery. This was made possible due to significant headway being made on many FEMA claims that in turn allowed advanced funding on projects to commence. This provided much needed reimbursements of previous storm related expenditures that provided capital to begin other projects. This process will continue for the foreseeable future. Sales tax collections were up approximately \$5.9 million due in large part to inflationary effects on retail sales and ad valorem collections were basically stable. Another large employee salary supplement at a cost of \$30.9 million was paid from accumulated dedicated sales tax funds.

Educational Programs

In 2022-2023, Calcasieu Parish again participated in the Louisiana Educational Assessment Program, (LEAP) as part of the state's accountability program in the subjects, of English Language Arts, Math, Science, and Social Studies in grades 3-11. LEAP Assessments are criterion reference tests, created by the State of Louisiana, that measure student proficiency in each core subject. Student scores are divided into the proficiency levels of Advanced, Mastery, Basic, Approaching Basic, and Unsatisfactory. ELA and Math LEAP Assessments are aligned to the New Louisiana State Student Standards adopted by the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, (BESE) in 2016. Science LEAP Assessments are aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards adopted in 2016 and the Social Studies LEAP Assessments are aligned to standards adopted by the State of Louisiana in 2011. None of the LEAP Assessments are currently tied to student promotion to the next grade level.

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

The Louisiana Accountability Program also requires End of Course (LEAP 2025) testing for high school students as a graduation requirement. Students entering high school must pass one of the EOC tests in each of the following categories to be eligible to graduate: English I or English II, Algebra I or Geometry, and U.S. History or Biology 1. Proficiency levels for EOC assessments are Advanced, Mastery, Basic, Approaching Basic or Unsatisfactory and correspond to a letter grade to be given on a report card. End

of Course Assessments also make up 20% of a student's final grade in each subject they are given. All eleventh grade high school students are required to take the ACT as part of the Louisiana Accountability Program.

Calcasieu's District Performance Score went from 82.8 in 2022 to 86.1 in 2023, an increase of 3.3 points. The state average District Performance Score rose from 77.1 in 2022 to 78.5 in 2023, an increase of 1.4 points.

Calcasieu continues to exceed state averages in nearly all the categories measured. Calcasieu Parish has made steady progress on these State Assessments through the years with a trend towards higher achievement.

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 ensure 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 EisnerAmper LLP was selected by the School Board to perform the FY2023 audit. In addition to meeting the requirements set forth in state statutes, the audit also was designed to meet the requirements of the Single Audit Act of 1996, and related Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). The independent auditors' report on the basic financial statements and combining and individual nonmajor fund statements and schedules is included in the financial section of this report. The auditors' reports related specifically to the single audit, internal controls, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations can be found in a separately issued Single Audit Report.

AWARD

ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BUSINESS OFFICIALS

Calcasieu Parish School Board has been awarded a Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting by the Association of School Business Officials (ASBO) stating that the School Board's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, substantially conforms to the recommended principles and standards of financial reporting adopted by that organization. This was the 40th consecutive year that the school board has achieved this prestigious award. We believe that our current report continues to conform with the Certificate of Excellence Program requirements, and we are submitting it to ASBO to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

<u>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</u>

The preparation of this annual comprehensive 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,

Dr. Shannon Lafargue

Superintendent

Wilfred Bourne

Chief Financial Officer





The Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented to

Calcasieu Parish School Board

for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022.

The district report meets the criteria established for ASBO International's Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting.



John W. Hutchison President

for w. Artchori

Siobhán McMahon, CAE
Chief Operations Officer/
Interim Executive Director

Sirkhan M. Mahn



CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

DR. SHANNON LAFARGUE, SUPERINTENDENT

SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS

RUSSELL CASTILLE, PRESIDENT ERIC TARVER, VICE PR.
PHYLLIS AYO
SHAWN BAUMGARTEN
BILLY BREAUX
MARY "SISTER" FONTENOT
GLENDA GAY
DAMON HARDESTY
KAREN HARDY MCREYNOLDS
AARON NATALI
TONY O'BANION
PATRICK PICHON

REV. DESMOND WALLACE

DEAN ROBERTS

Megan Foreman, RN

Calcasieu Parish School Board

FINANCIAL SECTION



TAKING A BREAK BY CHLOE DUPLICHAN
FROM THE STUDIO OF JULIE GOTH, SAM HOUSTON HIGH

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT





EisnerAmper LLP

8550 United Plaza Blvd.
Suite 1001
Baton Rouge, LA 70809 **T** 225.922.4600 **F** 225.922.4611

www.eisneramper.com

Independent Auditors' Report

Board Members Calcasieu Parish School Board Lake Charles, Louisiana

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Calcasieu Parish School Board (the School Board), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, 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.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the School Board, as of June 30, 2023, 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.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the School Board and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to out audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management 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, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School Board's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

[&]quot;EisnerAmper" is the brand name under which EisnerAmper LLP and Eisner Advisory Group LLC and its subsidiary entities provide professional services. EisnerAmper LLP and Eisner Advisory Group LLC are independently owned firms that practice in an alternative practice structure in accordance with the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct and applicable law, regulations and professional standards. EisnerAmper LLP is a licensed CPA firm that provides attest services, and Eisner Advisory Group LLC and its subsidiary entities are not licensed CPA firms.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements, including omissions, are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 School Board's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about School Board's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios, the Schedule of the School Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability for the Retirement Systems, the Schedule of Employers' Contributions to the Retirement Systems, the General Fund Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget to Actual, and the related notes to the required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements.



Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 inquires 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 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, including the Combining and Individual Non-major Fund Financial Statements, the Schedule of Compensation Paid to Board Members, the Schedule of Compensation, Benefits, and Other Payments to the Superintendent, 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 supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. 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.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the Introductory Section and Statistical Section, as listed in the table of contents, but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.



Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 1, 2024, 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 solely describe the scope of our testing of internal controls over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School Board's 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 controls over financial reporting and compliance.

EISNERAMPER LLP

Eisnerfmper LLP

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

May 1, 2024



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS (MD&A)



MAGNOLIA FLOWER BY JAZZILYNN MENDOZA
FROM THE STUDIO OF LEATRICE WILLIAMS, COLLEGE OAKS ELEMENTARY

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE 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, 2023. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter and the School Board's financial statements. Amounts presented are in thousands unless otherwise noted.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

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

Net Position of the School Board increased from the prior year net position by \$34,380,484; the result of total revenues of \$562,138,869 exceeding total expenses of \$527,758,385 for the year. Sales tax revenue increased by a \$5,421,905 from the prior year; however, the current year increase is less than the 2022 increase of \$7,453,918. Total revenue increased by \$10,797,593, mainly due to total increases in charges for services, capital grants and contributions, sales taxes, minimum foundation program revenue, interest and investment earnings and other general revenues of \$17,511,000, offset by decreases in ad valorem taxes and operating grants and contributions of \$6,713,407. Three of the more significant revenue sources for the School Board, local property and sales taxes totaling \$256,686,750, the state Minimum Foundation Program revenue totaling \$129,408,247, and the operating and capital grants totaling \$149,081,611 (primarily from the federal disaster recovery fund) were mostly used to support the net cost of six operational areas: regular education programs \$163,194,628, special education programs \$53,611,779, plant services \$76,515,444, instructional staff support \$38,309,675, student services \$30,072,154 and food services \$18,436,771. Despite the increase in change in net position, the School Board's net position remained in a deficit.

In the fund financial statements, the general fund reported a decrease in fund balance for the year of \$702,610 primarily as a result of increased expenditures and other financing uses of \$24,939,373 coupled with increased revenues and other financing sources of \$6,561,609 resulted in a decrease in net changes in fund balance of \$18,377,764. The general fund balance ended the year at \$105,172,455. Of this amount, \$36,949,410 is unassigned.

The other governmental funds reported a decrease in fund balance of \$43,351,585, primarily as a result of decreased expenditures and other financing uses of \$93,888,766 coupled with decreased revenues and other financing sources of \$106,200,393 resulted in a decrease in net changes in fund balance of \$12,311,627. These decreases are mainly due to decreases in other financing sources due to decreases in issuances of debt and decreases in expenditures in the Disaster Fund.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

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

Annual Comprehensive 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)

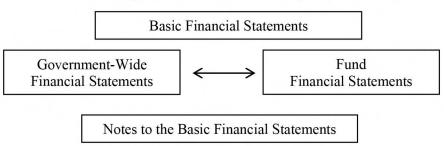
Statistical Section

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)



Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

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

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

Reporting the School Board as a Whole

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

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

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

Reporting the School Board's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

The School Board as Trustee

Reporting the School Board's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The School Board is the trustee, or fiduciary, for assets that belong to others. All the School Board's fiduciary activities and the funds that account for them, including the Sales Tax Collection Fund and the Sales Tax Paid Under Protest Fund are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position, 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 \$623,616,440 at June 30, 2023, for governmental activities. Of this amount, the unrestricted net position had a deficit of \$974,389,907. Restricted net position is reported separately to show legal constraints from debt covenants and enabling legislation that limit the School Board's ability to use that net position for day-to-day operations. Our analysis on the following pages focuses on the net position (Table 1) and change in net position (Table 2) of the School Board's governmental activities.

Table 1 Net Position June 30,

Governmental Activities Percentage Change Activities Change 2023 2022 2022-202 Cash, investments, and other assets \$ 344,117,712 \$ 364,959,830 (5.7) Capital assets 425,931,281 372,032,734 14.5 Total assets 770,048,993 736,992,564 4.5 Deferred Outflows of resources 191,366,976 186,334,618 2.7 Other liabilities 100,254,162 91,187,301 9.9		Total					
Cash, investments, and other assets \$ 344,117,712 \$ 364,959,830 (5.7) Capital assets 425,931,281 372,032,734 14.5 Total assets 770,048,993 736,992,564 4.5 Deferred Outflows of resources 191,366,976 186,334,618 2.7 Other liabilities 100,254,162 91,187,301 9.9	age	Percenta	nental	nmen	Gover		
Cash, investments, and other assets \$ 344,117,712 \$ 364,959,830 (5.7) Capital assets 425,931,281 372,032,734 14.5 Total assets 770,048,993 736,992,564 4.5 Deferred Outflows of resources 191,366,976 186,334,618 2.7 Other liabilities 100,254,162 91,187,301 9.9		Change	ties	vities	Acti		
Capital assets 425,931,281 372,032,734 14.5 Total assets 770,048,993 736,992,564 4.5 Deferred Outflows of resources 191,366,976 186,334,618 2.7 Other liabilities 100,254,162 91,187,301 9.9	23	2022-202	2022		2023		
Capital assets 425,931,281 372,032,734 14.5 Total assets 770,048,993 736,992,564 4.5 Deferred Outflows of resources 191,366,976 186,334,618 2.7 Other liabilities 100,254,162 91,187,301 9.9							
Total assets 770,048,993 736,992,564 4.5 Deferred Outflows of resources 191,366,976 186,334,618 2.7 Other liabilities 100,254,162 91,187,301 9.9)	(5.7	\$ 364,959,830	\$	344,117,712	\$ Cash, investments, and other assets	Cash, investme
Deferred Outflows of resources 191,366,976 186,334,618 2.7 Other liabilities 100,254,162 91,187,301 9.9		14.5	372,032,734		425,931,281	 Capital assets	Capital assets
Other liabilities 100,254,162 91,187,301 9.9		4.5	736,992,564		770,048,993	 Total assets	Total assets
		2.7	186,334,618		191,366,976	 Deferred Outflows of resources	Deferred Outfl
T 1917	ı	9.9	91,187,301		100,254,162	Other liabilities	Other liabilitie
Long-term liabilities 1,429,876,425 1,271,643,797 12.4		12.4	1.271,643,797		1,429,876,425	Long-term liabilities	Long-term liab
Total liabilities 1,530,130,587 1,362,831,098 12.3		12.3	1,362,831,098		1,530,130,587	 Total liabilities	Total liabili
Deferred Inflows of resources 54,901,822 218,493,008 (74.9))	(74.9	218,493,008		54,901,822	 Deferred Inflows of resources	Deferred Inflo
Net position:						Net position:	Net position:
Net investment in capital assets 237,650,251 155,956,206 52.4		52.4	155,956,206		237,650,251	Net investment in capital assets	Net investme
Restricted 113,123,216 142,226,509 (20.5))	(20.5	142,226,509		113,123,216	•	
Unrestricted (974,389,907) (956,179,639) (1.9)						Unrestricted	Unrestricted
Total net position \$ (623,616,440) S (657,996,924) 5.2				S		\$	

The overall deficit in net position represents the amount by which all liabilities and deferred inflows exceed all assets and deferred outflows. The deficit of \$974,389,907 in unrestricted net position of governmental activities represents the amount by which non-capital related liabilities and deferred inflows of the School Board exceed assets available to satisfy those liabilities. In order to eliminate this deficit, revenues would need to significantly exceed expenses in future years.

The adoption of GASB 96, Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements, did not require a restatement of the June 30, 2022, net position. See Note 1F for more detailed information on the adoption of the new accounting standard.

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 and rearranges them slightly to present the total revenues and expenses for the year.

Table 2 Changes in Net Position For the Years Ended June 30.

101 11	ic Tears Ended June 17		Total	
	Govern	Percentage		
		Change		
		Activities 2022		
Revenues:			2022-2023	
Program revenues				
Charges for services	\$ 16,798,606	\$ 16,248,679	3.4	
Operating grants and contributions	89,463,163	91,555,322	(2.3)	
Capital grants and contributions	59,618,448	56,139,449	6.2	
General Revenues	, .	•		
Ad valorem taxes	68,390,696	73,011,944	(6.3)	
Sales taxes	188,296,054	182,874,149	3.0	
Minimum Foundation Program	129,408,247	126,141,134	2.6	
Interest and Investment Earnings	1,484,149	(2,198,880)	(167.5)	
Other general revenues	8,679,506	7,569,479	14.7	
Total revenues	562,138,869	551,341,276	2.0	
Functions/Program Expenses:				
Instruction				
Regular programs	163,194,628	88,220,896	85.0	
Special education	53,611,779	21,418,306	150.3	
Other instructional	50,611,669	35,291,926	43.4	
Support services				
Student services	30,072,154	14,688,623	104.7	
Instructional staff support	38,309,675	21,517,695	78.0	
School administration	27,429,305	12,110,662	126.5	
Plant services	76,515,444	71,765,218	6.6	
Student transportation services	23,282,466	11,194,847	108.0	
Other support services	18,128,899	12,749,449	42.2	
Food services	18,436,771	10,198,380	80.8	
Interest and fiscal charges	7,889,842	8,895,832	(11.3)	
Appropriations - Charter Schools	20,275,753	17,511,224	15.8	
Total expenses	527,758,385	325,563,058	62.1	
Increase (decrease) in net position	34,380,484	225,778,218	(84.8)	
Net Position - beginning	(657,996,924)	(883,775,142)	25.5	
Net Position - ending	\$ (623,616,440)	\$ (657,996,924)	5.2	

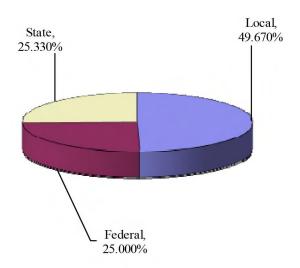
Governmental Activities

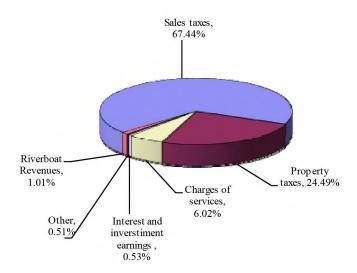
As reported in the Statement of Activities, the total cost of all of our governmental activities this year was \$527,758,385. Some of the cost was paid from charges to those who benefited from the programs (\$16,798,606) or by other governments and organizations who subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (\$149,081,611) mostly from federal revenues for disaster recovery grants. We paid for the remaining "public benefit" portion of our governmental activities with \$256,686,750 in taxes, \$129,408,247 in state Minimum Foundation Program funds, and \$10,163,655 of our other revenues, like interest and investments income and general entitlements and total expenses resulted in a \$34,380,484 increase in net position. The decrease in net pension liability and related deferrals of \$20,405,289 contributed to the net increase in net position and the decrease in expenses.

Revenues

Percentage of Total Revenues

Percentage of Local Source Revenues





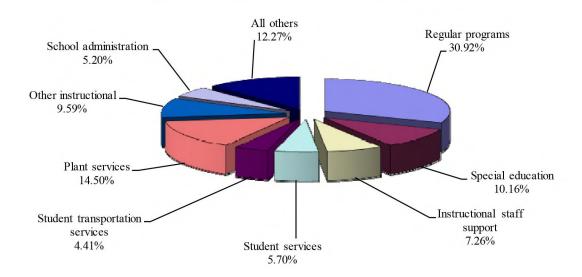
In the table below, we have presented the cost of each of the School Board's eight largest functions – regular programs, special education, other instructional, student services, instructional staff support, school administration, plant services, and student transportation services, as well as each program's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

Table 3
Cost of Services
For the Years Ended June 30,
Government Activities

				Total					Total
	Total			Percentage			Cos		Percentage
	Serv	vice	s	Change		of Services			Change
	 2023		2022	2022-2023		2023		2022	2022-2023
Regular programs	\$ 163,194,628	\$	88,220,896	85.0	\$	155,943,207	\$	73,403,742	112.4
Special education	53,611,779		21,418,306	150.3		49,892,457		19,739,964	152.7
Other instructional	50,611,669		35,291,926	43.4		10,305,175		(629,381)	(1,737.4)
Student services	30,072,154		14,688,623	104.7		25,112,088		9,796,906	156.3
Instructional staff support	38,309,675		21,517,695	78.0		16,471,924		4,224,604	289.9
School administration	27,429,305		12,110,662	126.5		27,040,675		11,581,320	133.5
Plant services	76,515,444		71,765,218	6.6		16,463,870		6,866,634	139.8
Student transportation services	23,282,466		11,194,847	108.0		20,316,451		10,682,443	90.2
All Others	 64,731,265		49,354,885	31.2	_	40,332,321		25,953,376	55.4
Totals	\$ 527,758,385	\$	325,563,058	62.1	\$	361,878,168	\$	161,619,608	123.9

Total Cost of Services by Function

Percentage of Total Expenses (\$527,758,385)



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 \$208,200,199 which is a decrease of \$44,054,195 from last year. The primary reason for the decrease is due to the spending for capital outlay activities and disaster recovery. A more in-depth analysis of the funds is set forth in the following paragraphs.

Our general fund is our principal operating fund. The fund balance in the general fund decreased \$(702,610) to \$105,172,455. This operating surplus is the result of controlled expenditure levels in light of a continued decrease in the minimum foundation program. The decrease in the minimum foundation program revenue, funded by the State of Louisiana, is due to offset increases in local revenues, particularly sales tax revenues.

There are two capital project funds reported as major funds in the current year – the Westlake/Maplewood and Disaster Recovery funds. The Disaster Recovery fund recorded insurance recovery proceeds of \$37,915 offset by expenditures exceeding revenues by \$31,628,882 all of which resulted in a decrease in net change in fund balance of \$31,590,967. The Westlake/Maplewood fund reported a decrease in fund balance of \$4,363,032. These funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$39,781,301 which is restricted to be spent on capital projects and disaster recovery, respectively.

Our non-major governmental fund balances decreased from the prior year in the amount of \$7,397,586. This reduction reflects the continued capital improvements and school renovations expenditure of the \$30 million set aside (approved by the Board in 2017). These set aside funds are accounted for in a separate funds. The reduction in the non-major governmental fund balances is also attributable to the decrease in North Lake Charles' fund balance also due to the continued capital improvements and school renovations to all 8 schools within the district (approved by the Board in 2017).

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 13, 2023, board meeting. The following major revision details are actuals:

Revision #1 included revenue increases of \$7,734 increase in MFP. Expenditures increased \$166 for School Resource Officers, \$21 for Library online digital subscriptions, \$355 for charter school transfer and \$2,522 for encumbrance rollover from prior year.

Revision #2 included revenue increases of \$8,097 sales tax increases. Expenditures increased for the following: \$36,522 for mid-year salary adjustments which include one-time sales tax supplements from dedicated funds.

Revision #3 included revenue increases of the following: \$3,610 increase in ad valorem collections, \$7,009 increase of sales taxes, \$1,106 increase in MFP. Expenditures increased by the following: increase of \$22 for Director of Security for remainder of year, \$25 for BB/BS Mentor U program, \$725 for Career Development Funds allocation and \$2,414 for charter transfer.

General fund operations (revenue over expenditures and transfers) were better than expected for the year by \$31,808,226. Actual revenues exceeded projected by \$4,804,780 including \$4,359,327 million in other local sources revenue and \$709,649 in other revenues. Actual expenditures were less than budgeted appropriations by \$10,035,556 million or 2.54%. Other major positive variances included \$12,616,311, in regular education programs, \$2,243,656 in special education, \$789,493 in student services, \$2,346,295 in central services, and \$1,913,746 in debt service. Major negative variance in revenue was \$483,108 in sales taxes and \$595,247 in state sources equalization – minimum foundation.

CAPITAL ASSET AND LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Capital Assets: At June 30, 2023 the School Board had a net of \$425,931,281 invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings and improvements, future and equipment, transportation equipment, and construction in progress. This amount represents a net increase of \$53,898,547, or (14.49%), from last year. Buildings and improvements increased by \$100,315,857 while construction in progress decreased by \$(51,135,491) representing a \$\$49,180,366 of the net increase and resulted from capitalization of costs of buildings and improvements associated with the recovery from the Hurricane Laura disaster.

Capital Assets at Year-end

1	Governmental Activities					
		2023	2022			
Land	\$	9,817,151	\$	9,817,151		
Construction in progress		121,216,602		172,352,093		
Buildings and improvements		277,383,198		177,067,341		
Furniture and equipment		17,514,330		11,435,197		
Right of use leased assets				1,360,952		
Totals	\$	425,931,281	\$	372,032,734		

This year's additions to capital assets of \$75,162,421 (net of construction in progress transfers) include the completion of classroom construction/installation projects funded from bond proceeds and an array of school improvement projects pursuant to the intentions of the Board to utilize accumulated fund balance, and bond proceeds along with disaster recovery federal funding in the Disaster Recovery Fund. Other asset additions included purchased vehicles, office equipment, maintenance equipment and equipment for student use. We present more information on capital assets in the notes to the financial statements Note 7.

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

	Governmental Activities				
	2023	2022			
General obligation bonds	\$ 143,761,000	\$ 159,631,000			
Excess revenue bonds	147,790,000	158,130,000			
Premium	11,873,218	13,530,744			
Lease liability	-	1,366,523			
Net Pension Liability	391,776,696	225,924,462			
OPEB Liability	712,399,629	690,685,955			
Employee Health/Life Liability	5,000,000	5,000,000			
Other Claims and Judgments	1,204,525	1,593,531			
Accrued Compensated Absences	14,219,400	14,266,433			
Accrued Workers' Compensated Liability - Pre 1986	94,458	99,244			
Accrued Workers' Compensated Liability - Post 1986	1,757,499	1,415,905			
	\$ 1,429,876,425	\$ 1,271,643,797			

No new debt was issued while changes to long-term debt consisted of principal payments on the outstanding bonds, net decreases in accruals of compensated absences.

GASB No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, also significantly impacts the long-term liabilities of the School Board. The School Board's net pension liability at June 30, 2023 was \$391,776,696, an increase of \$165,852,234 from June 30, 2022. This liability represents the District's proportionate allocated share of the net pension liability of the Teachers Retirement System, the Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System, and the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System. We present more detailed information in the notes to the financial statements at Note 16.

GASB No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions, requires the School Board to recognize and report its total other post-employment benefit (OPEB) liability, measured according to actuarial methods and approaches prescribed within the standard along with certain disclosures. The School Board's total OPEB liability at June 30, 2023, was \$712,399,629, an increase of \$21,713,674 from June 30, 2022. Note 14 provides more information regarding this impactful accounting standard.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS

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

- On August 27, 2020, Category 4 Hurricane Laura made landfall directly into Calcasieu Parish with sustained winds of 150+mph. Damage to schools, school board facilities and the region was wide-spread and extensive. On October 9, 2020, Category 2 Hurricane Delta made landfall 15 miles east of Hurricane Laura landfall adding to existing damages for the region. Recovery in the region is still ongoing.
- Recovery efforts by businesses and residents from the storm damage in the parish continues to influence sales tax collections upward above normal collections.
- The population of Calcasieu Parish according to the 2010 census was 192,768. The 2022 census estimates have Calcasieu at 203,954, an increase of 5.8%.
- The land area of Calcasieu Parish at 1,094 (1,064 land and 30 water) square miles continues to provide challenges for government service providers including education transportation services.

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

- The proposed 2023-2024 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 2023-2024 budget adopted on July 11, 2023, was balanced within resources available.
- Health plan premiums did not increase 12.45% for the 2022-23 plan year. The number of plan participants also appears to be increasing from prior years.
- The Teachers Retirement System the Louisiana School Employees Retirement System's both announced decreases in the employer rate for 2023-2024, which will have a net positive impact on the School Board budget.
- While past low interest rates have provided great opportunities for the School Board to lock in long term
 debt at very attractive rates, current interest rates do not offer such opportunities but earnings on
 investments have improved.
- The State of Louisiana will be facing additional budget challenges in education for fiscal year 2023 which will affect all school systems including Calcasieu. Expanding competition for student dollars from charter schools and vouchers throughout the state continue to erode the school system revenue base. This erosion along with recent larger-than-normal sales tax collection swings could make it difficult to maintain current levels of education services for the next several years. Recent past robust economic activity in Southwest Louisiana has had a positive effect on sales tax revenue which helps to overcome this, however, this has a negative effect for the CPSB in the Louisiana MFP formula.

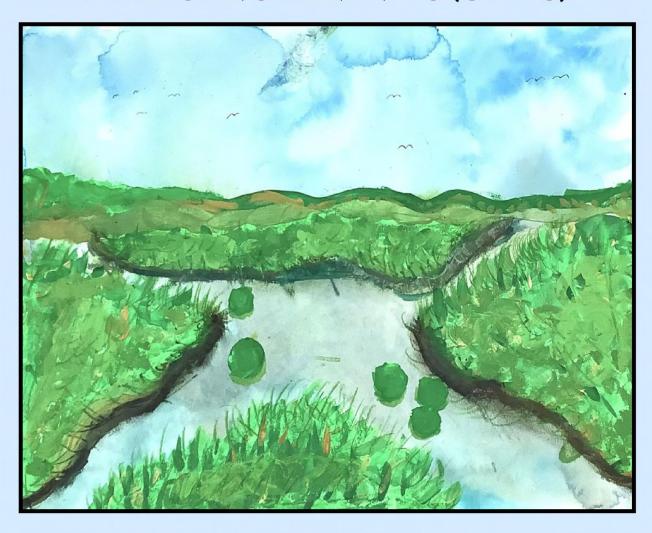
For Southwest Louisiana, several petrochemical plants have announced multi-billion-dollar expansion
projects as well as new LNG plants over the next several years that will likely lead to increases in general
population and student population. The School Board will continue to evaluate its short, intermediate,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

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL BOARD'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (GWFS)



LA MARSH BY NICOLAS MARTINEZ
FROM THE STUDIO OF KASEY DAMIATA, FAIRVIEW ELEMENTARY

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT



CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD Lake Charles, Louisiana

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

Statement A

	GOVERNMENTALACTIVITIES
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 105,470,004
Investments	154,497,844
Receivables	81,960,710
Inventories	2,189,154
Capital Assets	
Land	9,817,151
Construction in progress	121,216,602
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	294,897,528
TOTAL ASSETS	770,048,993
DEFFERED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred charges on refundings	1,941,511
Deferred pension contributions	57,371,340
Deferred amounts related to net pension liability	56,179,939
Deferred amounts related to total other post-employment benefit liability	75,874,186
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	191,366,976
LIABILITIES	
Accounts, salaries and other payables	70,052,001
Interest payable	2,815,549
Unearned revenues	27,386,612
Long-term liabilities	27,360,012
Due within one year	
Bonds, leases, compensated absences, and claims liabilities	34,969,849
Total other post-employment benefit liability	12,609,000
Due in more than one year	12,000,000
Bonds, leases, compensated absences, and claims liabilities	290,730,251
Net pension liability	391,776,696
Total other post-employment benefit liability	699,790,629
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,530,130,587
DEFFERED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	27 (75 440
Deferred amounts related to net pension liability Deferred amounts related to total other post-employment benefit liability	27,675,449
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	27,226,373
101AL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	54,901,822
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	237,650,251
Restricted for	
Expendable	
Debt service	9,659,741
Disaster recovery	7,921,489
Capital projects	4,575,368
Sales tax salary enhancements	59,385,610
School Food Service	13,334,933
School and Student Activities	11,966,798
Grant and donor	6,167,811
Nonexpendable	
Other	111,466
Unrestricted	(974,389,907)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (623,616,440)

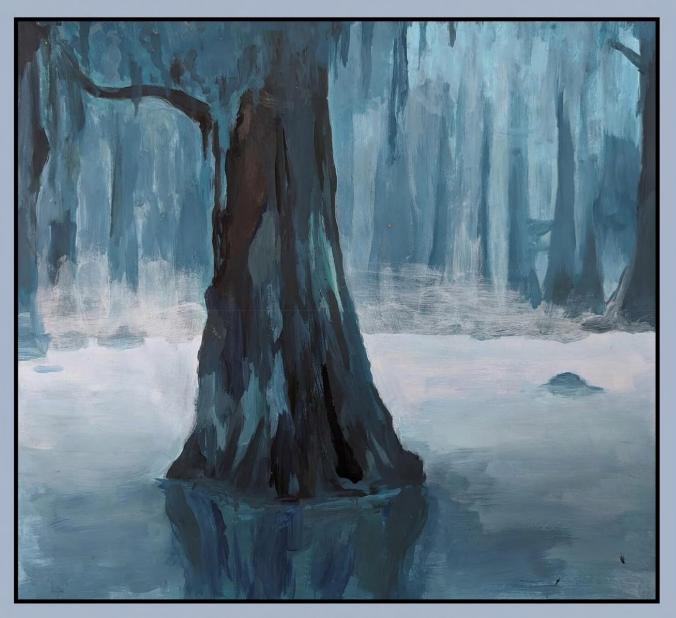
CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD Lake Charles, Louisiana

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Statement B

			Net (Expense)		
	Expenses	Charges for Services			Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Functions/Programs					
Instruction:					
Regular programs	\$ 163,194,628	\$ -	\$ 7,251,421	\$ -	\$ (155,943,207)
Special education	53,611,779	-	3,719,322	=	(49,892,457)
Vocational education	6,739,547	-	531,830	-	(6,207,717)
Other instructional programs	24,587,149	14,794,784	4,498,014	=	(5,294,351)
Special programs	19,284,973	663,742	19,818,124	=	1,196,893
Support Services:					
Student services	30,072,154	-	4,960,066	-	(25,112,088)
Instructional staff services	38,309,675	-	21,837,751	-	(16,471,924)
General administration services	7,207,622	1,182,964	20,503	-	(6,004,155)
School administration services	27,429,305	-	388,630	-	(27,040,675)
Business services	5,860,840	=	4,701,459	=	(1,159,381)
Plant services	76,515,444	4,385	428,742	59,618,448	(16,463,869)
Student transportation services	23,282,466	43,751	2,922,264	-	(20,316,451)
Central services	4,793,969	-	31,839	=	(4,762,130)
Food Service	18,436,771	108,980	18,353,198	-	25,407
Enterprise Operations	101,582	-	-	-	(101,582)
Community service programs	164,886	-	-	-	(164,886)
Appropriations - Charter Schools and OJJ	20,275,753	-	-	-	(20,275,753)
Interest and fiscal charges	7,889,842				(7,889,842)
Total Governmental Activities	527,758,385	16,798,606	89,463,163	59,618,448	(361,878,168)
	General revenues: Taxes:				
	Property taxes le	evied for general p	urposes		49,165,156
	Property taxes le	evied for debt serv	ice		19,225,540
	Sales taxes levie	d for general purp	oses		113,102,226
	Sales taxes levie	d for salaries			75,139,755
	Sales taxes levie	d for capital purpo	oses		54,073
	Riverboat revent				2,807,291
	Grants and contri	ibutions not restric	ted to specific progra	ms:	
	Minimum Found	lation Program			129,408,247
	Other grants and	l awards			4,439,194
	Interest and inves	stment earnings			1,484,149
	Miscellaneous				1,433,021
	Total general rev	venues			396,258,652
	Change in net po	osition			34,380,484
	Net position - begi	inning			(657,996,924)
	Net position - endi	ing			\$ (623,616,440)

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (FFS)



BOGGY MARSH BY MADELYN WHITE FROM THE STUDIO OF JASON SPRICK, W.W. LEWIS MIDDLE

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT



CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

Lake Charles, Louisiana

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2023

Statement C Capital Projects Funds Westlake Disaster Non-major General Maplewood Recovery Governmental Total **ASSETS** Cash and eash equivalents 22,509,284 12,434,444 32,839,020 27.233,702 95.016,450 20.150.134 87,105,902 35,474,480 142,730,516 Investments Receivables 18,661,375 47,466,552 14,819,826 80,947,753 Interfund receivables 3,616,189 12,692,161 16,308,350 1,615,153 Inventories 574,001 2,189,154 TOTAL ASSETS 142,583,875 32,584,578 80,305,572 81,718,198 337,192,223 LIABILITIES 27.935,406 32,821,933 Accounts and other payables 1.491,126 724,766 2,670,635 Salaries and benefits payable 35,443,215 35,443,215 477,079 38,106 15,801,120 Interfund payables 16,316,305 Unearned revenues 27,386,612 27,386,612 TOTAL LIABILITIES 37,411,420 724,766 55,360,124 18,471,755 111,968,065 **DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES** Unavailable revenue - federal grants 17,023,959 17,023,959 TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES 17,023,959 17,023,959 FUND BALANCES Nonspendable 1,615,153 674,001 2,289,154 Restricted 65,291,892 31,859,812 7,921,489 64,221,508 169,294,701 Committed 1,000,000 2,604,503 3,604,503 Assigned 316,000 316,000 36,949,410 (4.253,569) 32,695,841 Unassigned TOTAL FUND BALANCES 105,172,455 31,859,812 7,921,489 63,246,443 208,200,199 TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND

32,584,578

80,305,572

81,718,198

337,192,223

142,583,875

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

FUND BALANCES

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD <u>Lake Charles, Louisiana</u>

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

JUNE 30, 2023		•	Statement D
Total Fund Balances at June 30, 2023 - Governmental Funds		\$	208,200,199
Cost of capital assets Less: Accumulated depreciation	868,125,287 (442,194,006)		425,931,281
Less. Accommand depreciation	(442,174,000)		422,731,201
Consolidation of internal service funds			14,697,442
Elimination of interfund assets and liabilities			
Interfund receivables	(16,316,305)		
Interfund payables	16,316,305		-
Deferred inflow of unavailable revenues adjustment to recognize under accrual accounting			17,023,959
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources are not available to pay			
current period expenditures and, therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.			
Deferred outflows on charges on bond refundings	1,941,511		
Deferred outflow of resources - deferred pension contributions	57,371,340		
Deferred outflow of resources - related to net pension liability	56,179,939		
Deferred outflow of resources - total other post-employment benefit liability	75,874,186		191,366,976
Deferred inflow of resources - related to net pension liability	(27,675,449)		
Deferred inflow of resources - total other post-employment benefit liability	(27,226,373)		(54,901,822)
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.			
Interest payable			(2,815,549)
Long-term liabilities			
General obligation bonds	(143,761,000)		
Excess revenue bonds	(147,790,000)		
Bond premium	(11,873,218)		
Net pension liability (GASB 68)	(391,776,696)		
Total other post-employment benefits liability (GASB 75)	(712,399,629)		
Other claims and judgments payable	(1,204,525)		
Compensated absences payable	(14,219,400)		
Workers compensation payable	(94,458)	(1,423,118,926)
Net position at June 30, 2023 - Governmental Activities		\$	(623,616,440)

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD <u>Lake Charles, Louisiana</u>

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Statement E

		Capital Pro	ojects Funds		
		Westlake /	Disaster	Non-major	
_	General	Maplewood	Recovery	Governmental	Total
REVENUES					
Local sources:					
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 48,846,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,544,096	\$ 68,390,696
Sales and use taxes	188,241,981	-	-	54,073	188,296,054
Earnings on investments	738,181	201,838	29,194	411,975	1,381,188
Food Services	-	-	-	108,980	108,980
Other	7,809,236	-	24,957	17,987,819	25,822,012
State sources:					
Equalization-Minimum Foundation	129,025,399	-	-	382,848	129,408,247
Other	7,768,941	-	-	-	7,768,941
Federal sources	124,378		42,780,963	80,627,960	123,533,301
TOTAL REVENUES	382,554,716	201,838	42,835,114	119,117,751	544,709,419
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular programs	146,472,365	72,909	109,683	7.284,665	153,939.622
Special education	46,841,195	-	-	3,719,322	50,560,517
Vocational education	6,399,477	-	-	522,679	6,922,156
Other Instructional programs	7,415,226	-	-	17,173,871	24,589,097
Special programs	3,948,367	5,266	-	15,141,545	19,095,178
Support: services:					
Student services	23,513,910	-	-	4,885,373	28,399,283
Instructional staff support	16,645,461	-	9,638	20,384,732	37,039,831
General administration	6,772,027	-	-	670,702	7,442,729
School administration	25,348,574			388,630	25,737,204
Business services	5,330,817	7,423	1,224	273,996	5,613,460
Plant services	47.274,610	466,654	61,606,276	1,509,309	110,856,849
Student transportation services	23,650,565	-	72,770	2,850,795	26,574,130
Central services Food services	4,619,634 599,254	-	-	31,839 17,249,239	4,651,473
	399,234 89,171	-	-	17.249,259	17,848,493 89,171
Enterprise operations Community service programs	165,933	-	-	-	165,933
Appropriations - Charter Schools and OJJ	20,275,753	-	-	-	20,275,753
Capital Outlay:	20,273,733	-	<u>-</u>	-	20,273,733
Facilities acquisition and construction	462,701	4.012,618	199,162	7,891,757	12,566,238
Debt service:	402,701	4,012,016	199,102	7,691,737	12,200,236
Principal	_	_	9,676,523	17,900,000	27,576,523
Interpar Interest and fiscal charges	_	_	2,788,720	6,320,759	9,109,479
Bond issuance costs	_	_	2,700,720	13,025	13.025
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	385,825,040	4,564,870	74,463,996	124,212,238	589,066,144
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER					
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	\$ (3,270,324)	\$ (4,363,032)	\$ (31,628,882)	\$ (5,094,487)	\$ (44,356,725)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					(continued)

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD Lake Charles, Louisiana

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Statement E

		Capital Pro	jects	Funds			
		Westlake /		Disaster		Non-major	
	 General	 Maplewood		Recovery	G	overnmental	 Total
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Transfers in	\$ 4,794,980	\$ -	\$	-	\$	2,394,314	\$ 7,189,294
Transfers out	(2,491,881)	-		-		(4,697,413)	(7.189,294)
Sale of capital assets	84,515	-		-		-	84,515
Insurance recoveries	180,100	-		37,915		-	218,015
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING							
SOURCES (USES)	 2,567,714	 		37,915		(2,303,099)	 302,530
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(702,610)	(4,363,032)		(31,590,967)		(7,397,586)	(44.054,195)
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	 105,875,065	 36,222,844		39,512,456		70,644,029	 252,254,394
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	 105,172,455	\$ 31,859,812		7,921,489	\$	63,246,443	 208,200,199
							(concluded)

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

Lake Charles, Louisiana

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

		S	Statement F
Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$	(44,054,195)
Capital Assets: Capital outlay and other expenditures capitalized	75,162,421		
Depreciation and amortization expense	(20,651,614)		54,510,807
Loss on disposition of capital assets			(612,260)
Change in net position of internal service funds			(3,407,850)
Net change in deferred loss on refundings			(612,377)
Adjustment for deferred inflows unavailable revenues in governmental funds			17,023,959
Long Term Liabilities:			
Change in accrued interest payable	187,513		
Principal paid on general obligation bonds	15,870,000		
Principal paid on excess revenue bonds	10,340,000		
Principal paid on lease liability	1,366,523		
Amortization of premium on issuance of debt	1,657,526		
Change in compensated absences payable	47,033		
Change in pre 1986 workers compensation claims payable	4,786		
Change in other estimated claims and judgments payable	389,006		
Change in total OPEB liability and associated deferrals	(38,735,276)		
Change in net pension liability and associated deferrals	20,405,289		11,532,400
Change in Net Position - Governmental Activities		_\$_	34,380,484

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL SYSTEM Lake Charles, Louisiana

PROPRIETARY FUNDS - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

Statement	G

<u>ASSETS</u>	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
Current:	¢ 10.452.554
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,453,554
Investments	11,767,328
Receivables	1,012,957
Interfund receivables	7,955
TOTAL ASSETS	23,241,794
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts, salaries and other payables	1,786,853
Claims payable	6,757,499
Total current liabilities	8,544,352
TOTAL LIABILITIES	8,544,352
NET POSITION (unrestricted)	\$ 14,697,442

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD Lake Charles, Louisiana

PROPRIETARY FUNDS - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Statement	Н
Statement	11

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
OPERATING REVENUES Premiums Other revenues	\$ 57,508,943 400,991
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	57,909,934
OPERATING EXPENSES Administrative expenses Premium payments Benefit payments/claims expense	680,218 4,176,534 56,563,993
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	61,420,745
NET OPERATING INCOME	(3,510,811)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES Interest income	102,961_
Change in net position	(3,407,850)
NET POSITION, BEGINNING	18,105,292
NET POSITION, ENDING	\$ 14,697,442

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD <u>Lake Charles, Louisiana</u>

PROPRIETARY FUNDS - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Statement I
	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Receipts from interfund charges for premiums	\$ 42,238,442
Other receipts	16,628,533
Payments for benefits	(56,609,032)
Payments for excess insurance	(3,782,645)
Payments to employees for salaries and related benefits	(634,367)
Payments to suppliers and service providers	(424,704)
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(2.583,773)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Interest income	28,981
(Purchases) sales of investment	(4,000,000)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(3,971,019)
NET CHANGE IN CASH	(6,554,792)
Cash at beginning of year	17,008,346
Cash at end of year	\$ 10,453,554
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash	
provided by (used in) operating activities	
Operating income (loss)	\$ (3,510,811)
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
(Increase) decrease in receivables	936,595
(Increase) decrease in interfund receivables	20,446
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	194,713
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(566,310)
Increase (decrease) in claims payable	341,594
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ (2,583,773)
Non cash investing activity	

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

Change in fair value of investment

(63,525)

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

Lake Charles, Louisiana

FIDUCIARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

	Statement J
	Custodial
	Funds
<u>ASSETS</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,788,804
Receivables	19,646,000
TOTAL ASSETS	21,434,804
<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
Liabilities:	
Due to other governments	20,030,905
TOTAL LIABILITIES	20,030,905
Net Position:	
Restricted for:	
Protested settlements	1,403,899
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$ 21,434,804

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

Lake Charles, Louisiana

FIDUCIARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Statement K
	Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS Sales tax collections	\$ 248,089,500
Total additions	248,089,500
DEDUCTIONS Payments and accruals of sales taxes	248,012,627
Total deductions	248,012,627
Net decrease in fiduciary net position	76,873
Net position - beginning of year	1,327,026
Net position - end of year	\$ 1,403,899

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2023

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Financial 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 Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards establishes financial statement reporting requirements for State and Local Governments and criteria for determining the governmental reporting entity and component units that should be included within the reporting entity. Under the provisions, the Calcasieu Parish School Board is considered a primary government, since it is a special purpose government that has a separately elected governing body, is legally separate, and is fiscally independent of other state or local governments. Fiscally independent means that the Calcasieu Parish School Board may, without the approval or consent of another governmental entity, determine or modify its own budget, levy its own taxes or set rates or charges, and issue bonded debt. The Calcasieu Parish School Board also has no component units, defined by GASB as other legally separate organizations for which the elected School Board members are financially accountable. There are no other primary governments with which the Calcasieu Parish School Board has a significant relationship. The Calcasieu Parish School Board is not a component unit of any other entity.

The school system is composed of a central office, 59 schools, and 3 educational support facilities. Student enrollment as of October 1, 2022, was 27,871 regular and special education students. The Board employs approximately 4,700 persons, providing instructional and ancillary support such as general administration, repair and maintenance, bus transportation, etc. The regular school term normally begins in August and runs until May.

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

Government-wide Financial Statements (GWFS)

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

Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows resulting from non-exchange transactions are recognized in accordance with GASB Codification Section N50 – Non-Exchange Transactions.

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2023

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

Government-wide Financial Statements (GWFS) (continued)

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements (FFS)

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

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

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.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

Fund Financial Statements (FFS) (continued)

The Westlake/Maplewood and the Disaster Recovery Capital Projects Funds account for the receipts and disbursement of proceeds of bond issues, other restricted revenues, federal disaster grant and insurance proceeds used for acquisition improvements, and disaster recovery and renovations of major capital facilities.

Additionally, the Board reports the following governmental fund types:

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

Fund Financial Statements (FFS) (continued)

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

Custodial funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting and are used to account for assets that the government holds for others. The custodial funds are as follows:

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

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

Measurement focus and basis of accounting

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

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's definition of available means expected to be received within sixty days of the end of the fiscal year for all revenues except grants and entitlements on federal or state assistance programs where the available period is twelve months. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for interest and principal payments on long-term compensated absences and other long-term liabilities which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

Measurement focus and basis of accounting (continued)

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

Revenues

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

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

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

Expenditures/Expenses

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

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

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

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

Use of Estimates

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

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Deposits and Investments

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

The Board has reported their investments, with a remaining maturity at time of purchase of one year or less, at amortized cost which approximates fair value. Investments with maturity at time of purchase of greater than one year are presented at fair value at June 30, 2023. Fair value was determined as described in Note 3B.

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

Due from Other Governments

Amounts due from other governments consist primarily 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.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

Inventories and Prepaid Items

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

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

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

Interfund Receivables and Interfund Payables

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

Capital Assets

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

Buildings20-45 yearsImprovements10-25 yearsFurniture and equipment5-15 yearsVehicles5-8 years

Right of use leased assets are capitalized based on requirements contained in GASB Codification section L-20 and are amortized over the life of the associated contract.

Capital assets are reviewed to evaluate prominent events or changes in circumstances to determine whether impairment of capital assets has occurred. The School Board follows the guidance in GASB 42, as applicable, to record the effects of capital asset impairments.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

Leases

The School Board records noncancellable lease agreements, as applicable, in accordance with GASB Codification Section L-20, *Leases*, and recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the financial statements for those lease contracts with an initial individual value that is material to the financial statements and whose terms call for a lease period greater than one year. The lease liability is measured at the commencement of the lease at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Key estimates and judgments related to leases include (1) the discount rate used to present value the expected lease payment, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The School Board uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate, if provided.
 When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the School Board uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease terms include the noncancellable period of the lease and optional renewal periods.
 Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of payments through the noncancellable term of the lease and renewal periods that management considers reasonably certain to be exercised.

The School Board monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

If applicable, lease assets are reported with capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position. The School Board does not enter into lessor type leases to recognize in the financial statements.

Compensated Absences

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows and Equity (continued)
 - c. Sabbatical Leave Any employee with a teaching certificate is entitled to one semester of sabbatical leave after three years of service or two semesters after six years of service. No more than two semesters of sabbatical leave may be accumulated. Leave may be taken for medical purposes or professional and cultural improvement.

The compensated absences liability includes a provision for salary related payments in accordance with the provisions of GASB Code Sec. C60.108. Accrued compensated absences and related benefits recorded in the government-wide financial statements amounted to \$14,219,400 at June 30, 2023.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The School Board has three types of items that qualify for reporting in this category. It has deferred charges on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The \$1,941,511 balance of deferred outflows of resources related to bond refunding will be recognized as interest expense over the remaining life of the bonds. The School Board also has deferred outflows of resources related to pension contributions of \$57,371,340 and deferred outflows of resources related to the net pension liability of \$56,179,939. See Note 16 for additional information on deferred outflows of resources related to defined benefit pension plans. The School Board also has deferred outflows of resources related to total other post-employment benefit liability in the amount of \$75,874,186. See Note 14 for additional information on deferred outflows of resources related to the total postemployment benefit liability.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. The School Board has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. It has deferred inflows of resources related to the net pension liability in the amount of \$27,675,449. See Note 16 for additional information on deferred inflows of resources related to defined benefit pension plans. The School Board also has deferred inflows of resources related to total other post-employment benefit liability in the amount of \$27,226,373. See Note 14 for additional information on deferred inflows of resources related to the total post-employment benefit liability. In addition, the School Board has deferred inflows of resources related to unavailable grant revenue reported in the governmental funds of \$17,023,959; however, this amount is recognized in the government wide statements and not reported in the Statement of Net Position.

Unearned Revenues

The School Board reports unearned revenues liability associated with cash advances on grants where eligible expenditures have not yet been met.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

Equity Classifications

Government-wide Financial Statements:

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

- a. Net investment in capital assets Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced generally by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, deferred charged on refunding, or other borrowings less any unspent debt proceeds that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b. Restricted net position Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use whether by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislations (3) non-expendable permanent funds. Net position restricted by enabling legislation are identified in the Statement of Net Position.
- c. Unrestricted net position The amount of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

- a. <u>Non-spendable</u>: Fund balance that is not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact, such as permanent fund. 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. <u>Unassigned</u>: Fund balance that is the residual classification for the general fund. A negative unassigned fund balance may be reported if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceeded the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes.

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

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

Equity Classifications (continued)

Fund Financial Statements: (continued)

f. Minimum fund balance: The School Board has a policy to maintain a minimum unassigned fund balance in the general fund of equal to the greater of nine percent of the budgeted revenue or \$30 million.

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

D. Revenues, Expenditures, and Expenses

Sales and Ad Valorem Taxes

Ad valorem taxes consist of those dedicated and pledged to various general obligation bonds of taxing districts within School System and three separate taxes for system-wide operations. The constitutional tax, levied at 5.13 mills has no expiration. Two 10-year renewable taxes levied at 8.76 mills and 3.34 mills were renewed in 2012 and 2014, respectively. Furthermore, the 8.76 mills tax levy, expiring in 2022, was renewed in an election held on December 11, 2022 for 9.52 mills for 10 years. All property taxes are collected by the Calcasieu Parish Sheriff and remitted to the Board on a monthly basis. Assessed values are established by the Parish Assessor's Office each year based generally on 10% of the assumed market value of residential property and commercial land, on 15% of assumed market value of commercial buildings and personal property, and 25% of public utilities. The tax rolls must be submitted to the State Tax Commission for approval.

Ad valorem taxes were levied by the School Board on August 05, 2020. Taxes are due and payable by December 31st, the date on which an enforceable lien attaches on the property. As of January 1st, taxes become delinquent, and interest and penalty accrue. Historically, virtually all ad valorem taxes receivable were collected since they are secured by property.

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

The School Board also accounts for another one and one-half cent sales tax dedicated for improvements in Sales Tax District Number 3 (Bonding District 27). Revenue is recorded in the Moss-Bluff non-major capital projects fund. The sales tax expired in September 2020, and the voters of the District did not renew the tax in the election held on November 16, 2019.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

D. Revenues, Expenditures, and Expenses (continued)

Expenditures/Expenses

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

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

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

Capital Outlay
Debt Service

Proprietary Fund - By Operating and Non-operating

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

Interfund Transfers

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

E. Pension Plans

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

F. New Accounting Standards

The School Board adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 96, Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA). Under this Statement, SBITA, as defined, are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. SBITA liabilities are measured at the present value of lease payments over the term of each respective contract. Options to renew the lease are included in the lease term if reasonably certain to be exercised. The right to use asset may also include certain implementation phase costs. The implementation of GASB 96 did not require the School Board to report SBITA assets or liabilities as the balances were not considered material to the financial statements.

2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Title 17, Section 88 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes, as amended by Act 183 of 1981, requires that the Board adopt no later than September 15, a budget for the general fund and all special revenue funds (except the school activity fund) of expected revenues and probable expenditures for the year, and that copies of the budget be submitted to the State Superintendent of Public Education for review and approval. A public hearing is advertised and conducted to obtain public input before the budget is adopted or revised. Legally, the Board must adopt a balanced budget; that is, total budgeted revenues and other financing sources including fund balance must equal or exceed total budgeted expenditures and other financing uses. State statutes require the Board to amend its budgets when revenues plus projected revenues within a fund are expected to be less than budgeted revenues by five percent or more and/or expenditures within a fund are expected to exceed budgeted expenditures by five percent or more. The effect of budget amendments during the year for the general fund was to increase resources (revenues, financing, and other sources) by \$27.88 million and increase appropriations (expenditures and other sources) by \$26.74 million.

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

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

3. **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

A. Cash Deposits with Financial Institutions

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits: At year-end, the School Board's carrying amount of deposits was \$107,258,808. These deposits are reported as follows: Statement A – cash and cash equivalents, \$105,470,004; and Statement J – cash and cash equivalents, \$1,788,804. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. To mitigate this risk, state law requires deposits to be secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent financial institution. As of June 30, 2023, the School Board had a bank balance of \$110,482,113, of which \$2,795,874 was covered by federal depository insurance. The remaining balance was protected against custodial credit risk by collateral held by the pledging bank's trust department or agent in the School Board's name.

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

Securities that may be pledged as collateral consist of obligations of the U.S. Government and its agencies, obligations of the State of Louisiana and its municipalities and school districts or irrevocable standby letter of credit.

B. Investments

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

As of June 30, 2023, the School Board had its assets in money market instruments, certificates of deposits, U.S. Treasury notes, U.S. agency securities and municipal bonds held in custody by financial institutions. The below schedule identifies the investments by type:

Type of Debt Investment Fair Va		Maturing in Less Than 1 Year	Maturing in 1 to 5 Years	Maturing in 6 to 10 Years	Credit Rating (Moody's)
Investments at fair value					
U.S. treasury notes	\$ 20,653,382	\$ 4,685,021	\$ 15,968,361	\$ -	Not required
U.S. agency securities	31,043,149	10,858,682	20,184,467	-	Aaa
Municipal bonds	7,488,497	2,788,250	4,630,065	70,182	AA3
Subtotal	59,185,028	18,331,953	40,782,893	70,182	
Investments measured at cost					
Certificates of deposit	123,805	123,805			
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)					
External investment pool	95,189,011	95,189,011	-	-	
Total investments	\$ 154,497,844	\$ 113,644,769	\$ 40,782,893	\$ 70,182	

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

B. Investments (continued)

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

The School Board has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2023:

Level 2 inputs – U.S. Treasury securities, government agency securities, and municipal securities totaling \$59,185,028 are valued using a market-based approach comprised of a combination of directly observable quoted prices and a matrix pricing technique that relies on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities.

<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 ensure 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, 2023, the weighted average for investments was .7 years which is less than the thirty-six month allowed by their investment policy.

<u>Credit Rate Risk</u>: The School Board has investments in an external investment pool (\$95,189,011) that is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. Its policy states that investment decisions should not incur unreasonable risks in order to obtain current investment income and requires the overall quality rating to be no lower than AAA as measured by Standard & Poor's or the equivalent rating (Aaa) by Moody's Investor Service.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The School Board's investment portfolio had concentration of credit risk on June 30, 2023, due to the holdings of securities issued by the following U.S. Agencies that are both permitted by Statute and by the School Board Investment Policy. The School Board's investment portfolio consisted of 3% of securities issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, 9% of securities issued by Federal Home Loan Bank, 3% of securities issued by the Federal Farm Credit Bank, and 13% of notes issued by the U.S. Treasury, and 5% of securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association. The School Board's policy does not address concentration risk.

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

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

B. Investments (continued)

The \$95,189,011 in external investment pool is invested in LAMP. LAMP is administered by LAMP, Inc., a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana. Only local government entities having contracted to participate in LAMP have an investment interest in its pool of assets. The primary objective of LAMP is to provide a safe environment for the placement of public funds in short term, high quality investments. The LAMP portfolio includes only securities and other obligations in which local governments in Louisiana are authorized to invest in accordance with LA-R.S. 33,2955.

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

- <u>Credit risk</u>: 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.
- Interest rate risk: LAMP is designed to be highly liquid to give its participants immediate access to their account balances. LAMP prepares its own interest rate disclosure using the weighted average maturity (WAM) method. The WAM of LAMP assets is restricted to not more than 90 days and consists of no securities with a maturity in excess of 397 days or 762 days for U.S. Government floating/variable rate investments. The WAM for LAMP's total investments is 33 days as of June 30, 2022.
- Foreign currency risk: Not applicable.

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

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

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

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

4. FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION DETAILS (FFS LEVEL ONLY)

The following are details of the fund balance classifications:

				Westlake :			Nonmajor			
		General		Maplewood	Disc	ister Recovery	G	overnmental		Total
Non Spendable:										
Inventory and prepaid items	S	1,615,153	\$	-	S	-	\$	574.001	S	2,189,154
Teacher scholarships		-		-		-		100,000		100,000
Restricted for.										
Debt service		-		-		-		12,475.290		12,475,290
Disaster recovery		-		-		7,921,489		-		7,921,489
Capital projects		-		31.859.812		-		26.164,963		58,024,775
Sales tax salary enhancements #1		17,211,529		-		-		-		17,211.529
Sales tax salary enhancements #2		42,174.081		-		-		-		42,174,081
Teacher scholarships		-		-		-		11,466		11,466
School food service		-		-		-		13,334,933		13,334,933
School and student activities		-		-		-		11,966.798		11,966,798
Grant and donor restricted		5,906,282		-		-		261,529		6,167,811
Committed for:										
Insurance		1,000,000		-		-		-		1,000,000
Hurricane repairs		-		-		-		2,604,503		2,604,503
Assigned:										
E rate		316,000		-		-		-		316,000
Unassigned		36,949,410		-				(4,253,569)		32,695,841
Total	S	105,172,455	S	31,859,812	S	7,921,489	\$	63,239,914	\$	208,193,670

The deficit unassigned of \$4,253,569 reported in the Nonmajor Governmental funds resulted from 2017 All Districts Capital Projects Fund was due to transferring funds for projects being completed in the Riverboat Fund. This deficit is expected to be funded with general or other governmental funds transfers in 2024.

5. ENCUMBRANCES (FFS LEVEL ONLY)

Encumbrances are not liabilities and, therefore, are not recorded as expenditures until receipt of material or service. For budgetary purposes, appropriation lapse at fiscal year-end and outstanding encumbrances are carried forward to the next year. At June 30, 2023, the School Board had entered into purchase orders and commitments as follows:

	_ <u>G</u>	General Fund Westlake / Maplewood			Disaster Recovery			Nonmajor overnmental	Total		
Construction	\$	-	\$	10,207,798	S	119,065	\$	2,753,134	\$	13,079,997	
Materials & Supplies		1,298,062		2,300,754		32.251,487		8,679,636		44,529,939	
	<u>S</u>	1,298,062	_\$	12,508,552	<u>S</u>	32,370,552		11,432,770	\$	57,609,936	

6. <u>RECEIVABLES</u>

Receivables as of June 30, 2023, for the governmental activities (displayed according to funds) are as follows:

	Gen	eral Fund	_	stlake / lewood			G	Nonmajor Governmental		ernal rvice		Total
Local Revenue:												
Property Taxes	\$	85,620	\$	-	\$	-		45,766	\$	-	\$	131,386
Sales Tax	14	1,866,908		-		-		3,460		-		14.870,368
Other		547.516		-		-		318,032	1.0	12,957		1.878,505
State Grants	3	3,146,183		-		-		476		-		3.146,659
Federal Grants		15,148				47,466,552		14,452,092				61,933,792
Total	\$ 18	3.661.375	\$	-	\$	47,466,552	\$	14,819,826	\$1.0	12.957	_\$	81,960,710

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

7. CAPITAL ASSETS

Changes in capital assets during fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, are as follows:

	Balance			Balance
	Beginning	Additions	Deletions	Ending
Governmental Activities				
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	\$ 9,817,151	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,817,151
Construction in Progress	172,352,093	65,677,357	116,812,848	121,216,602
Total Nondepreciable Capital Assets	182,169,244	65,677,357	116,812,848	131,033,753
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Buildings & Improvements	574,049,154	116,812,848	-	690,862,002
Machinery & Equipment	46,663,357	9,485,064	9,918,889	46,229,532
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	620,712,511	126,297,912	9,918,889	737,091,534
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings & Improvements	396,981,813	16,496,991	-	413,478,804
Machinery & Equipment	35,228,160	2,793,671	9,306,629	28,715,202
Total Accumulated Depreciation	432,209,973	19,290,662	9,306,629	442,194,006
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	188,502,538	107,007,250	612,260	294,897,528
Lease Right of Use Assets:				
Buildings & Improvements	2,602,995		2,602,995	
Total Lease Right of Use Assets	2,602,995		2,602,995	
Less Accumulated Amortization:				
Buildings & Improvements	1,242,043	1,360,952	2,602,995	
Total Accumulated Amortization	1,242,043	1,360,952	2,602,995	
Total Lease Right of Use Assets, Net	1,360,952	(1,360,952)	<u>-</u>	
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 372,032,734	\$ 171,323,655	\$ 117,425,108	\$ 425,931,281

7. **CAPITAL ASSETS** (continued)

Depreciation and amortization expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

Regular Instruction	\$	167,399
Special Education		50,869
Vocational Education		122,977
Other Instructional		73,651
Special Programs		26,908
Student Services		20,133
Instructional Staff		16,893
General Administration		11,056
School Administration		2,907
Business Services		28,186
Plant Services		18,349,732
Student Transportation Services		1,479,552
Central Services		83,082
Food Services		218,269
Total Depreciation Expense	_\$_	20,651,614

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

Construction commitments at June 30, 2023, are composed of the following:

Project		Project	E	Expended to	
Location	<u>A</u>	<u>uthorization</u>	<u> Jι</u>	ine 30, 2023	<u>Committed</u>
Westlake / Maplewood	\$	15,646,170	\$	5,438,372	\$ 10,207,798
Disaster Recovery Funds		139,300,520		106,929,968	32,370,552
Non-major Capital Projects Funds		11,601,396		8,848,262	2,753,134
	\$	166,548,086	_\$	121,216,602	 45,331,484

8. ACCOUNTS, SALARIES, AND OTHER PAYABLES

The payables at June 30, 2023, are as follows (displayed according to funds):

		General		/estlake / aplewood		Disaster Recovery		Nonmajor overnmental			Total
Accounts	S	1,459,068	S	579,991	S	25,303,459	\$	2,646,664	\$	1,786,853	\$ 31,776,035
Salaries, benefits											
and withholdings		35,443,215		-		-		-		-	35,443,215
Retainages		32,058		144,775		2,631,947		23,971		-	2,832,751
Total	_\$	36,934,341	<u>S</u>	724,766	S_	27,935,406	\$	2,670,635	_\$_	1,786,853	\$ 70,052,001

9. LONG-TERM DEBT

Changes in general long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2023, are as follows:

	J	Balance une 30, 2022	Additions		Deletions	J	Balance une 30, 2023	-	mounts Due thin One Year	
Governmental activities:										-
General obligation bonds	\$	159,631,000	\$ -	\$	15,870,000	\$	143,761,000	S	13,936,000	
Excess revenue bonds		8,685,000	-		1,625,000		7,060,000		1,705,000	
Bonds from direct placement										
Excess revenue bonds		149,445,000	-		8,715,000		140,730,000		8,845,000	
Lease liability		1,366,523	-		1,366,523		-		-	
Premium		13,530,744	-		1,657,526		11,873,218		1,475,560	_
Total bonds payable		332,658,267	-		29,234,049		303,424,218		25,961,560	
Accrued Compensated Absences		14,266,433	2,203,757		2,250,790		14,219,400		2,250,790	*
Accrued Workers' Compensated Liability - Pre 1986		99,244	-		4,786		94,458		-	*
Accrued Workers' Compensated Liability - Post 1986	;	1,415,905	1,195,035		853,441		1,757,499		1,757,499	**
Employee Health/Life Liability		5,000,000	54,636,324		54,636,324		5,000,000		5,000,000	**
Other Claims and Judgments		1,593,531	862,009		1,251,015		1,204,525		-	_
Total Long-Term Debt	\$	355,033,380	\$ 58,897,125	S	88,230,405	\$	325,700,100	S	34,969,849	=

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

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

^{**}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.

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

Bonds outstanding at June 30, 2023, are as follows on the next page:

Date of Issuance	School Dist. No.	Type of Debt	Maturity Date	Interest Rate		al Amount of Issue		tanding as of ne 30, 2023	Insta	ual Principal Ilment Due for Year End ne 30, 2023
5/15/2013	21	G.O. ¹	5/1/2030	1.0-3.125	<u>-</u> <u>s</u>	3.540,000	S	1,825,000	\$	235.000
4:22/2022	21	G.O. 1	7/15/2028	3.00-4.00		2,800,000		2,865,000		425,000
6/17/2011	23	G.O. ¹	2/15/2028	3.7		13,510,000		5,325,000		990,000
2/19/2020	23	G.O. ¹	2/15/2029	2.095-2.840		4,330,000		4,130,000		635,000
1/27/2021	23	G.O. 1	5/1/2030	2.0 - 3.0		6.310.000		4,625,000		595,000
9/12/2019	23	G.O. ¹	9/1/2039	3.0 - 5.0		42,000,000		37,750,000		1,530,000
1/21/2021	24	G.O. ¹	8/15/2032	2.0 - 3.0		3.570,000		3,135,000		240.000
5/19/2016	25	G.O. ¹	7/15/2033	1.50-4.00		9,315.000		8,465,000		670,000
12/10/2015	26	G.O. 1	2/15/2026	2.15		2,647,000		846,000		276,000
10/26/2016	26	G.O. 1	7/15/2033	2.00-4.00		6,770,000		6,270,000		460,000
9/1/2011	28	G.O. ¹	8/15/2027	1.00-4.0		2,850,000		1,120,000		205,000
5/15/2013	30	G.O. 1	11/1/2029	0.40-5.00		10.445,000		5,785,000		715.000
7:15/2013	30	G.O. 1	7/15/2023	2.00-4.00		4,600.000		200,000		200,000
8/16/2016	30	G.O. ¹	7/15/2033	3.00-4.00		2,965,000		2,965,000		-
8/16/2016	30	G.O. ¹	2/15/2034	3.00-4.00		5,575,000		5,200,000		385,000
11/26/2019	30	G.O. 1	2/15/2028	3.00-4.50		10,250,000		4,750,000		855.000
11/26/2019	30	G.O. 1	2/15/2028	2.21-3.00		4,410,000		4,100,000		635,000
7/17/2019	31	G.O. ¹	3/1/2039	3.0 - 5.0		27.915.000		24,290,000		1,055.000
4/19/2018	31	G.O. 1	3/1/2038	2.00-5.00		18,085,000		15,295,000		705,000
10/26/2016	33	G.O. ¹	1/15/2024	1.00-3.00		3,555,000		745,000		745,000
12/17/2019	33	G.O. 1	2/15/2025	2.5-3 00		3,290,000		1,365,000		670.000
10/26/2016	34	G.O. ¹	1/15/2024	1.00-3.00		3,555,000		745,000		745,000
10/25/2017	34	G.O. 1	1/1/2025	2.00-4.00		3.840,000		1,965,000		965.000
2/2/2021	ALL	R ³	2 1/2026	1.85		35,000,000		35,000,000		-
3/25/2021	ALL	R^{-3}	4/1/2031	1.97		40,000,000		32,625,000		3,805,000
4/25/2019	ALL	R^{-3}	4/1/2029	2.82		4,250,000		2,685,000		415,000
2/13/2020	ALL	R ²	2/1/2027	2.095 - 2.648		7,440,000		7,060,000		1,705,000
7/29/2021	ALL	R^{-3}	8/1/2031	1.27		25,000,000		22,640,000		2,390,000
10/19/2021	ALL	R ³	10/1/2031	1.57		25,000,000		25,000,000		-
4/26/2022	ALL	R ³	4/1/2032	3.06		25,000,000		22,780,000		2,235,000
							S	291,551,000	\$	24,486,000

G.O. = General obligation bond

S/T = Sales tax revenue bond

R = Excess revenue certificate

9. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

¹These bonds were offered for public sale that are subject to the following events of default, termination events, and acceleration clauses:

- Events of default with finance-related consequences These bonds would be in default for failure of payment of principal and interest when due. The School Board has the authority to assess and collect property taxes that will be used to repay this debt.
- Termination events with finance related consequences Events that will result in finance related consequences include bonds being callable early and insufficient taxes levied and collected to meet debt service requirements on all bonds outstanding.
- Subjective acceleration clauses The School Board may refund early with refunding certificates or bonds, and the School Board may defease bonds.

²These bonds were offered for public sale that are subject to the following events of default, termination events, and acceleration clauses:

- Events of default with finance-related consequences These bonds would be in default for failure of payment of principal and interest when due, non-performance of observance of covenants, agreements, or conditions in Certificate Resolution or supplemental resolution continuing for more than 30 days after written notice of non-performance or observance, and filing petition or seeking relief under Federal or State bankruptcy law.
- Termination events with finance related consequences Events that will result in finance related consequences include bonds being callable early. The School Board is obligated to annually budget a sufficient amount to pay principal and interest to meet annual debt service requirements.
- Subjective acceleration clauses The School Board may refund early with refunding certificates or bonds, and the School Board may defease bonds.

³This bond is a direct placement bond that is subject to the following events of default, termination events, and acceleration clauses:

- Events of default with finance-related consequences These bonds would be in default for failure of payment of principal and interest when due, non-performance of observance of covenants, agreements, or conditions in Certificate Resolution or supplemental resolution continuing for more than 30 days after written notice of non-performance or observance, and filing petition or seeking relief under Federal or State bankruptcy law.
- Termination events with finance related consequences Events that will result in finance related consequences include bonds being callable early. The School Board is obligated to annually budget a sufficient amount to pay principal and interest to meet annual debt service requirements.
- Subjective acceleration clauses The School Board may refund early with refunding certificates or bonds, and the School Board may defease bonds.

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

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

Year Ending June 30	Bor	Bond Principal Bond Interes		ond Interest	Bond Principal from Direct Borrowings		Bond Interest from Direct Borrowings			Total
2024	\$	15,641.000	\$	5,640,743	\$	8,845,000	\$	2,727,849	\$	32.854.592
2025		14,717,000		5,095,862		11,990,000		2,519,057		34,321,919
2026		13,538,000		4,573,390		47,225,000		2,282,250		67,618,640
2027		13,485,000		4,104,359		12,475,000		1,392,885		31,457,244
2028		12,795,000		3,613,788		12,720,000		1,145,568		30,274,356
2029-2033		41,835,000		12,292,393		47.475.000		2,042,535		103.644.928
2034-2038		30,875,000		5,075,600		-		-		35,950,600
2039-2040		7,935,000		319,700		_				8,254,700
TOTALS	-\$	150,821,000	\$	40,715,835	\$	140,730,000	-\$	12,110,144	\$	344,376,979

At June 30, 2023, \$12,475,290 has been accumulated in various Debt Service Funds to serve as reserves for respective debt issuances previously listed.

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, 2023, the statutory limit was \$1,963,292,335 and the remaining debt margin was \$1,831,994,173.

10. DEFEASANCE OF DEBT

In previous years, the School Board defeased certain general obligation bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the School Board's financial statements. At June 30, 2023, there are no bonds outstanding are considered defeased.

11. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

The composition of interfund balances at June 30, 2023, is as follows:

	Due I	From Other Funds	Due To Other Funds			
General Fund	\$	12,692,161	\$	477,079		
Disaster recovery		-		38,106		
Nonmajor Governmental		3,616,189		15,801,120		
Internal Service Fund		7,955		-		
	\$	16,316,305	\$	16,316,305		

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

12. <u>INTERFUND TRANSFERS</u>

The interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2023, are as follows:

	Transfer In	Transfer Out
General Fund	\$ 4,794,980	\$ 2,491,881
Nonmajor Governmental	2,394,314	4,697,413
Total	\$ 7,189,294	\$ 7,189,294

Transfers from the General Fund to the Nonmajor Governmental Funds were to supplement the Food Service Fund and to assist in debt service payments. Nonmajor Governmental Fund transfers to the General Fund were for indirect costs. Nonmajor Governmental Funds transfers to other Nonmajor Governmental Funds were mainly from capital projects to debt service.

13. RISK MANAGEMENT

The School Board maintains health insurance and workers' compensation insurance programs that have self-insured components. Two funds, the Health/Life Insurance Fund and Workers' Compensation Fund (Internal Service Funds) are used to account for premium collections and payments in the form of benefits payments, premium costs, and administrative costs. The Health/Life Insurance Plan year operates from May 1 to April 30 of each year, a cycle different than the fiscal year of the School Board. Within the 2022-2023 year, the Calcasieu Parish School Board was responsible for up to \$61,420,745 of actual claims cost plus premium costs and any local administrative costs required to pay claims. On May 1, 2004, claims payment and coinsurance responsibilities were converted to Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Louisiana with a traditional PPO oriented plan.

13. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

For the health insurance programs, actual claims plus premium and administration costs exceeded premiums collected plus interest earnings by the amount of \$(2,656,643), or a net loss. Together with net position accumulated through the end of June 30, 2023, net position amounted to \$10,082,095 for the Health/Life Insurance Fund.

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

The School Board maintains a partially self-insured worker's compensation program that was established in 1987. The Worker's Compensation Fund provides coverage to a maximum of \$500,000 for each claim. The Board purchases excess insurance coverage for the amount of each claim that exceeds \$500,000. All School Board funds make contributions to the Worker's Compensation Fund based on the total payroll and total claims history of each fund. The net position at June 30, 2023, totaled \$4,615,347 with a net loss in net position of \$(751,207) for 2022 - 2023. Estimated claims payable are reported at \$1,757,499 based on actuarial estimates including claims incurred but not reported.

Based on actuarial estimates, an unfunded liability of \$94,458 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:

Employee Health/Life Fund

		Current Year		
	Beginning of	Claims and Changes		End of
	Year Liability	in Estimates	Claims Paid	Year Liability
2021	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 53,299,679	\$ 53,299,679	\$ 5,000,000
2022	5,000,000	54,767,689	54,767,689	5,000,000
2023	5,000,000	54,636,324	54,636,324	5,000,000

Workers' Compensation

		Current Year		
	Beginning of	Claims and Changes		End of
	Year Liability	in Estimates	Claims Paid	Year Liability
2021	\$ 1,975,623	\$ 534,134	\$ 784,012	\$ 1,725,745
2022	1,725,745	752,215	1,062,055	1,415,905
2023	1,415,905	1,195,035	853,441	1,757,499

13. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The Board purchases commercial insurance for risks of direct physical loss or damage including storm surge, earthquake, and flood. Flood deductible is \$100,000 per occurrence except: Excess of Minimum of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) deductible for Special Hazard Flood Areas of 100-year flooding whether or not that coverage is purchased from NFIP. The property coverage has an "all other perils" deductible of \$100,000 and a named windstorm deductible of 5% of the scheduled building/contents value per building. All other wind/hail has \$250,000 per occurrence deductible. The property insurance covers losses up to \$40 million. (Earthquake is limited to \$25,000,000.) In addition to the \$40 million, the School Board purchases \$85 million All Other Perils coverage.

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

14. POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE AND LIFE INSURANCE BENEFITS

General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

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

14. POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE AND LIFE INSURANCE BENEFITS (continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (continued)

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

Employees covered by benefit terms – The June 30, 2023, total OPEB liability was determined using the July 1, 2021 actuarial valuation that included the following employees and beneficiaries covered by the benefit terms:

Retirees and beneficiaries	2,235
Spouses of current retirees	507
Active participants	3,111
	5,853

14. POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE AND LIFE INSURANCE BENEFITS (continued)

Total OPEB Liability

Actuarial Assumptions and other inputs – The total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2023, was based on an actuarial valuation dated July 1, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Actuarial cost method Entry age normal Valuation date July 1, 2021

Measurement date June 30, 2023

Inflation 2.30%

Salary increases 3%

Discount rate 3.65%, changed from 3.54% for 2022

Discount rate index Bond Buyer 20-Year General Obligation Index

Mortality rates Pre-retirement: PUB-2010 General Retirees Amount-Weighted Table with Mortality Improvement

Scale MP-2021 on a generational basis with healthy annuitant rates after benefit commencement. **Post-retirement:** PUB-2010 General Retirees Amount-Weighted Table with Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2021 on a generational basis with healthy annuitant rates after benefit commencement. **Disability retirement:** PUB-2010 Disabled Retirees Amount-Weighted Table with Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2021 on a generational basis with healthy annuitant rates after benefit

commencement.

Ratio for stop loss insurance No stop loss for recoveries for retirees

Healthcare cost trend rates

The Current Trend rate includes the following: 5.3%/5.1% for non-Medicare/Medicare claims in

2021, gradually decreasing to 3.70%/3.70% for non-Medicare/Medicare claims for non-

Medicare/Medicare claims for 2073 and beyond. For pre-65 used 5.70% starting in 2021 gradually

decreasing to 3.70% in 2073.

Significant plan changes There have been no significant changes between the valuation date and fiscal year end.

Experience study The plan has not had a formal actuarial experience study performed.

Participation 75% of participants enrolled as actives are assumed to continue health coverage upon retirement. All

future retirees are assumed to elect basic life insurance at retirement.

Marriage For actives it is assumed that husbands are three years older than their wives. 25% of active

participants making it to retirement are assumed to be married and elect spouse health coverage.

14. POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE AND LIFE INSURANCE BENEFITS (continued)

Total OPEB Liability (continued)

Withdraw	al rates		Retireme	nt rates	
Age	Males	Females	Age	Males	Females
25	7.0%	7.0%	50	3.0%	3.0%
30	8.0%	8.0%	55	10.3%	10.3%
35	6.0%	6.0%	60	27.7%	27.7%
40	3.0%	3.0%	65	33.0%	33.0%
45	2.0%	2.0%	70	100.0%	100.0%
50	2.0%	2.0%			

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Balance at June 30, 2022	\$	690,685,955
Changes for the year:		
Service Cost		21,487,389
Interest		25,000,237
Changes in assumptions		(12,765,587)
Benefit payments		(12,008,365)
Net changes		21,713,674
Balance at June 30, 2023	_\$_	712,399,629

The amount of total OPEB liability estimated to be due and payable within one year is \$12,609,000.

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate – The following presents the total liability of the OPEB Plan, calculated using the discount rate of 3.65%, as well as what the OPEB Plan's total liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.65%) or 1 percentage point higher (4.65%) than the current rate:

	1.0% Decrease	Current Discount	1.0% Increase
	2,65%	3.65%	4.65%
Total OPEB liability	\$ 820,811,589	\$ 712,399,629	\$ 589,010,558

14. POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE AND LIFE INSURANCE BENEFITS (continued)

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability (continued)

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

	1.0% Decrease	Current Trend ¹	1.0% Increase
Total OPEB liability	\$ 580,143,162	\$ 712,399,629	\$ 833,821,869

¹ The Current Trend rate includes the following: 5.70%/5.30%/5.10% for Pre-65/non-Medicare Advantage Post-65/Medicare Advantage Post-65 claims in 2021 gradually decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.70% for 2073 and beyond.

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

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the School Board recognized OPEB expense of \$50,743,643. At June 30, 2023, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	of Resources			
Differences bewteen expected and actual experience	\$	5,418,470	\$	(6,816,704)
Changes in assumptions		70,455,716		(20,409,669)
Total	\$	75,874,186	\$	(27,226,373)

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

Year ending	
June 30:	
2024	\$ 12,899,122
2025	18,123,453
2026	10,680,900
2027	9,018,480
2028	 (2,074,142)
	\$ 48,647,813

15. CONTINGENCIES

The Board participates in a number of Federal Awards Programs. Although the grant programs have been audited in accordance with the Single Audit of 1984 and the 1996 amendments as well as Uniform Guidance through June 30, 2023, 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.

16. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

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

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

Plan Descriptions:

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

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

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

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

Plan Descriptions:

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

	TRSL	LSERS	LASERS
Final average salary	Highest 36 or 60 months ¹	Highest 36 or 60 months 1	Highest 36 or 60 months
Years of service required and/or age eligible for benefits	30 years any age ⁵ 25 years age 55 20 years any age ² 5 years age 60 ⁷	30 years any age 25 years age 55 20 years any age ² 5-10 years age 60 ^{6,7}	30 years any age 25 years age 55 20 years any age ² 5-10 years age 60 ^{6.7}
Benefit percent per years of service	2% to 3.0%	2.5% to 3.33% ⁴	2.5% to 3.5% ³

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

Cost of Living Adjustments

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

Contributions

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

² With actuarial reduced benefits

³ Members in regular plan 2.5%, hazardous duty plan 3.33%, and judges 3.5%

⁴ Benefit percent varies depending on when hired

For school food service workers, hired on or before 6-30-15, 30 years at age 55

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

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

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

Contributions to the plans are required and determined by State statute (which may be amended) and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The contribution rates in effect for the year ended June 30, 2023, for the School Board and covered employees were as follows:

	School System	Employees
Teachers' Retirement System:		
Regular Plan	24.80%	8.00%
Plan A	24.80%	9.10%
School Employees' Retirement System	27.60%	7.50% - 8.00%
State Employees' Retirement System	40.40%	7.50% - 13.00%

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

	 2023	 2022	 2021
Teachers' Retirement System:			
Regular Plan	\$ 52,480,852	\$ 49,797,604	\$ 49,111,918
Plan A	7,909	6,399	5,468
School Employees' Retirement System	4,805,260	4,615,257	4,271,546
State Employees' Retirement System	77,319	75,672	103,664

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

The following schedule lists the School Board's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability allocated by each of the pension plans for based on the June 30, 2022, measurement date. The School Board uses this measurement to record its Net Pension Liability and associated amounts as of June 30, 2023, in accordance with GASB Statement 68. The schedule also includes the proportionate share allocation rate used at June 30, 2021, along with the change compared to the June 30, 2022, rate. The School Board's proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on a projection of the Board's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined.

	Liab 202	Net Pension ility at June 30, 3 (measured as June 30, 2022)	Rate at June 30, 2022	Increase (Decrease) to June 30, 2021 Rate	
Teachers' Retirement System School Employees' Retirement System State Employees' Retirement System	\$	358,014,079 623,528 33,139,089	3.799% 4.983% 0.008%	-0.0431% 0.1457% 0.0004%	
		391,776,696			

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

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

The following schedule list each pension plan's proportionate share of recognized pension expense for the School Board for the year ended June 30, 2023:

Tatal assesses

	I ota	expenses
Teachers' Retirement System	\$	32,890,346
School Employees' Retirement System		4,139,039
State Employees' Retirement System		(63,334)
	\$	36,966,051

At June 30, 2023, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to each pension plan and total from the following sources:

Deferred	l Outflows:
----------	-------------

		TRSL		LSERS		LASERS		Total
Differences between expected and actual experience	S	5,549,093	\$	784,647	\$	1,700	\$	6,335,440
Changes of assumptions		24,147,870		1,195,429		11,337		25,354,636
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on								
pension plan investments		20,316,847		-		50,223		20,367,070
Changes in proportion		2,198,461		618,983		14,458		2,831,902
Differences between contributions and proportionate share of								
contributions		1,288,349		-		2,542		1,290,891
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		52,488,761		4,805,260		77,319		57,371,340
Total	\$	105,989,381	\$	7,404,319	\$	157,579	S	113,551,279
Deferred Inflows:								
		TRSL		LSERS		LASERS		Total
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	(1,032,476)	\$	-	S	-	S	(1,032,476)
Changes of assumptions		-		-		-		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on								
pension plan investments		-		(853,608)		-		(853,608)
Changes in proportion		(24,180,869)		(1,583,672)		-		(25,764,541)
Differences between contributions and proportionate share of								
contributions		<u> </u>		(24,824)		-		(24,824)
Total	\$	(25,213,345)	_\$	(2,462,104)	\$		S	(27,675,449)

The amount reported in the above table totaling \$57,371,340 as deferred outflow of resources related to pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement period of June 30, 2022, will be recognized as a reduction in Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2024.

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

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

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

Year	 TRSL	LSERS	I	LASERS	Total
2023	\$ 3,425,022	\$ (42,561)	\$	48,153	\$ 3,430,614
2024	1,851,653	445,989		10,377	2,308,019
2025	(11,835,572)	(1,916,057)		(12,700)	(13,764,329)
2026	 34,846,172	 1.649,584		34,430	 36,530,186
	\$ 28,287,275	\$ 136,955	\$	80,260	\$ 28,504,490

(continued)

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

Actuarial Assumptions

A summary of the actuarial methods and assumptions used in determining the total pension liability for each pension plan as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

Valuation Date Actuarial Cost Method Actuarial Assumptions: Expected Remaining	TRSL June 30, 2022 Entry Age Normal	LSERS June 30, 2022 Entry Age Normal	LASERS June 30, 2022 Entry Age Normal		
Service Lives Investment Rate of Return	5 years 7.25% net of investment expenses (decreased from 7.40% 2021)	3 years 6.80% net of investment expenses (decreased from 6.90% 2021)	2 years 7.25% net of investment e from 7.40% in 2021)	xpenses (dec	reased
Inflation Rate	2.3% per annum	2.50% per annum	2.30% per annum		
Mortality	Active Members - RP-2014 White Collar Employee tables, adjusted by 1.010 for males and by 0.997 for females. Non-Disabled retiree inactive members - RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant tables, adjusted by 1.366 for males and by 1.189 for females. Disability retiree mortality - RP-2014 Disability tables, adjusted by 1.111 for males and by 1.134 for females. These base tables are adjusted from 2014 to 2018 using the MP-2017 generational improvement table, with continued future mortality improvement projected using the MP-2017 generational mortality improvement tables	RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Tables. RP-2014 Sex Distinct Employee Table. RP-2014 Sex Distinct Mortality Table	Non-disabled members - T Collar (males/females) an (females) Healthy Annuita a fully generational basis I Improvement Scale MP-2: Disabled members - Mort RP-2000 disabled Retiree no projection for mortalit	d White Coll int Tables pro by Mortality 018 ality rates ba Mortality Ta	ar opecte don sed on the able, with
Termination, Disability, and Retirement	Termination, disability, and retirement assumptions were projected based on a 5-year (July 1, 2012-June 30, 2017) experience study of the System's members.		Termination, disability, assumptions were projec year (2014-2018) experie System's members for 202	ted based nce study of	on a five-
Salary Increases	3.1% - $4.6%$ varies depending on duration of service	Salary increases were projected based on the 2013-2017 experience study 3.25%	Salary increases were proj 2018 experience study of The salary increase ranges	the System's	members.
			members are: Member Type Regular Judges Corrections Hazardous Duty Wildlife	Lower Range 3.0% 2.6% 3.6% 3.6% 3.6%	Upper Range 12.8% 5.1% 13.8% 13.8% 13.8%
Cost of Living Adjustments	None	Cost-of-living raises may be granted from the Experience Account provided there are sufficient funds needed to offset the increase in the actuarial hability and the plan has met the criteria and eligibility requirements outline by ACT 399 of 2014.	The present value of future based on benefits currentl System and includes previ- living increases. The proj- do not include provisions increases not yet authorize Trustees as they were deen substantively automatic.	e retirement by being paid by ously granted ected benefit for potential ed by the Bor	benefits is by the I cost of payments future and of

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

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

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

TRSL

block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation of 2.3% and an adjustment for the effect of rebalancing/ diversification. The resulting expected long-term rate of return was 8.32% for 2022.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building plan investments was determined using a triangulation method which integrated the CAPM pricing model (top-down), a treasury yield curve approach (bottom-up) and an equity building-block model (bottom-up). Risk return and correlations are projected on a forward-looking basis in equilibrium, in which best-estimates of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These rates are combined to produce the longterm expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

LASERS

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a buildingblock method in which best-estimates ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation of 2.3% and an adjustment for the effect of rebalancing diversification. The resulting expected long-term nominal rate of return is 8.34% for 2022.

The following table provides a summary of the best estimates of arithmetic/geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in each of the Retirement Systems target asset allocations as of June 30, 2022 liability measurement:

	1	Target Allocation	n		ong-Term Exp Real Rate of R	
Asset Class	TRSL	LSERS	LASERS	TRSL	LSERS	LASERS
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	0.39%
Domestic equity	27.00%	-	31.00%	4.15%	-	4.57%
International equity	19.00%	-	23.00%	5.16%	-	5.76%
Equity	-	39.00%	-	-	2.67%	-
Domestic fixed income	13.00%	-	3.00%	0.85%	-	1.48%
International fixed income	5.50%	-	17.00%	-0.10%	-	5.04%
Fixed income	-	26.00%	-	-	0.73%	-
Alternatives	-	23.00%	26.00%	-	1.85%	8.30%
Alternative - private equity	25.50%	-	-	8.15%	-	-
Alternative - other equity	10.00%	-	-	3.72%	-	-
Real estate	<u> </u>	12.00%		-	0.62%	-
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%			

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

Discount Rate

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that sponsor contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, each of the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for TRSL, LSERS and LASERS was 7.25%, 6.80% and 7.25%.

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

			Cu	rrent Discount		
	1.	0% Decrease		Rate	1	.0% Increase
TRSL						
Rates		6.250%		7.250%		8.250%
Share of NPL	\$	491,676,323	\$	358,014,079	\$	236,645,349
LSERS						
Rates		5.800%		6.800%		7.800%
Share of NPL	\$	46,343,469	\$	33,139,089	\$	21,853,235
LASERS						
Rates		6.250%		7.250%		8.250%
Share of NPL	\$	784,580	\$	623,528	\$	476,671

Payables to the Pension Plan

The School Board recorded accrued liabilities to each of the Retirement Systems for the year ended June 30, 2023, mainly due to the accrual for payroll at the end of each of the fiscal years. The amounts due are included in liabilities under the amounts reported as accounts, salaries, and other payables. The balance due to each for the retirement systems at June 30, 2023 is as follows:

	Jı	ine 30, 2023
TRSL	\$	10,828,129
LSERS		669,785
LASERS		9,900
	\$\$	11,507,814

16. JOINT SERVICE ARRANGEMENTS

The School Board serves as the collecting agent for sales taxes levied by all local entities in Calcasieu Parish. All sales taxes collected by the Calcasieu Parish School Board Sales Tax Department are remitted periodically to each levying entity through electronic transfers. The School Board collects a fee to cover the cost of administering sales tax collections for the Parish. This fee is based on the relationship of the individual sales tax jurisdiction collections to total collections applied against the sales tax office expenditures. Total fees for sales tax collection in the period ending June 30, 2023, amounted to \$1,044,083.

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.

17. CURRENT ACCOUNTING STANDARDS SCHEDULED TO BE IMPLEMENTED

Following is a summary of accounting standards adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) that are scheduled to be implemented in the future that may affect the Systems financial report:

GASB Statement 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections. This standard will enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. The requirements of this Standard are effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. The School Board will include the requirements of this standard, as applicable in its June 30, 2024 financial statements.

GASB Statement 101, Compensated Absences. This Standard will better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of this Standard are effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. The School Board will include the requirements of this standard, as applicable in its June 30, 2025 financial statements.

18. 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:	\$ 20,029,007
Additions:	
Tax collections	248,012,627
Deductions:	
Taxes distributed to others:	
City of Lake Charles	80,718,953
Calcasieu Parish Police Jury	69,180,063
Law Enforcement District #1	56,504,000
City of Sulphur	22,275,925
City of DeQuincy	1,809,066
City of Westlake	3,836,303
Town of Iowa	2,812,624
Town of Vinton	1,354,218
Morgansfield Economic Development District	119,411
Oppelram Economic Development District	141,245
Lakefront Economic Development District	27,365
Executive Economic Development District	20,084
Nelson Market Economic Development District	173,931
Southwest Tourist Bureau	8,004,484
Transfer to School Board - Hotel-Motel Collection Fee	35,424
Vendor overpayments and refunds	997,633
Total deductions	248,010,729
Ending balance due taxing authorities	\$ 20,030,905

On the following page is a schedule of the sales tax collections and disbursements collected on behalf of payments made to local governmental entities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. 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.

19. TAXES COLLECTED ON BEHALF OF OTHERS (continued)

	Total Collections	Final Distribution	Collection Fees	Average Rate
City of Lake Charles				
City of Lake Charles (1%) 2015	32,320,545	32,347,775	136,027	0.42%
City of Lake Charles Salary (.25%) 2015	8,080,136	8.086,944	34,007	0.42%
City of Lake Charles (1%) 2017	32,320,547	32,347,776	136,027	0.42° o
City of Lake Charles (25%) 2016	7.929.216	7.936.458	33,375	0.42%
	80,650,444	80.718,953	339.436	
Calcasieu Parish Police Jury				
Police Jury District #1 (1%) 2004	29,589,381	29,364,449	124.152	0 42%
Police Jury District #4A (1.5%) 2011	40,083.162	39.815,614	168.339	0.42%
	69.672.543	69.180,063	292,491	
Calcasieu Parish Law Enforcement District				
LED #2 (0.5%) 2016	37.588.853	37.639,762	158.938	0.42%
LED (.25%) 2013	18.838.521	18.864,238	79,656	0.42° o
	56,427,374	56,504,000	238,594	
City of Sulphur				
City of Sulphur (1%) 1966	8.852.749	8.910,370	38,421	0.43%
City of Sulphur (1%) 2005	8.852.749	8.910,370	38,421	0.43%
City of Sulphur (.5%) 2011	4,426,374	4.455,185	19,210	0.43%
	22.131.872	22.275.925	96,052	
City of Dequincy				
City of Dequincy (1%) 1966	720.957	723.626	3,082	0.43%
City of Dequincy (1%) 2011	720.957	723,626	3.082	0.43%
City of Dequincy (0.5%) 2012	360.480	361,814	1,542	0.43%
	1.802.394	1.809,066	7,706	
City of Westlake				
City of Westlake (1%) 1990	1,518,476	1.534,521	6,604	0.43%
City of Westlake (1%) 2007	1.518.476	1.534,521	6,604	0.43%
City of Westlake (0.5%) 2007	759.240	767,261	3,303	0.44%
	3,796,192	3,836,303	16,511	
T £1				
Town of Iowa Town of Iowa (1%) 2006	1.120.957	1.125.049	4,826	0.43%
Town of Iowa (1%) 2007	1,120,957	1.125,049	4.826	0.43%
Town of Iowa (0.5%) 2012	560,480	562,526	2.413	0.43%
Town of Road (0.5 a) 2012	2,802,394	2.812.624	12,065	0.45
Town of Vinton	21//02/2//	2.612.621	121001	
Town of Vinton (1%) 1975	542,580	541,687	2,322	0.43%
Town of Vinton (1%) 2004	542.581	541,688	2.322	0.43%
Town of Vinton (0.5%) 2013	271.289	270.843	1.160	0.43%
	1.356,450	1.354,218	5.804	
Morgansfield Economic Development District	120.284	119,411	-	0.00%
Oppelram Economic Development District	141.337	141,245	_	
Lakefront Economic Development District	30,653	27,365	-	
Executive Economic Development District	25.132	20,084	-	
Nelson Market Development District	172.981	173.931	_	
SWLA Convention & Vistors Bureau (4%) 2005**	8.045.077	8,039,908	35.424	0.44° o
Vendor overpayments and refunds	837.500	997,633	-	0.00%
Totals	\$ 248.012.627	\$ 248,010,729	\$ 1,044.083	.,,,,,,,,
197dio	3 440.012.027	3 240,010,729	., 1,044.00.1	

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

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

^{**} Convention and Visitors Bureau is the only enitity that has collection fees withheld when distributed.

20. TAX REVENUES ABATED

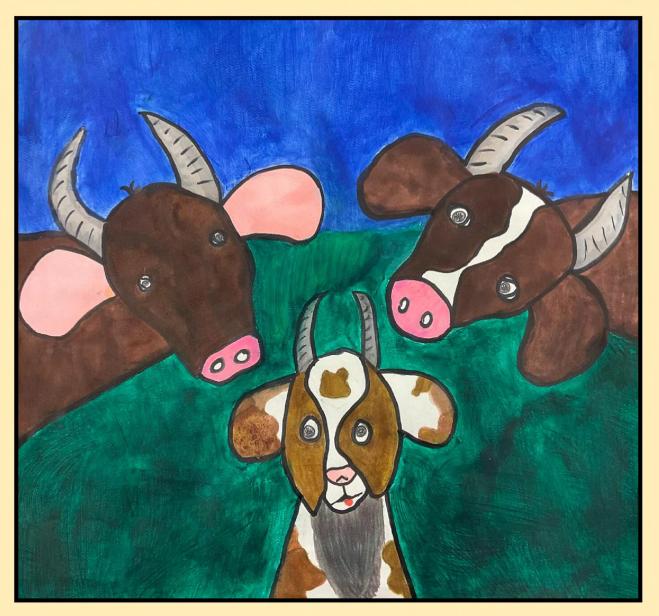
The Louisiana Industrial Ad Valorem Tax Exemption program (Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 13, Chapter 5) is a state incentive program which abates, up to ten years, local ad valorem taxes on a manufacturer's new investment and annual capitalized additions related to the manufacturing site. Applications to exempt qualified property for five years are approved by the Louisiana Economic Development's Board of Commerce and Industry. The exemption may be renewed for an additional five years. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, \$483,698 in Calcasieu Parish School Board ad valorem tax revenues were abated by the state of Louisiana through the Louisiana Industrial Ad Valorem Tax Exemption program.

21. APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations during the year ended June 30, 2023, were as follows:

	Gen	eral Fund
Type 2 Charter Schools		
Lake Charles Charter	\$	8,115,462
Southwest Louisiana Charter		6,294,651
Iberville Charter Academy		8,675
Acadiana Renaissance		4,338
Lake Charles College Prepatory		4,924,985
Louisiana Virtual Charter Academy		398,182
University View Academy		487,969
Subtotal Type 2 Charter School Appropriations		20,234,262
Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ)		41,491
Total Appropriation	\$	20,275,753

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION



UNTITLED WORK BY ADDISON HOOD
FROM THE STUDIO OF JOANN MAYO, LEBLEU SETTLEMENT ELEMENTARY

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT



SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Financial statement reporting date Measurement date		6/30/2023 6/30/2023	6/30/2022 6/30/2022		6/30/2021 6/30/2021		6/30/2020 6/30/2020		6.30/2019 6.30/2019		6/30/2018 6/30/2018
Service cost	S	21,487,389	\$ 26,514,068	S	27,803,068	S	20,237,347	s	18,149.092	S	18,149,092
Interest		25,000,237	16,250,708		16,046,743		22.789,322		22,317,954		21,422,191
Change in benefits terms and plan changes		-	(140,610,815)		-		-		-		-
Difference between actual and expected experience		-	(9,039,291)		-		14.841,898		-		(10.473,487)
Change in assumptions		(12,765,587)	78,793,291		(3,713,036)		21,372,155		44,443.971		(101,886,836)
Benefit payments		(12,008,365)	(14,036,074)		(11,172,153)		(12.447,756)		(12,673,182)		(10,686,312)
Net change in total OPEB liability		21.713,674	(42,128,113)		28,964,622		66.792,966		72,237,835		(83,475,352)
Total OPEB liability - beginning		690,685,955	732,814,068		703,849,446		637.056,480		564,818,645		648,293,997
Total OPEB liability - ending	S	712,399,629	\$ 690,685.955	S	732,814,068	S	703,849,446	S	637,056,480	S	564,818,645
Covered employee payroll Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	s	207,724.562 342.95%	\$ 207,724.562 332.50%	s	197,942,919 370.21%	s	211,250,480 333.18%	s	205,039,011 310.70%	s	202,354,548 279.12%

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

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

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY FOR THE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 (*)

Pension Plan	Year	Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	of	Employer's portionate Share the Net Pension ability (Asset)	Cc	overed Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
Tanahaw Datin	warmant Creat	em of Louisiana						
reachers Retir	2023	3.7499%	\$	358,014,079	\$	198,108,904	180.7158%	73.98%
	2023	3.7930%	Ф	202,500,454	Φ	190,635,941	106.2236%	83.85%
	2021	4.1080%		456,957,714		202,237,543	225.9510%	65.61%
	2021	4.0525%		402,194,154		196,316,736	204.8700%	68.57%
	2020	4.0323%		402,194,134		190,310,730	208.6134%	68.17%
	2019	4.1702%				189,345,812	208.6134%	65.55%
	2018			427,519,270				
		4.0788%		478,730,918		184,605,781	259.3261%	59.90%
	2016	3.7599%		404,269,283		169,604,353	238.3602%	62.50%
	2015	3.7192%		380,159,975		166,874,154	227.8124%	63.70%
Louisiana Scho	ol Employe	ees Retirement Syster	n					
	2023	4.9833%	\$	33,139,089	\$	16,116,444	205.6228%	76.31%
	2022	4.8376%		22,993,982		14,917,556	154.1404%	82.51%
	2021	5.5201%		44,351,757		16,521,269	268.4525%	69.67%
	2020	5.2797%		36,961,497		15,394,707	240.0922%	73.49%
	2019	5.0485%		33,731,008		14,580,152	231.3488%	74.44%
	2018	4.9455%		31,647,763		14,194,210	222.9625%	75.03%
	2017	4.8565%		36,634,814		13,813,383	265.2125%	70.09%
	2016	4.5484%		28,842,772		12,802,690	225.2868%	74.49%
	2015	4.3940%		25,471,509		12,341,687	206.3860%	76.18%
Louisiana State	e Employee	s Retirement System						
	2023	0.0082%	\$	623,528	\$	191,566	325.4899%	63.65%
	2022	0.0078%		430,026		275,048	156.3458%	72.78%
	2021	0.0129%		1,067,991		305,709	349.3489%	58.00%
	2020	0.0106%		766,150		296,895	258.0542%	62.90%
	2019	0.0143%		974,977		299,995	324.9977%	64.30%
	2018	0.0158%		1,112,346		299,133	371.8567%	62.54%
	2017	0.0145%		1,140,819		280,922	406.0981%	57.70%
	2016	0.0131%		892,630		256,574	347.9035%	62.70%
	2015	0.0135%		841,827		255,662	329.2734%	65.00%

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

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

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Pension Plan:	Year	Contractually Required Contribution ¹	(ontributions in Relation to Contractually Required	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>C</u> c	overed Payroll ³	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
Teachers Retiremen	t System of	f Louisiana						
	2023	\$ 52,488,761	\$	52,488,761	-	\$	212,011,016	24.7576%
	2022	49,804,003		49,804,003	-		198,108,904	25.1397%
	2021	49,117,386		49,117,386	-		190,635,941	25.7650%
	2020	52,597,219		52,597,219	-		202,237,543	26.0076%
	2019	52,342,821		52,342,821	-		196,316,736	26.6624%
	2018	52,466,375		52,466,375	-		197,344,025	26.5862%
	2017	48,292,716		48,292,716	-		189,345,812	25.5050%
	2016	48,527,766		48,527,766	-		184,605,781	26.2872%
	2015	47,464,380		47,464,380	-		169,604,353	27.9854%
Louisiana School En	- '	•						
	2023	\$ 4,805,260	\$	4,805,260	-	\$	17,352,551	27.6920%
	2022	4,615,257		4,615,257	-		16,116,444	28.6369%
	2021	4,271,546		4,271,546	-		14,917,556	28.6344%
	2020	4,853,757		4,853,757	-		16,521,269	29.3788%
	2019	4,301,313		4,301,313	-		15,394,707	27.9402%
	2018	4,018,417		4,018,417	-		14,580,152	27.5609%
	2017	3,868,767		3,868,767	-		14,194,210	27.2560%
	2016	4,203,922		4,203,922	-		13,813,383	30.4337%
	2015	4,212,122		4,212,122	-		12,802,690	32.9003%
Louisiana State Emp	•	· ·						
	2023	\$ 77,319	\$	77,319	-	\$	191,384	40.3999%
	2022	75,672		75,672	-		191,566	39.5018%
	2021	103,664		103,664	-		275,048	37.6894%
	2020	123,583		123,583	-		305,709	40.4250%
	2019	112,523		112,523	-		296,895	37.8999%
	2018	113,698		113,698	-		299,995	37.9000%
	2017	106,860		106,860	-		299,133	35.7232%
	2016	104,503		104,503	-		280,922	37.2000%
	2015	95,162		95,162	-		256,574	37.0895%

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

For reference only:

¹ Employer contribution rate multiplied by employer's covered payroll

² Actual employer contributions remitted to Retirement Systems

³ Covered payroll amount for each of the fiscal year ended June 30



BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

GENERAL FUND LEGALLY ADOPTED ANNUAL BUDGET



LOUISIANA BY RYLEE CLOPHUS
FROM THE STUDIO OF JENNIFER MANUEL, FRASCH ELEMENTARY

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT



BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE DESCRIPTIONS

GENERAL FUND WITH A LEGALLY ADOPTED ANNUAL BUDGET

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

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD Lake Charles, Louisiana

GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Exhibit 1

	BUDGETED	AMOUNTS		VARIANCE WITH FINAL
REVENUES	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL	BUDGET
Local sources:	***************************************		•	
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 44,520,000	\$ 48,130,000	\$ 48,846,600	\$ 716,600
Sales and use taxes	173,618,509	188,725,089	188,241,981	(483,108)
Earnings on investments	650,000	650,000	738,181	88,181
Other	3,057,550	3,449,909	7,809,236	4,359,327
State sources:	•	•	,	, ,
Equalization - Minimum Foundation	119,640,483	129,620,646	129,025,399	(595,247)
Other	835,000	7,059,292	7,768,941	709,649
Federal sources:	115,000	115,000	124,378	9,378
TOTAL REVENUES	342,436,542	377,749,936	382,554,716	4,804,780
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular programs	185,235,667	159,088,676	146,472,365	12,616,311
Special education	27,285,650	49,084,851	46,841,195	2,243,656
Vocational education	4,071,964	6,811,279	6,399,477	411,802
Other Instructional programs	3,508,137	6,137,908	7,415,226	(1,277,318)
Special programs	136,271	4,490,174	3,948,367	541,807
Support: services:				
Student services	15,582,729	24,303,403	23,513,910	789,493
Instructional staff support	9,887,617	16,294,248	16,645,461	(351,213)
General administration	5,404,366	5,811,018	6,772,027	(961,009)
School administration	15,947,289	24,884,994	25,348,574	(463,580)
Business services	3,771,352	5,403,224	5,330,817	72,407
Plant services	34,615,643	40,571,044	47,274,610	(6,703,566)
Student transportation services	14,070,771	22,570,894	23,650,565	(1,079,671)
Central services	5,260,876	6,965,929	4,619,634	2,346,295
Food services	-	-	599,254	(599,254)
Enterprise operations	54,827	87,896	89,171	(1,275)
Community service programs	37,500	62,500	165,933	(103,433)
Appropriations - Charter Schools and OJJ	17,506,001	20,275,753	20,275,753	-
Capital Outlay:				
Facilities acquisition and construction	1,012,424	1,103,059	462,701	640,358
Debt service:				
Principal	1,295,000	1,295,000	-	1,295,000
Interest and fiscal changes	618,746	618,746		618,746
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	345,302,830	395,860,596	385,825,040	10,035,556
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER				
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	\$ (2,866,288)	\$ (18,110,660)	\$ (3,270,324)	\$ 14,840,336
		<u></u>		(continued)

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD Lake Charles, Louisiana

GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Exhibit 1

OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		BUDGETED ORIGINAL	AM	OUNTS FINAL	ACTUAL	FIN F	IANCE WITH AL BUDGET POSITIVE EGATIVE)
Transfers in Transfers out Sale of capital assets Insurance recoveries	\$	3,920,000 (2,200,000) 30,000	\$	3,920,000 (2,203,322) 30,000	\$ 4,794,980 (2,491,881) 84,515 180,100	\$	874,980 (288,559) 54,515 180,100
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		1,750,000		1,746,678	2,567,714		821,036
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		(1,116,288)		(16,363,982)	(702,610)		15,661,372
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		89,728,211		89,728,211	105,875,065		16,146,854
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	_\$	88,611,923		73,364,229	 105,172,455	<u>s</u>	31,808,226 concluded)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

Benefit Changes. Measurement date

6/30/2022

Effective July 1, 2021, the School Board added the Medicare Advantage option to the plan. This plan change is reflected in the change in benefit terms and plan changes of \$140.6 million.

Changes of Assumptions.

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

Discount rate assumption

Measurement Date	Rate	Change
6/30/2023	3.65%	0.11%
6/30/2022	3.54%	1.38%
6/30/2021	2.16%	-0.05%
6/30/2020	2.21%	-1.29%
6/30/2019	3.50%	-0.37%
6/30/2018	3.87%	
Inflation rate assumption		
Measurement Date	Rate	Change
6/30/2022	2.30%	0.10%
6/30/2021	2.20%	-
6/30/2020	2.20%	-0.10%
6/30/2019	2.30%	-
6/30/2018	2.30%	

Mortality

Measurement Date	Table Used:
6/30/2022	PUB-2010 General Retirees Amount-Weighted Table with Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2021 on a generational basis with healthy annuitant rates after benefit commencement.
6/30/2020 - 6/30/2021	PUB-2010 General Retirees Amount-Weighted Table with Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020 on a generational basis with healthy annuitant rates after benefit commencement.
6/30/2019	Sex-distinct RP-2014 Total Dataset Mortality with separate pre- and post-commencement rates projected generationally using scale MP-2018
6/30/2018	RP-2014 Total Dataset Mortality with separate pre and post commencement rates projected generationally using scale MP-2017

Healthcare cost trend rates

Measurement Date	Rates Used:
6/30/2022	The Current Trend rate includes the following: 5.3%/5.1% for non-Medicare/Medicare
	claims in 2021, gradually decreasing to 3.70%/3.70% for non-Medicare/Medicare
	claims for non-Medicare/Medicare claims for 2073 and beyond. For pre-65 used
	5.70% starting in 2021 gradually decreasing to 3.70% in 2073.
6/30/2020 - 6/30/2021	6.30%/5.40% for non-Medicare/Medicare claims in 2019 gradually decreasing to an
	ultimate rate of 3.70%/3.70% for non-Medicare/Medicare claims for 2073 and beyond.
	3.4%/2.9% for non-Medicare/Medicare claims in 2017 increasing to 5.70%/5.70% non-
6/30/2019	Medicare/Medicare claims and gradually decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0%/4.1% for
	non-Medicare/Medicare claims for 2088 and beyond and reflects the Affordable Care Act
	Excise Tax effective for 2022.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

a. CHANGES IN BENEFIT TERMS AND ASSUMPTIONS RELATED TO HEALTH PLAN (continued)

Changes of Assumptions (continued)

Claims cost

Measurement Date
Updated assumption:

A new methodology was developed for claims cost by using a combination of premium rates and actual claims experience. The previous method used a combination of a manual rate and actual claims experience.

b. <u>CHANGES IN BENEFIT TERMS AND ASSUMPTIONS RELATED TO DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS</u>

Changes of Benefit Terms include:

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

<u>Teachers Retirement System of Louisiana and Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (TRSL)</u> 2015 – A 1.5% COLA, effective July 1, 2014, provided by Act 204 of the 2014 Louisiana Regular Legislative Session

2016 – Members employed on or after July 1, 2015 – can retire at age 62 with a 2.5% benefit factor with at least 5 years of service credit or at any age after 20 years or service credit (actuarially reduced)

2017 – A 1.5% COLA, effective July 1, 2016, provided by Acts 93 and 512 of the 2016 Louisiana Regular Legislative Session

Louisiana School Employees Retirement System (LSERS)

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

Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS)

2015 – A 1.5% COLA, effective July 1, 2014, provided by Act 204 of the 2014 Louisiana Regular Legislative Session

2015 – Improved benefits for certain members employed by the Office of Adult and Parole within the Department of Public Safety and Corrections per Act 852 of 2014

2017 – A 1.5% COLA, effective July 1, 2016, provided by Acts 93 and 512 of the 2016 Louisiana Regular Legislative Session

2017 – Added benefits for members of the Harbor Police Retirement System which was merged with LASERS effective July 1, 2015

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

b. <u>CHANGES IN BENEFIT TERMS AND ASSUMPTIONS RELATED TO DEFINED PENSION PLANS</u> (continued)

Changes of Assumptions

The following changes were made to the pension plans identified in the tables below:

		Discount rate:		Inflation rat	e:
Y	ear (*)	Rate	Change	Rate	Change
7	TRSL				
	2023	7.250%	-0.150%	2.300%	-
1	2022	7.400%	-0.050%	2.300%	-
1	2021	7.450%	-0.100%	2.300%	-0.20%
2	2020	7.550%	-0.100%	2.500%	-
1	2019	7.650%	-0.050%	2.500%	-
2	2018	7.700%	-0.050%	2.500%	-
:	2017	7.750%	7.750%	2.500%	2.50%
1	2016	7.750%		2.500%	
L	SERS				
1	2023	6.800%	-0.100%	2.500%	-
1	2022	6.900%	-0.100%	2.500%	-
:	2021	7.000%	0.000%	2.500%	-
1	2020	7.000%	-0.063%	2.500%	-0.13%
	2019	7.063%	-0.062%	2.625%	-
	2018	7.125%	-	2.625%	-0.13%
3	2017	7.125%	7.125%	2.750%	-
1	2016	7.000%		2.750%	
\mathbf{L}_{ℓ}	ASERS				
	2023	7.250%	-0.150%	2.300%	-
1	2022	7.400%	-0.150%	2.300%	-
	2021	7.550%	-0.050%	2.300%	-0.20%
	2020	7.600%	-0.050%	2.500%	-0.25%
	2019	7.650%	-0.050%	2.750%	-

~ 1		•
Val.	arti	increases:
oai	ai v	mercases.

Range					
3.10% to 4.60% for various member types					
3.30 to 4.80% for various member types					
3.50 to 10.0% for various member types					
3.25%					
3.075% to 5.375%					
3.200% to 5.500%					
2.60% to 13.80% for various member types					
2.80% to 14.00% for various member types					
2.80% to 14.30% for various member types					
3.00% to 14.50% for various member types					

^(*) The information is for the measurement date of the liability

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

Changes of Assumptions (continued)

Mortality table:

TRSL

2018 – Active members – RP-2014 White Collar Employee tables, adjusted by 1.010 for males and by 0.997 for females.

Non-Disabled retiree/inactive members – RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant tables, adjusted by 1.366 for males and by 1.189 for females.

Disability retiree mortality – RP-2014 Disability tables, adjusted by 1.111 for males and by 1.134 for females.

These base tables are adjusted from 2014 to 2018 using the MP-2017 generational improvement table, with continued future mortality improvement projected using the MP-2017 generational mortality improvement tables.

2017 – Mortality rates were projected based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table with projection to 2025 using Scale AA.

LSERS

- 2018 RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant, Sex Distinct Employee, Sex Distinct Disabled Tables
- 2017 RP-2000 Sex Distinct Mortality and Disabled Lives Mortality Tables

LASERS

- 2021 For non-disabled members, mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar (males/females) and White Collar (females) Healthy Annuitant Tables projected on a fully generational basis by Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2018.
- 2019 Non-disabled members Mortality rates based on the RP-2014 Healthy Mortality Table with mortality improvement projected using the MP-2018 Mortality Improvement Scale, applied on a fully generational basis.
 - Disabled members Mortality rates based on the RP-2000 disabled Retiree Mortality Table, with no projection for mortality improvement.
- 2018 Non-disabled members RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table with mortality projected to 2015.
 - Disabled members Mortality rates based on the RP-2000 disabled Retiree Mortality Table, with no projection for mortality improvement.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

c. General Budget Policies

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

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

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

Appropriations (unexpended budget balances) lapse at year end.

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



UNTITLED WORK BY KAYLYNN JANICE FROM THE STUDIO OF ALEX WARNKEN, F.K. WHITE MIDDLE

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT



COMBINING NON MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BY FUND TYPE



Untitled Work by John Camden Roy From the Studio of Anna Stanley, Bell City High

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT



<u>CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD</u> <u>Lake Charles, Louisiana</u>

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - BY FUND TYPE JUNE 30, 2023

Exhibit 2

				PERMANENT	
	SPECIAL	DEBT	CAPITAL	FUND TEACHER	
	REVENUE	SERVICE	PROJECTS	SCHOLARSHIP	TOTAL
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,904,200	\$ 2,275,609	\$ 4,942,427	\$ 111,466	\$ 27,233,702
Investments	4,155,480	10,154,452	21,164,548	-	35,474,480
Receivables	14,535,465	45,229	239,132	-	14,819,826
Interfund receivables	469,124	-	3,147,065	-	3,616,189
Inventories	574,001				574,001
TOTAL ASSETS	39,638,270	12,475,290	29,493.172	111.466	81,718.198
Liabilities:					
Accounts and other payables	1,883,523	-	787,112	-	2,670,635
Interfund payables	11,617,486		4,183,634		15,801,120
TOTAL LIABILITIES	13,501,009		4,970,746		18,471.755
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable	574,001	-	-	100,000	674,001
Restricted	25,563,260	12,475,290	26,171,492	11,466	64,221,508
Committed	-	-	2,604,503	-	2,604,503
Unassigned			(4,253,569)		(4,253,569)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	26,137,261	12,475,290	24,522,426	111,466	63,246,443
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND					
FUND BALANCES	\$ 39,638,270	\$ 12,475,290	\$ 29,493,172	\$ 111,466	\$ 81,718,198

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD Lake Charles, Louisiana

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BY FUND TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Exhibit 3

	SPECIAL REVENUE	DEBT SERVICE	CAPITAL PROJECTS	PERMANENT FUND TEACHER SCHOLARSHIP	TOTAL
REVENUES					
Local sources:					
Ad valorem taxes	\$ -	\$ 19,225,540	\$ 318,556	S -	\$ 19,544,096
Sales and use taxes	-	· -	54,073	_	54,073
Earnings on investments	51,442	169.180	191,031	322	411,975
Food Services	108,980	-	, -	_	108,980
Other	15,172,621	7.907	2,807,291	_	17,987,819
State sources:			-,,		
Equalization - Minimum Foundation	382,848	-	_	_	382.848
Federal sources:	80,627,960				80,627,960
TOTAL REVENUES	96,343,851	19,402,627	3,370,951	322	119,117,751
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular programs	7,073,401	_	211,264	-	7,284,665
Special education	3,719,322	_	-	_	3,719,322
Vocational education	522,679	_	_	_	522,679
Other Instructional programs	17,105,594	-	68,277	_	17,173,871
Special programs	15,141,545	_	· <u>-</u>	_	15,141,545
Support: services:					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Student services	4,885,373	_	_	-	4,885,373
Instructional staff support	20,384,732	_	-	-	20,384,732
General administration	20,503	639,686	10.513	-	670,702
School administration	388,630	-	-	_	388,630
Business services	266,597	1,629	5,743	27	273,996
Plant services	426,400	-,	1,082,909	<u>.</u>	1,509,309
Student transportation services	2,850,795	_	-	_	2,850,795
Central services	31,839	_	-	-	31,839
Food services	17,237,834	_	11,405	_	17,249,239
Capital outlay:	,,		,		,,
Facilities acquisition and construction	_	_	7,891,757	-	7,891,757
Debt service:			.,		.,,
Principal	_	15,870,000	2,030,000	-	17,900,000
Interest and fiscal charges	_	5,975,166	345,593	_	6,320,759
Bond issuance costs	_		13,025	_	13,025
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	90,055,244	22,486,481	11,670,486	27	124,212,238
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	\$ 6,288,607	\$ (3,083,854)	\$ (8,299,535)	\$ 295	\$ (5,094,487) (continued)

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD Lake Charles, Louisiana

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BY FUND TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	SPECIAL REVENUE	DEBT SERVICE	CAPITAL PROJECTS	PERMANENT FUND TEACHER SCHOLARSHIP	Exhibit 3 TOTAL
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers in Transfers out TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	\$ 2,394,314 (4,697,413) (2,303,099)	\$ - - -	\$ - - -	\$ - - -	\$ 2,394,314 (4,697,413) (2,303,099)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	3,985,508 22,151,753	(3,083,854) 15,559,144	(8,299,535)	295 	(7,397,586) 70,644,029
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 26,137,261	\$ 12,475,290	\$ 24,522,426	\$ 111,466	\$ 63,246,443 (concluded)



Non Major Special Revenue Funds



I-10 BY BRODY ARDOIN FROM THE STUDIO OF LISA CUPIT, S.P. ARNETT MIDDLE

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT



NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS DESCRIPTIONS

<u>SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE</u> 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>EVERY STUDENT SUCCEEDS ACT (ESSA)</u> To provide opportunities for eligible children served to acquire the knowledge and skills to meet the challenging State performance standards.

<u>INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT (IDEA)</u> 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.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL EMERGENCY RELIEF (ESSER) To accounts for the federal grants received for the ESSER and the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEER) by the School Board under the provisions of the three federal acts (CARES, CRRSA and ARP) through the Louisiana Department of Education to fund costs associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

<u>HEAD START</u> 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.

<u>COMPREHENSIVE LITERACY</u> 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. This program is also referred to as the Striving Readers program.

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.

<u>TECH-PREP EDUCATION</u> 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.

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

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

<u>STUDENT ACTIVITIES FUND</u> This accounts for monies collected and expended by the individual schools. This money is held in an agency capacity. The school activity fund is the only special revenue fund not legally required to adopt a budget per the Louisiana's Local Government Budget Act.

<u>CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD</u> <u>Lake Charles, Louisiana</u>

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2023

Exhibit 4

	SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE	ESSA	IDEA	ESSER	HEAD START	COMPREHENSIVE LITERACY
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,014,096	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Investments	4,031,675	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	1,505,715	4,186,603	1,561,674	4,774,014	603,744	129,466
Interfund receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventories	574,001					<u>-</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	14,125,487	4,186,603	1,561,674	4,774,014	603,744	129,466
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:						
Accounts and other payables	215,314	200,556	49,347	232,916	140,309	-
Interfund payables	1,239	3,986,047	1,512,327	4,541,098	463,435	129,466
TOTAL LIABILITIES	216,553	4,186,603	1,561.674	4,774,014	603,744	129,466
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable	574,001	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted	13,334.933					<u> </u>
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	13,908,934					<u>-</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND						
FUND BALANCES	\$ 14,125,487	\$ 4,186,603	\$ 1,561,674	\$ 4,774,014	\$ 603,744	\$ 129,466
						(continued)

Exhibit 4

OCATIONAL DUCATION ACT	PRE	SCHOOL	MISC	ELLANEOUS FUNDS	SCHOOL ACTIVITY FUND			TOTAL
\$ -	\$	-	\$	229,686	\$	11,660,418	\$	19,904,200
-		-		-		123,805		4,155,480
34,109		73,068		1,667,072		-		14,535,465
-		-		-		469,124		469,124
 -		-	***************************************	-		-		574,001
 34,109		73,068		1,896,758		12,253,347	_	39,638,270
520		-		758,012		286,549		1,883,523
 33,589		73,068		877,217				11,617,486
 34.109		73,068		1,635,229		286,549		13,501,009
-		-		-		-		574,001
 -		<u> </u>		261,529		11,966,798		25,563,260
 <u>-</u>		-		261.529		11,966,798		26,137.261
\$ 34,109	\$	73,068	\$	1.896,758		12,253,347	_\$_	39,638,270

(concluded)

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD Lake Charles, Louisiana

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Ī	OK THE YEAR I	ENDED JUNE 30,	<u>2023</u>		Exhibit 5
	SCHOOL				
	FOOD				HEAD
	SERVICE	ESSA	IDEA	ESSER	START
REVENUES					
Local sources:					
Earnings on investments	\$ 51,442	\$ -	\$ -	S -	\$ -
Food Services	108,980	-	-	-	-
Other	14,518	-	-	-	-
State sources:	-0-0-0				
Equalization - Minimum Foundation	382,848	-		-	2 650 003
Federal sources:	18,014,963	17,570,500	9.025.400	26,897,112	3,652,882
TOTAL REVENUES	18,572,751	17,570,500	9,025,400	26,897,112	3,652,882
EXPENDITURES Current					
Instruction:					
Regular programs	-	_	-	7,073,401	_
Special education	-	-	3,381,729	210,015	-
Vocational education	_	_	-	305,229	-
Other Instructional programs	2,788	_	_	1,909,473	_
Special programs	-	10,195,272	-	285,056	2,338,219
Support: services				,	
Student services	-	-	3,852,977	289,915	365,262
Instructional staff support	-	6,344,909	1,264,174	10,107,365	506,859
General administration	-	_	-	-	20,503
School administration	-	-	-	102,071	286,559
Business services	69,979	-	-	157,242	39,376
Plant services	-	73,975	36,770	309,473	755
Student transportation services	394	165,920	90,526	2,539,294	53,906
Central services	-	-	-	26,211	5,539
Food services	16,899,599			302,331	35,904
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,972,760	16,780,076	8,626,176	23,617,076	3,652,882
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER					
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	1,599,991	790,424	399,224	3,280,036	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in	1,200,000	_	_	_	-
Transfers out	-	(790,424)	(399,224)	(3,280,036)	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING					
SOURCES (USES)	1,200,000	(790,424)	(399,224)	(3,280,036)	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	2,799,991	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	11,108,943				
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 13,908,934	<u>s</u> -	\$ -	<u>s</u> -	<u>s - </u>
					(continued)

Ŀ	XNI	DIC	5

REHENSIVE ERACY	ATIONAL ICATION ACT	PRE	ESCHOOL	MISC	TELLANEOUS FUNDS	SCHOOL S ACTIVITY FUND		TOTAL	
\$ -	\$ _	S	-	\$	_	\$	_	s	51,442
-	-		-		-		-		108,980
-	-		-		-		15,158,103		15,172,621
	-		270.500		-		-		382,848
 627,829	 291.763		372,588		4,174.923		-		80,627,960
 627,829	291,763		372,588		4,174,923		15,158,103		96,343,851
	_		_		_		_		7,073,401
-	_		127,578		-		-		3,719.322
-	57,098		-		160,352		-		522,679
-	-		-		-		15,193,333		17,105,594
-	-		-		2,322,998	-			15,141,545
-	-		220,272		156,947		-		4,885,373
610,340	234,665		8,162		1,308,258		-		20,384,732 20,503
-	-		_		-		-		388,630
-	-		-		-		-		266,597
-	-		-		225		5,202		426,400
-	-		-		755		-		2,850,795
-	-		89		-		-		31,839
 -	 -								17,237,834
 610,340	 291,763		356,101		3,949,535		15,198,535		90,055,244
 17.489	 <u>-</u>		16.487		225,388		(40,432)		6,288,607
							1.101.21.4		2 224 244
- /17 400\	-		- (17.407)		- (102.752)		1,194,314		2,394,314
 (17,489)	 		(16,487)		(193,753)		-		(4,697,413)
 (17,489)	 -		(16,487)		(193,753)		1,194,314		(2,303,099)
-	-		-		31,635		1,153,882		3,985,508
 	 				229,894		10,812,916		22,151,753
\$ -	\$ <u>-</u>	<u>s</u>		_\$	261,529	_\$	11,966,798	_	26,137,261 concluded)

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD <u>Lake Charles, Louisiana</u>

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Exhibit 6-1

REVENUES	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH BUDGET
Local sources:			
Earnings on investments	\$ 15,800	\$ 51,442	\$ 35,642
Food Services	82,430	108,980	26,550
Other	-	14,518	14,518
State sources:			
Equalization	382,848	382,848	-
Federal sources	13,949,578_	18,014,963	4,065,385
TOTAL REVENUES	14,430,656	18,572,751	4,142,095
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Other Instructional programs	10,795	2,788	8,007
Support services:			
Instructional staff support	9,159	-	9,159
Business services	78,343	69,979	8,364
Student transportation services	1,046	394	652
Food services	14,303,847	16,899,599	(2,595,752)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	14,403,190	16,972,760	(2,569,570)
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER			
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	27,466	1,599,991	1,572,525
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in	1,200,000	1,200,000	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING			
SOURCES (USES)	1,200,000	1,200,000	
NET CHANCE IN EURO BALANCES	1 227 466	2 700 001	1 570 505
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	1,227,466	2,799,991	1,572,525
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	7,618,657	11,108,943	3,490,286
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 8,846,123	\$ 13,908,934	\$ 5,062,811

<u>CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD</u> <u>Lake Charles, Louisiana</u>

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

ESSA

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

<u>REVENUES</u>	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH BUDGET			
Federal sources:	\$ 13,052,100	\$ 17,570,500	\$ 4,518,400			
TOTAL REVENUES	13,052,100	17,570,500	4,518,400			
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>						
Current: Instruction:						
Special programs Support: services:	8.158.668	10,195,272	(2,036,604)			
Instructional staff support	4,108,983	6,344,909	(2,235,926)			
Plant services	72,105	73,975	(1,870)			
Student transportation services	120,736	165,920	(45,184)			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	12,460,492	16,780,076	(4,319,584)			
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER						
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	591,608	790,424	198,816			
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers out	(591,608)	(790,424)	(198,816)			
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(591,608)	(790,424)	(198,816)			
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	-	-	-			
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING						
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u> </u>	\$ -	\$			

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD <u>Lake Charles, Louisiana</u>

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND IDEA SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

REVENUES	 BUDGET	A	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH BUDGET		
Federal sources:	\$ 16,496,372		9,025,400		(7,470,972)	
TOTAL REVENUES	 16,496,372		9,025,400		(7,470,972)	
EXPENDITURES G. TOTAL CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY						
Current: Instruction:						
Special education	6,447,091		3,381,729		3,065,362	
Support: services:	0,447,071		5,561,727		5,005,502	
Student services	6,764,613		3,852,977		2,911,636	
Instructional staff support	2,239,019		1,264,174		974,845	
Plant services	113,585		36,770		76,815	
Student transportation services	197,297		90,526		106,771	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	15,761,605		8,626,176	***************************************	7,135,429	
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER						
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	 734,767		399,224		(335,543)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers out	(734,767)		(399,224)		335,543	
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING						
SOURCES (USES)	 (734,767)		(399,224)		335,543	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	_		_		_	
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	 				-	
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 				_	

<u>CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD</u> <u>Lake Charles, Louisiana</u>

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND ESSER SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

<u>REVENUES</u>	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH BUDGET
Federal sources:	\$ 97,961,174	\$ 26,897,112	\$ (71,064,062)
receiul sources.	<u> </u>	0 20,007,112	\$ (71,001,002)
TOTAL REVENUES	97,961,174	26,897,112	(71,064,062)
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular programs	33,797,252	7,073,401	26,723,851
Special education	521,866	210,015	311,851
Vocational education	311,432	305,229	6,203
Other Instructional programs	5,638,534	1,909,473	3,729,061
Special programs	765,522	285,056	480,466
Support: services:			
Student services	575,943	289,915	286,028
Instructional staff support	27,368,872	10,107,365	17,261,507
School administration	1,065,522	102,071	963,451
Business services	1,056,224	157,242	898,982
Plant services	703,577	309,473	394,104
Student transportation services	13,130,025	2,539,294	10,590,731
Central services	506,359	26,211	480,148
Food services	734,750	302,331	432,419
Facilities acquisition and construction	211,000		211,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	86,386,878	23,617,076	62,769,802
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER			
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	11,574,296	3,280,036	(8,294,260)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers out	(11,574,296)	(3,280,036)	8,294,260
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(11,574,296)	(3,280,036)	8,294,260
SOURCES (USES)	(11,574,270)	(3,280,030)	0,274,200
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	<u> </u>		
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>s</u> -	<u>\$</u> -	\$ -

Lake Charles, Louisiana

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND HEAD START SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

REVENUES	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH BUDGET		
Federal sources:	\$ 5,368,865	\$ 3,652,882	\$ (1,715,983)		
TOTAL REVENUES	5,368,865	3,652,882	(1,715,983)		
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Special programs	3,098,997	2,338,219	760,778		
Support: services:		265.262	0.50.055		
Student services	725,117	365,262	359,855		
Instructional staff support	892,311	506,859	385,452		
General administration	20,000	20,503	(503)		
School administration	441,987	286,559	155,428		
Business services	47,618	39,376	8,242		
Plant services	8,815	755	8,060		
Student transportation services	54,020	53,906	114		
Central services	5,000	5,539	(539)		
Food services	75,000	35,904	39,096		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	5,368,865	3,652,882	1,715,983		
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER					
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES					
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	-	-	-		
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING					
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>s - </u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ -		

<u>CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD</u>

Lake Charles, Louisiana

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND COMPREHENSIVE LITTERACY SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

REVENUES	BUDG	ET A	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH BUDGET		
Federal sources:	\$ 881	1,298 \$	\$ 627,829		(253,469)	
TOTAL REVENUES	881		627,829		(253,469)	
EXPENDITURES Current: Support: services:						
Instructional staff support	854	5,425	610,340		245,085	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	***************************************	5,425	610,340		245,085	
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	25	5,873	17,489		(8,384)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers out TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		5,873)	(17,489)		8,384 8,384	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		-	-		-	
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		<u>-</u>				
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	_ \$	<u>-</u>		\$		

Lake Charles, Louisiana

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

REVENUES	BUI	OGET	A	CTUAL	VARIANCE WITH BUDGET		
Federal sources:	\$ 4	130,238		291,763	\$	(138,475)	
TOTAL REVENUES	4	130,238		291,763		(138,475)	
EXPENDITURES Current: Instruction:							
Vocational education		167,943		57,098		110,845	
Support: services:							
Instructional staff support		262,295		234,665		27,630	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		430,238		291,763		138,475	
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		<u>-</u>		-			
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		-		-		-	
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING				-		-	
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$		_\$_		\$		

Lake Charles, Louisiana

$\frac{\text{NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND}}{\text{PRESCHOOL}}$

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

REVENUES	BUDGI	ETA	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH BUDGET		
Federal sources:	\$ 466	,746 \$	372,588	\$	(94,158)	
TOTAL REVENUES	466	,746_	372,588		(94,158)	
EXPENDITURES Current:						
Instruction:						
Special education	177	,928	127,578		50,350	
Support: services:		••	,			
Student services	216	,509	220,272		(3,763)	
Instructional staff support		,595	8,162		43,433	
Central services		-	89		(89)	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	446	,032	356,101		89,931	
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER						
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	20	.714	16,487		(4,227)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers out	(20	,714)	(16,487)		4,227	
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(20	,714)	(16,487)		4,227	
oceneda (code)			(10,107)			
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		-	-		-	
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING						
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	<u>-</u> <u>\$</u>		\$	-	

Lake Charles, Louisiana

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

REVENUES	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH BUDGET
Federal sources:	\$ 3,691,533	\$ 4,174,923	\$ 483,390
TOTAL REVENUES	3,691,533	4,174,923	483,390
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Vocational education	-	160,352	(160,352)
Special programs	2,186,726	2,322,998	(136,272)
Support: services:			
Student services	71,535	156,947	(85,412)
Instructional staff support	1,268,936	1,308,258	(39,322)
Plant services	225	225	-
Student transportation services	<u> </u>	755_	(755)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,527,422	3,949,535	(422,113)
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER			
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	164,111	225,388	61,277
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers out	(164,638)	(193,753)	(29,115)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING		(223,4,31)	(==,,===)
SOURCES (USES)	(164,638)	(193,753)	(29,115)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(527)	31,635	32,162
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	<u> </u>	229,894	229,894
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ (527)	\$ 261,529	\$ 262,056

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD <u>Lake Charles, Louisiana</u>

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHOOL ACTIVITY FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Exhibit 6-10

<u>REVENUES</u>	BU	DGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH BUDGET
Local sources:				
Other		-	\$ 15,158,103	\$ 15,158,103
TOTAL REVENUES		_	15,158,103	15,158,103
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Other Instructional programs		-	15,193,333	(15,193,333)
Support: services:				
Plant services		-	5,202	(5,202)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		-	15,198,535	(15,198,535)
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER				
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES		<u>-</u>	(40,432)	(40,432)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in		_	1,194,314	1,194,314
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING			1,171,311	1,171,311
SOURCES (USES)			1,194,314	1,194,314
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		-	1,153,882	1,153,882
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		<u>-</u>	10,812,916	10,812,916
FUND BALANCES - ENDING		-	\$ 11,966,798	\$ 11,966,798

Note: A legally adopted budget for this fund is not required by State law.



Non Major Debt Service Funds



UNTITLED WORK BY LILY BOYETT
FROM THE STUDIO OF AIMEE EDWARDS, GILLIS ELEMENTARY

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT



Calcasieu Parish School Board

Nonmajor Debt Service Funds Descriptions

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

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD Lake Charles, Louisiana

NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2023

	DE	OLIBICAL		ESTLAKE /				IOWA VINTON		B ITON	MOSS	
	DE	QUINCY	MA	PLEWOOD	S	TARKS		<u>IOWA</u>		INTON_		BLUFF
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Investments Receivables	\$	52,612 609,267 3,103	\$	128,410 4,264,870 2,741	\$	66,356 355,406 40	\$	208,944 761,584 5,078	\$	659,895 253,861 1,818	\$	12,449 - -
TOTAL ASSETS		664,982		4,396,021		421,802		975,606		915,574		12,449
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Accounts, salaries and other payables		_		_		_		_		_		_
TOTAL LIABILITIES												
Fund balances: Restricted		664,982		4,396,021		421,802	***************************************	975,606	-	915,574		12,449
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		664,982		4,396,021		421,802		975,606		915,574		12,449
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	664,982		4,396,021		421,802		975,606	\$	915,574 continued)	\$	12,449

Exhibit 7

SO	UTHEAST	SOU	JTHWEST			NORTH										
	LAKE		LAKE		BELL				LAKE							
C	HARLES	C]	HARLES		CITY	S	ULPHUR	C	HARLES		TOTAL					
\$	130,833	\$	170,649	\$	63,296	\$	418,692	\$	363,473	\$	2,275,609					
	152,317		-		203,089		2,538,613		1,015,445		10,154,452					
	8,535		3,343		745		2,698		17,128		45,229					
	291,685		173,992		267,130		2,960,003		1,396,046		12,475,290					
	-		-		-		-		-							
	_		_		_		_		_		_					
	291,685		173,992		267,130		2,960,003		1,396,046		12,475,290					
	291,685		173,992		267,130		2,960,003		1,396,046		12,475,290					
\$	291,685	\$	173,992	\$	267,130	S	2,960,003	\$	1,396,046	\$	12,475,290					
<u> </u>	271,000	<u> </u>	113,374	<u> </u>	207,130	(ب	2,700,005	Ψ	1,570,040	<u> </u>	(concluded)					
											(CONCIUGEU)					

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

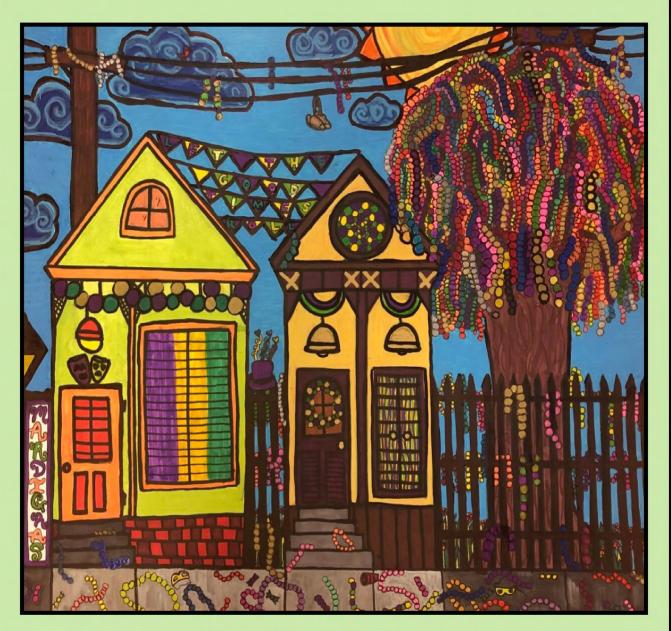
NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	DE	WESTLAKE / DEQUINCY MAPLEWOOD STARKS IOWA								/INTON		MOSS BLUFF	
REVENUES Local sources:		.gome i		MAILEWOOD		Trucks		10 111	·	INTOIN		<u> Lerr</u>	
Ad valorem taxes	S	827.826	\$	5.485.891	\$	339,676	\$	895.210	\$	991,305	\$	_	
Earnings on investments	O .	9.917	4.	66,958	G)	5,721	4,	12,723	4.	5,912	ų,	36	
Other				-		1,082		-				-	
TOTAL REVENUES		837,743		5,552,849		346,479		907,933		997,217		36	
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>													
Current:													
Support: services:													
General administration		27,667		197,011		10,936		29,748		31,645		-	
Business services		62		541		40		72		138		3	
Debt service:													
Principal		670,000		4,120,000		225,000		655,000		710,000		-	
Interest and fiscal changes		140,178		2,128,906		86,575		267,500		245,594		-	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		837,907		6,446,458	_	322,551		952,320		987,377		3	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		(164)		(893,609)		23,928		(44,387)		9,840		33	
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		665,146		5,289,630		397,874		1,019,993		905,734		12,416	
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	664,982	\$	4,396,021	\$	421,802	\$	975,606	_\$_	915,574	\$	12,449	
											(00	ontinued)	

SO	UTHEAST	SO	UTHWEST					NORTH		
	LAKE		LAKE		BELL	LAKE				
C	HARLES		HARLES		CITY	SULPHUR		CHARLES		TOTAL
\$	1,532,573	\$	1,794,118	\$	234,457	\$	3,732,801	\$ 3,391,683	\$	19,225,540
	3,525		1,042		3,370		40,952	19,024		169,180
	-		476				-	6,349		7,907
	1,536,098		1,795,636		237,827		3,773,753	3,417,056		19,402,627
	49,070		57,370		7,736		119,021	109,482		639,686
	45		77		26		385	240		1,629
	1,685,000		2,495,000		200,000		2,675,000	2,435,000		15,870,000
	107,576		162,900		49,401		887,036	1,899,500		5,975,166
	1,841,691		2,715,347		257,163		3,681,442	4,444,222		22,486,481
	(305,593)		(919,711)		(19,336)		92,311	(1,027,166)		(3,083,854)
	597,278		1,093,703		286,466		2,867,692	2,423,212		15,559,144
\$	291,685	\$	173,992	_\$_	267,130	\$	2,960,003	\$ 1,396,046	\$	12,475,290
										(concluded)



Non Major Capital Projects Funds



Untitled Work by Cash Turner From the Studio of Leigh Humphries, Kaufman Elementary

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT



Calcasieu Parish School Board

Nonmajor Capital Project Funds Descriptions

Starks
Iowa
Vinton
Moss Bluff
Bell City
Southeast Lake Charles
Southwest Lake Charles
North Lake Charles
Riverboat
Sulphur
Hurricane Rita Rebuild
2017 All Districts

The capital project funds account for the receipts and disbursement of proceeds of bond issues and other committed revenues used for acquisition and improvement of major capital facilities. These funds reflect the activity of administrative districts created by the Board.

Lake Charles, Louisiana

NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2023

	ST	TARKS	IO)WA	v	INTON	MC	SS BLUFF	BE	LL CITY	L	THEAST AKE ARLES
ASSETS												
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,520	\$	64	\$	11,142	\$	182,559	\$	291,435	\$	3,785
Investments Receivables		-		-		-		506,691 3,460		1,013		-
Interfund receivables		-		-		-				-		-
TOTAL ASSETS		3,520		64		11,142		692.710		292,448		3.785
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:												
Accounts and other payables		_				_		281,585		298,977		
Interfund payables		-		-		-		-				-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		-				-		281.585		298,977		-
Fund balances:												
Restricted		3,520		64		11,142		411,125		-		3,785
Committed		-		-		-		-		-		-
Unassigned										(6.529)		
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		3,520		64		11.142		411,125		(6,529)		3,785
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND												
FUND BALANCES	\$	3,520	\$	64	\$	11,142	\$	692,710	8	292,448	\$	3,785
											(cor	ntinued)

LA			NORTH KE CHARLES RIVERBOAT			S	ULPHUR		JRRICANE RITA REBUILD	2017 ALL DISTRICTS		TOTAL	
S	301	S	1,140,836 20,150,134	s	395,239 507,723	s	309,043	s	2,604,503	s	-	s	4,942,427 21,164,548
	-		20,150,154		234,659		-		-		-		239,132
			-		3.147,065		-		<u> </u>				3,147.065
	301		21,290.970		4.284.686		309,043		2,604,503		-		29,493.172
	-		25,144		118,000		-		-		63,406 4.183,634		787.112 4,183,634
	-		25.144		118.000	-	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		4.247.040		4.970,746
	301		21,265,826		4,166,686		309,043		-		-		26,171,492
	-		-		-		-		2.604.503		-		2,604,503
											(4,247,040)		(4,253.569)
	301		21,265,826		4,166,686		309,043		2.604,503		(4.247,040)		24,522,426
S	301	<u>s</u>	21,290,970	S	4,284,686	S	309,043	<u>s</u>	2,604,503	S		_	29,493.172
													(concluded)

<u>CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD</u> <u>LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA</u>

NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

												HEAST .KE
	ST	ARKS	Ie	OWA	V	INTON	MOS	SS BLUFF	B	ELL CITY	CHA	RLES
REVENUES												
Local sources:												
Ad valorem taxes	\$	-	\$	-	S	-	S	-	\$	318,556	S	-
Sales and use taxes		-		-		-		54,073		-		-
Earnings on investments		10		-		32		6,772		2,151		11
Other	•	-				-		-		-		
TOTAL REVENUES		10		<u>-</u>		32		60,845		320,707		11
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>												
Current:												
Instruction:												
Regular programs		-		-		-		4,963		5,203		-
Other Instructional programs		-		-		-		30,568		-		-
Support: services:												
General administration		-		-		-		-		10.513		-
Business services		1		-		3		21		263		1
Plant services		-		-		-		92,392		1.397		-
Food services		-		-		-		11,405		-		-
Capital outlay												
Facilities acquisition and construction		-		-		-		1,084,399		1,785,896		-
Debt service:												
Principal		-		-		-		-		-		-
Interest and fiscal changes		-		-		-		-		-		-
Bond issuance costs		-				-		-				
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		1		-		3		1,223,748		1,803.272		1
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		9		-		29		(1.162,903)		(1,482,565)		10
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		3,511		64		11,113		1,574,028		1,476,036		3,775
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	3,520		64	<u>s</u>	11,142	<u>s</u>	411,125	\$	(6,529)	S	3,785 inued)
											(com	maca)

TOTAL		2017 ALL DISTRICTS	HURRICANE RITA REBUILD	JLPHUR		RBOAT	RIV	NORTH LAKE CHARLES		SOUTHWEST LAKE CHARLES	
S 318,556	:	s -	-	\$ -	s	-	\$	-	s	-	\$
54,073		-	-	-		-		-			
191,031		(2,462)	7.508	886		8,786		167,336		1	
2,807,291		-	<u> </u>	 		807,291			-		
3,370,951	_	(2,462)	7,508	 886		816,077	2	167,336		1	
211,264		138,023	_	_		-		63,075		-	
68.277		37.709	-	-		-		-		-	
10,513		_	-	_		_		-		_	
5,743		(132)	658	78		123		4,727		-	
1,082.909		495.415	-	-		-		493.705		-	
11,405		-	-	-		-		-		-	
7,891,757		882,189	-	-		124,295		4,014,978		-	
2,030,000		-	-	-		030,000	2	-		-	
345,593		-	-	-		345,593		-		-	
13,025			-	 -		13,025		<u>-</u>		-	
11,670.486	_	1.553.204	658	 78		513,036		4,576.485		-	
(8,299,535)		(1,555,666)	6.850	808		303,041		(4,409,149)		1	
32,821,961		(2,691,374)	2,597,653	 308,235		863,645	3	25,674,975		300	
S 24,522,426		S (4,247,040)	2,604,503	\$ 309,043	S	166,686	\$ 4	21,265,826	S	301	\$
(concluded)	=			 							



COMBINING INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS



CURIOUS FROGS BY IZABELA PALADE FROM THE STUDIO OF MISTI PERKINS, LEBLANC MIDDLE

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT



Calcasieu Parish School Board

Combining Internal Service Funds Descriptions

The Board maintains the following self-insurance funds:

Employee's Health/Life Workers' Compensation

The Internal Service Funds account for the receipt of premiums and expenditures for the claims and administrative costs for the Board's self-insurance programs.

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD Lake Charles, Louisiana

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

<u>ASSETS</u>	EMPLOYEE'S HEALTH/LIFE	WORKERS' COMPENSATION	TOTAL
Current:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,602,456	\$ 3,851,098	\$ 10,453,554
Investments	9,210,170	2,557,158	11,767,328
Receivables	1,002,160	10,797	1,012,957
Interfund receivables	7,955		7,955
TOTAL ASSETS	16,822,741	6,419,053	23,241,794
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts, salaries and other payables	1,740,646	46,207	1,786,853
Claims payable	5,000,000	1,757.499	6,757,499
Total current liabilities	6,740,646	1,803,706	8,544,352
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6,740,646	1,803,706	8,544,352
NET POSITION (UNRESTRICTED)	\$ 10,082,095	\$ 4,615,347	\$ 14,697,442

<u>CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD</u> <u>Lake Charles, Louisiana</u>

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	EMPLOYEE'S		TOTAL
OPERATING REVENUES Premiums Other revenues	\$ 55,362,7 400,99	, ,	\$ 57,508,943 400,991
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	55,763,76	2,146,227	57,909,934
OPERATING EXPENSES Administrative expenses Premium payments Benefit payments / claims expense	379,44 3,473,5 54,636,3	702,951	680,218 4,176,534 56,563,993
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	58,489,3	2,931,357	61,420,745
NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(2,725,6)	81) (785,130)	(3,510,811)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES Interest income	69,0.	33,923	102,961
Changes in net position	(2,656,64	43) (751,207)	(3,407,850)
NET POSITION, BEGINNING	12,738,7.	5,366,554	18,105,292
NET POSITION, ENDING	\$ 10,082,0	95 \$ 4,615,347	\$ 14,697,442

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD <u>Lake Charles, Louisiana</u>

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	EMPLOYEE'S HEALTH/LIFE	WORKERS' COMPENSATION	TOTAL
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from interfund charges for premiums	\$ 40,092,215	\$ 2,146,227	\$ 42,238,442
Other receipts	16,628,533	-	16,628,533
Payments for benefits	(54,980,620)	(1,628,412)	(56,609,032)
Payments for excess insurance and claims administration	(3,448,648)	(333,997)	(3,782,645)
Payments to employees for salaries and related benefits	(329,236)	(305,131)	(634,367)
Payments to suppliers and service providers	(77,195)	(347,509)	(424,704)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(2.114,951)	(468,822)	(2.583,773)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Interest income	18,298	10,683	28,981
(Purchases) sales of investment	(4,000,000)		(4.000,000)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(3,981,702)	10,683	(3,971,019)
NET CHANGE IN CASH	(6.096,653)	(458,139)	(6,554,792)
Cash at beginning of year	12,699,109	4,309,237	17,008,346
Cash at end of year	\$ 6,602,456	\$ 3,851,098	\$ 10,453,554
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash			
provided by (used in) operating activities			
Operating income (loss)	\$ (2,725,681)	\$ (785,130)	\$ (3,510,811)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in receivables	936,595	-	936,595
(Increase) decrease in interfund receivables	20,446	-	20,446
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	194,713		194,713
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(541,024)	(25,286)	(566,310)
Increase (decrease) in claims payable		341,594	341,594
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ (2,114,951)</u>	S (468,822)	<u>\$ (2,583,773)</u>
Non cash investing activity			
Change in fair value of investments	\$ (43,800)	\$ (19,725)	<u>\$ (63,525)</u>

CUSTODIAL FUNDS



A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF LOUISIANA BY RYLEE HUNTER FROM THE STUDIO OF DEENA BEST, MOSS BLUFF MIDDLE

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT



Calcasieu Parish School Board

Custodial Funds Descriptions

<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.

<u>SALES TAXES PAID UNDER PROTEST FUND</u> This fund accounts for sales taxes collected but paid under protest. These funds are held in the custodial fund pending settlement of the protest.

Lake Charles, Louisiana

CUSTODIAL FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

	Sales Tax Collection Fund		P	ales Taxes aid Under otest Fund	Total Custodial Funds		
<u>ASSETS</u>							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	384,905	\$	1,403,899	\$	1,788,804	
Receivables		19,646,000				19,646,000	
TOTAL ASSETS		20,030,905		1,403,899		21,434,804	
LIABILITIES Liabilities: Due to other governments TOTAL LIABILITIES		20,030,905 20,030,905				20,030,905 20,030,905	
NET POSITION Restricted for:							
Individuals, organizations and other governments		-	\$	1,403,899		1,403,899	

CUSTODIAL FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Exhibit 14-1

	Sales Tax Collection Fund	Sales Taxes Paid Under Protest Fund	Total Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS	# 040 012 / 07	#) 7 (0 7)	Ø 040 000 500
Sales tax collections	\$ 248,012,627	\$ 76,873	\$ 248,089,500
Total additions	248,012,627	76,873	248,089,500
DEDUCTIONS Payments and accruals of sales taxes	248,012,627		248,012,627
Total deductions	248,012,627		248,012,627
Net decrease in fiduciary net position	-	76,873	76,873
Net position - beginning of year		1,327,026	1,327,026
Net position - end of year	\$	\$ 1,403,899	\$ 1,403,899



SCHEDULE OF AMOUNTS PAID TO BOARD MEMBERS AND SUPERINTENDENT



DOWN IN THE BAYOU BY AVAH BAZINET
FROM THE STUDIO OF ADRIENNE ROMERO, SULPHUR HIGH

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT



Calcasieu Parish School Board

Schedule of Compensation Paid Board Members For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

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.

Mary Ballard 5,400 Shawn Baumgarten 4,800 William Breaux 9,600 Bliss Bujard 4,800 Russell Castille 10,200 Mack Dellafosse 4,800 John Duhon 4,800 Mary Fontenot 4,800 Glenda Gay 9,600 Damon Hardesty 9,600 Fredman Hardy 4,800 Karen Hardy Mcreynolds 4,800 Aaron Natali 9,600 Anthony O'Banion 4,800 Patrick Pichon 4,800 Dean Roberts 9,600 Alvin Smith 4,800 Eric Tarver 9,600 Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	Phyllis Ayo	\$ 4,800
William Breaux 9,600 Bliss Bujard 4,800 Russell Castille 10,200 Mack Dellafosse 4,800 John Duhon 4,800 Mary Fontenot 4,800 Glenda Gay 9,600 Damon Hardesty 9,600 Fredman Hardy 4,800 Karen Hardy Mcreynolds 4,800 Aaron Natali 9,600 Anthony O'Banion 4,800 Patrick Pichon 4,800 Dean Roberts 9,600 Alvin Smith 4,800 Eric Tarver 9,600 Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	Mary Ballard	5,400
Bliss Bujard 4,800 Russell Castille 10,200 Mack Dellafosse 4,800 John Duhon 4,800 Mary Fontenot 4,800 Glenda Gay 9,600 Damon Hardesty 9,600 Fredman Hardy 4,800 Karen Hardy Mcreynolds 4,800 Aaron Natali 9,600 Anthony O'Banion 4,800 Patrick Pichon 4,800 Dean Roberts 9,600 Alvin Smith 4,800 Eric Tarver 9,600 Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	Shawn Baumgarten	4,800
Russell Castille 10,200 Mack Dellafosse 4,800 John Duhon 4,800 Mary Fontenot 4,800 Glenda Gay 9,600 Damon Hardesty 9,600 Fredman Hardy 4,800 Karen Hardy Mcreynolds 4,800 Aaron Natali 9,600 Anthony O'Banion 4,800 Patrick Pichon 4,800 Dean Roberts 9,600 Alvin Smith 4,800 Eric Tarver 9,600 Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	William Breaux	9,600
Mack Dellafosse 4,800 John Duhon 4,800 Mary Fontenot 4,800 Glenda Gay 9,600 Damon Hardesty 9,600 Fredman Hardy 4,800 Karen Hardy Mcreynolds 4,800 Aaron Natali 9,600 Anthony O'Banion 4,800 Patrick Pichon 4,800 Dean Roberts 9,600 Alvin Smith 4,800 Eric Tarver 9,600 Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	Bliss Bujard	4,800
John Duhon 4,800 Mary Fontenot 4,800 Glenda Gay 9,600 Damon Hardesty 9,600 Fredman Hardy 4,800 Karen Hardy Mcreynolds 4,800 Aaron Natali 9,600 Anthony O'Banion 4,800 Patrick Pichon 4,800 Dean Roberts 9,600 Alvin Smith 4,800 Eric Tarver 9,600 Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	Russell Castille	10,200
Mary Fontenot 4,800 Glenda Gay 9,600 Damon Hardesty 9,600 Fredman Hardy 4,800 Karen Hardy Mcreynolds 4,800 Aaron Natali 9,600 Anthony O'Banion 4,800 Patrick Pichon 4,800 Dean Roberts 9,600 Alvin Smith 4,800 Eric Tarver 9,600 Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	Mack Dellafosse	4,800
Glenda Gay 9,600 Damon Hardesty 9,600 Fredman Hardy 4,800 Karen Hardy Mcreynolds 4,800 Aaron Natali 9,600 Anthony O'Banion 4,800 Patrick Pichon 4,800 Dean Roberts 9,600 Alvin Smith 4,800 Eric Tarver 9,600 Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	John Duhon	4,800
Damon Hardesty 9,600 Fredman Hardy 4,800 Karen Hardy Mcreynolds 4,800 Aaron Natali 9,600 Anthony O'Banion 4,800 Patrick Pichon 4,800 Dean Roberts 9,600 Alvin Smith 4,800 Eric Tarver 9,600 Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	Mary Fontenot	4,800
Fredman Hardy 4,800 Karen Hardy Mcreynolds 4,800 Aaron Natali 9,600 Anthony O'Banion 4,800 Patrick Pichon 4,800 Dean Roberts 9,600 Alvin Smith 4,800 Eric Tarver 9,600 Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	Glenda Gay	9,600
Karen Hardy Mcreynolds 4,800 Aaron Natali 9,600 Anthony O'Banion 4,800 Patrick Pichon 4,800 Dean Roberts 9,600 Alvin Smith 4,800 Eric Tarver 9,600 Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	Damon Hardesty	9,600
Aaron Natali 9,600 Anthony O'Banion 4,800 Patrick Pichon 4,800 Dean Roberts 9,600 Alvin Smith 4,800 Eric Tarver 9,600 Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	Fredman Hardy	4,800
Anthony O'Banion 4,800 Patrick Pichon 4,800 Dean Roberts 9,600 Alvin Smith 4,800 Eric Tarver 9,600 Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	Karen Hardy Mcreynolds	4,800
Patrick Pichon 4,800 Dean Roberts 9,600 Alvin Smith 4,800 Eric Tarver 9,600 Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	Aaron Natali	9,600
Dean Roberts 9,600 Alvin Smith 4,800 Eric Tarver 9,600 Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	Anthony O'Banion	4,800
Alvin Smith 4,800 Eric Tarver 9,600 Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	Patrick Pichon	4,800
Eric Tarver 9,600 Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	Dean Roberts	9,600
Desmond Wallace 9,600 Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	Alvin Smith	4,800
Betty Washington 4,800 Mark Young 4,800	Eric Tarver	9,600
Mark Young 4,800	Desmond Wallace	9,600
	Betty Washington	4,800
\$ 145,200	Mark Young	 4,800
		\$ 145,200

Calcasieu Parish School Board

Schedule of Compensation, Benefits and Other Payments to the Superintendent For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Shann	on LaFargue
Purpose		Amount
Salary	\$	199,530
Benefits - retirement		52,340
Benefits - health and life insurance		9,674
Benefits - medicare		2,954
Car allowance		12,000
Travel		4,082
Registration fees		1,285
Other - professional dues (LASS/LASE, LASBO/SAS	SBO)	839
Tota	al \$	282,704

STATISTICAL SECTION (UNAUDITED)



MARSH MORNING BY SHEREE JONES
FROM THE STUDIO OF MELISSA HARRELL, WESTERN HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT



STATISTICAL SECTION CONTENTS JUNE 30, 2023

Statistical Section

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

Contents	Table Number	Page Number
Financial Trends These schedules contain trend information to help readers understand how the Board's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.		
Net Position by Component	1	124
Changes in Net Position	2	125-126
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	3	127
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	4	128

STATISTICAL SECTION CONTENTS JUNE 30, 2023

Revenue Capacity	Table Number	Page Number
These schedules contain information to help readers assess the Board's most significant		
local revenue sources.		
Assessed Value and Taxpayer Taxes	5	129
Total Property Valuation, Exemptions, and Net Taxpayers Valuation	6	130
Property Tax Millage Rates - Direct and Overlapping Governments	7	131
Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property	8	132
Tax Revenues by Source, Governmental Funds	9	133
Principal Property Taxpayers	10	134
Property Tax Levies and Collections	11	135
Sales Tax - Taxable Sales by Category	12	136
Principal Sales Tax Remitters	13	137
Debt Capacity		
These schedules present information to help readers assess the affordability of the		
Board's current levels of outstanding debt and the Board's ability to issue additional debt in		
the future.		
Legal Debt Margin Information	14	138
	15	
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type		139
Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding	16	140
Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt	17	141
Pledged-Revenue Coverage	18	142

STATISTICAL SECTION CONTENTS JUNE 30, 2023

Demographic and Economic Information	Table Number	Page Number
These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help readers understand the environment within which the System's financial activities take place.		
Demographic and Economic Statistics	19	143
Principal Calcasieu Parish Employers	20	144
Operating Information These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help readers understand how the information in the system's financial report relates to the services the system provides and the activities it performs.		
Classroom Teachers and School Administrative Personnel	21	145
Capital Assets Statistics - School Building Information	22	146
Selected Operating Indicators	23	147
Full-time Equivalent Employees by Function	24	148
Schedule of General Fund Expenditures (1) Per Pupil by School	25	149

Except where noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the Calcasieu Parish School System's annual comprehensive financial reports for the relevant year.

Lake Charles, Louisiana

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Prepared using the accrual basis of accounting)
(unaudited)

								(anadanea)												
										Fisca	l Yea	ar							1	able 1
		2014 (1)		2015		2016 (2)		2017 (3)		2018		2019		2020 (4)		2021 (5)		2022		2023
Governmental activities Invested in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	\$	55,500,844 ,35,049,609 (212,780,410)	s	60,317,775 39,101,748 (660,153,155)	s (74,503,687 44,654,290 (661,277,197)	s 	76,606,771 64,319,662 (692,622,578)	s 	83,104,339 85,746,652 (963,532,120)		102,035,030 84,364,279 972,560,673)		158,807,125 73,086,347 063,810,773)	s (99,705,703 142,420,160 1,125,901,006)	\$	155,956,206 142,226,509 (956,179,639)	11	7,650,251 3.123,216 4.389,907)
Total governmental activities net position	-\$	(122,229,957)	s	(560,733,632)	S ((542,119,220)	s	(551,696,145)	S	(794,681,129)	S (786,161,364)	S (831,917,301)	s	(883,775.143)	\$	(657,996,924)	S (62	3,616,440)
Business-type activities Unrestricted	\$	12,430	<u>s</u>	<u>-</u>	s	<u>-</u>	s	-	S	<u>-</u>	s	<u> </u>	s		<u>s</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>s</u>	-
Total business-type activities net position	\$	12,430	s		s		S	-	s	-	S		s	-	S	_	\$	-	S	-
Primary government Investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	\$	55,500,844 35,049,609 (212,767,980)	s 	60,317,775 39,101,748 (660,153,155)	s (74,503,687 44,654,290 (661,277,197)	s 	76,606,771 64,319,662 (692,622,578)	s	83,104,339 85,746,652 (963,532,120)		102,035,030 84,364,279 972,560,673)		158,807,125 73,086,347 063,810,773)	s (99,705,703 142,420,160 1,125,901,006)	\$	155,956,206 142,226,509 (956,179,639)	11	7,650,251 3,123,216 4,389,907)
Total primary government net position	\$	(122,217,527)	s	(560,733,632)	S ((542,119,220)	s	(551,696,145)	s	(794,681,129)	S (786,161,364)	S (831,917,301)	s	(883,775,143)	\$	(657,996,924)	S (62	3,616,440)

^{(1):} Amounts presented for 2014 are as previously reported. Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, accounting changes were made to restate the beginning net position due to the implementation of GASB 68 and GASB 71, to record claims and judgements payable, and to consolidate the business type activity extended day program into governmental activities.

^{(2):} Amounts presented for 2016 are as previously reported. Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, accounting changes were made to restate the beginning net position due to the implementation of GASB's comprehensive implementation guide No. 2016-1, which now requires all commodities received into inventory to be recognized as revenue.

^{(3):} Amount presented for 2017 are as previously reported. Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, accounting changes were made to restate the beginning net position due to the implementation of GASB No. 75

^{(4):} Amounts presented for 2020 are as previously reported. Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, accounting changes were made to restate the beginning net position due to implementation of GASB No. 84.

^{(5):} Amounts presented for 2021 are restated due to correction of errors identified

Lake Charles, Louisiana

CHANGES IN NET POSITION

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(accrual basis of accounting) (unaudited)

Table 2

									Fiscal	Year	т						
		2014	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	2021	 2022	2023	_
Expenses			 												 		_
Governmental activities																	
Instruction:																	
Regular	S	140,732.968	\$ 137.933,545	Ś	146,205,268	8	155.923.267	S	146,207.743	\$	147,503,862	Ś	162.509.714 S	168,867,125	\$ 88.220,896	S 163,194,628	ļ
Special education		47,772,511	47.831.995		46,910.012		52,897,869		49.514,619		51.199.050		53,774.972	49,780,282	21,418,306	53,611,779)
Vocational education		7,654,581	7.093,170		7,114.326		7.773,367		6.973.160		6.788.748		7,292.053	6,772.773	4,237,122	6,739.547	1
Other instructional		5,009.211	5,865,054		6,068,550		7.440,219		7,929,615		7,995,662		7.981,254	12,806,671	17.514,206	24,587,149	,
Special programs		16,102.758	15,102,531		15,439,362		17.708.387		17,038,558		17.247,345		17.058.996	15,746,594	13.540,598	19,284,973	į
Adult education		19,230	-		-		-		-		-		-	-	-	-	
Support service:																	
Student services		23,824,328	23,846,115		24.098,125		28.613.859		26,816,698		28,128,516		30,552,385	31,073,757	14.688,623	30,072,154	ļ
Instructional staff		25,981,200	25.861,017		26,472,917		28.134.381		25,140,339		27.951,877		26,548,720	26,235,804	21.517,695	38,309,675	ı
General administration		5,764,043	7.474.929		5,228,034		4,987,957		5,438,120		5.586,181		5,974.267	6,194,203	5,465,466	7,207,622	1
School administration		21,849,396	21.942.515		22,372,280		24.999,051		23,203,958		23.545.081		26,114.670	26,170.365	12,110,662	27,429.305	ı
Business services		4,923,381	5,737,051		6.116.240		5.365.319		5,190,777		5,276,560		5.555,612	5,451,763	4.405,179	5,860,840	j
Plant services		36,448.243	49.141,767		51,520,916		54.804.401		54,056.896		60,706,229		61.715.228	214,326,238	71.765,218	76,515,444	į
Student transportation		16,749,993	15.887.702		17,135,914		19,733,113		18,292,730		20.249,164		21,271.249	19,964,276	11,194,847	23,282,466	,
Central services		3,754,327	3.528.502		3,404.345		5.588,857		3,717,471		4.335,916		5,732,081	4,838.474	2,729,860	4,793.969	,
Food services		13,211,031	12,843,194		13,468,169		14.403,394		13,698,612		14,385,992		14,807,320	14,013,373	10.198,380	18,436,771	
Enterprise operations		-	81,888		83.187		58.219		75.940		79,625		95.414	106,736	27,405	101,582	1
Community services		110,833	37,405		82,052		82,053		37,405		37,405		37.512	84,577	121,539	164,886	,
Capital outlay		-	492,224		414.245		686,001		809.668		-		-	-	-	-	
Appropriations - Charter Schools		7,483,962	9,073,234		10.211,287		12,756,964		13,226,340		17,361,582		16,395,133	16,084,417	17.511,224	20,275,753	į
Interest expense and fiscal charges		6,708,406	7.044,754		6.344.324		6.406.367		6,263,902		5.851,207		9.653.418	7,021,523	8.895,832	7,889,843	1
Unallocated depreciation		14.059,900	 -		-		-				-		-	-	 -	-	
Total governmental activities expenses		398,160,302	396.818.592		408,689,553		448.363,045		423,632,551		444.230.002		473,069.998	625,538.951	325,563,058	527,758.385	Ξ
Business-type activities expenses		1,624,950	-				-						-	-	-	-	_
Total expense	S	399,785,252	\$ 396.818,592	Š	408,689,553	\$	448.363.045	S	423,632,551	\$	444.230,002	Ś	473,069,998 S	625,538,951	\$ 325,563,058	S 527,758,385	_

(continued)

CHANGES IN NET POSITION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(accrual basis of accounting)
(unaudited)

Table 2

					Fiscal 3	Year				
-	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
-										
Program revenues										
Governmental activities										
	S 2,678.713	\$ 4.394,127	8 4,546,516	\$ 4,675,708	5 4,838,163	\$ 4.832,822 S	3,716.688 S	9,619.191	16,248,679	S 16,798,606
Operating Grants and Contributions	46,022,974	48,393,998	47,740,158	50,068,195	51.023.866	51,920,367	48.987,262	181,947,142	91.555,322	89,463,163
Capital Grants and Contributions	791.483	264,016	-	-	-	164,405	396.213	495,262	56.139.449	59,618,448
Total governmental program revenues	49,493,170	53.052.141	52,286,674	54,743,903	55,862,029	56.917.594	53,100.163	192,061,595	163,943,450	165,880,217
Business-type activities	1.856,774	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Total program revenues	51,349,944	53,052,141	52,286,674	54.743.903	55,862,029	56,917,594	53,100,163	192,061,595	163.943,450	165,880,217
Net (Expense)/Revenue										
Governmental activities	(348,667,132)	(343.766,451)	(356,402.879)	(393,619,142)	(367,770,522)	(387.312.408)	(419,969,835)	(433,477.356)	(161,619,608)	(361,878.168)
Business-type activities	231.824	(343.790,431)	(3.402.079)	(333.012,142)	(.11)7.770(22)	(367.312.406)	(417,707,0317)	(433,477,330)	(101,012,000)	(301,070.108)
Total net revenues	(348,435,308)	(343.766.451)	(356,402,879)	(393.619.142)	(367,770.522)	(387.312.408)	(419.969.835)	(433,477,356)	(161.619,608)	(361,878,168)
-	(Frotteri o)	12 121 2 1 1 1 2 1	(223,102,001)	(1.71.131.7.11.12)	(001(0000000000000000000000000000000000	12.5.11.12.10.7	(11717/1717/17)	(122(1111273)	(It its sale of	(2 3310 1 0 1 2 3 3)
General revenues and other changes in Net Position										
Governmental activities	154.055.422	172 724 030	215 530 425	330,030,530	27.5 505 020	2417(1725	224 072 495	215 720 240	256 245 1/2	250 101 041
Taxes	154,955,432	172,736,030	215,520,625	229.838.528	265,505,839	244.761,725	230,072,685	245,739,269	258.345,462	259,494,041
Unrestricted grants and contributions	140 140 802	15 1 100 000	152 200 (117	147.407.531	144 161 522	130 242 044	122 170 417	137 051 570	126 141 124	120 106 217
Minimum Foundation Program	149,448.882	154.190,899	153,390,916	147.496,521	144,463,522	139.362.944	133,170.417	126,051.579	126,141,134	129,408.247
Education Jobs Grant and other grants	1,709.688	1,272,476	2,296,941	911.345	1,154,309	1,343,151	2,092,661	131,146	102,326	582,124
Erate	630.205	633,989	695,607	1.871.033	721.909		1.576.945	1,674,783	722,272	911.907
State revenue sharing	948,030	949.626	912.456	973,644	954,736	966.115	977.893	984,059	989,605	1,010,318
Medicaid	1,872,139	487,176	669.560	1.027,433	1,248,265	3.503.741	547.591	584.839	433,494	1,934.845
Investment earnings	521,703	1,322,843	999,189	599,310	2,523,816	5,706,609	4.578,772	809,529	(2.198,880)	1,484,149
Net loss on asset impairment								(5,182,175)		
Miscellaneous	9.471,691	1.435.054	531.997	831,206	1.100,719	187.888	1,196,934	1,370,420	2,862,413	1,433,021
Total general revenues	319,557,770	333.028.093	375,017.291	383.549.020	417,673,115	395.832.173	374,213.898	372,163.449	387,397,826	396,258.652
Business activities	181	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Total general revenues	319,557.951	333.028,093	375,017,291	383.549.020	417,673.115	395.832,173	374.213.898	372,163,449	387.397,826	396,258,652
Transfers in (out)										
Governmental activities	230.541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business activities	(230.541)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transfers	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>	-	- <u></u>		-
Changes in net assets		·····								
Governmental activities	(28,878,821)	(10.738.358)	18,614,412	(10.070,122)	49,902,593	8.519.765	(45,755,937)	(61,313.907)	225,778,218	34,380.484
Business activities	1.464	-								
Total	S (28,877.357)	\$ (10.738,358)	18,614.412	\$ (10.070,122)	S 49,902,593	\$ 8.519,765 S	(45,755.937) S	(61,313,907)	225,778,218	S 34,380,484
-										(concluded)

Note: Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the depreciation on buildings and improvements was allocated to the plant services function. Depreciation on buildings and improvements was reported as unallocated depreciation for fiscal years ended June 30, 2014 and prior. Also, beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the business type activity extended day program is consolidated into governmental activities.

FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Prepared using the accrual basis of accounting) (unaudited)

Table 3

	Fiscal Year											
	2014 (1)	2015	2016 (2)	2017	2018	2019	2020 (3)	2021 (4)	2022	2023		
General Fund												
Nonspendable	\$ 1,488,122	\$ 1,542,974	S 1,369,580	\$ 1.371,798	\$ 1,405,655	S 1,425,802	\$ 1,556,876	\$ 1,668,296	S 1,851,183	S 1,615,153		
Restricted	3,091,375	4,622,666	16,201,075	31,940,663	49,299,193	48,626,348	43,654,217	53,747,035	61,673,895	65,291,892		
Committed	2,316,698	1,622,559	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1.000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Assigned	-	1,000,000	1,361,704	2.404,991	1,535,963	316,000	675,942	1,763,779	316,000	316,000		
Unassigned	43,632,767	45,893.890	51,529,521	56,434,701	41,832.315	50.303,688	24,657,212	30.020.801	41,033,987	36,949,410		
Total general fund	50,528,962	54,682,089	71,461,880	92,152,153	95,073,126	101,671,838	71,544.247	88,199,911	105,875,065	105,172,455		
All Other Governmental Funds												
Nonspendable	625,756	515,205	565,073	995,007	889,842	898,954	1,460,923	906.852	813,613	674,001		
Restricted	59,977,402	42,234,555	30,606,059	49,769,360	62,504,449	55,286,598	108,454,595	172,945,571	145,676,418	104,002,809		
Committed	4,592,619	2,211,469	2,211,469	2.302.562	32,352.849	21,264,974	9,197,770	3.566.864	2,597,653	2,604,503		
Unassigned	(2,003,227)	-	-		-	(41,469)	-	-	(2,708,355)	(4,253,569)		
Total all other governmental Funds	63,192,550	44,961,229	33,382,601	53,066,929	95,747,140	77,409,057	119.113.288	177,419,287	146,379,329	103,027,744		
Grand total of all funds	\$ 113,721,512	\$ 99,643,318	S 104,844,481	\$ 145,219,082	\$ 190,820,266	S 179,080,895	\$ 190,657,535	\$ 265,619,198	S 252,254,394	S 208,200,199		

^{(1):} Amounts presented for 2014 are as previously reported. Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, accounting changes were made to restate the beginning fund balance due to the consolidation of the business type activity extended day program into the general fund and to adjust the liability for compensated absences

^{(2).} Amounts presented for 2016 are as previously reported. Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, accounting changes were made to restate the beginning fund balance due to the implementation of GASB's comprehensive implementation guide No. 2016-1, which now requires all commodities received into inventory to be recognized as revenue.

^{(3):} Amounts presented for 2020 are as previously reports. Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, accounting changes were made to restate the beginning fund balance due to the implementation of GASB 84. Fiduciary Activities.

^{(4):} Amounts presented for 2021 are restated to adjust for the correction of errors identified in the Disaster Recovery Fund

Lake Charles, Louisiana

FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Prepared using the accrual basis of accounting) (unaudited)

Fiscal Year

Table 4

						1 150	01 1 401						
	2014	2015	2016	2017		2018	2019	2020	202		2022		2023
Revenues													
Local sources	\$ 162,026,217	\$ 180,932,731	\$ 222,911.820	\$ 238,98	8.987 \$	275,522,006	\$ 259,351,403	\$ 241,097,568	\$ 259.6	34,047			283,998,930
State sources	157,475,454	159,358,202	157,830,191	153,21	2,401	149,531,761	143,495,993	141,310,546	132.5	32,353	140,853,167	1	137,177,188
Federal sources	40,689,869	45,712,813	46,510,280	46,23	7,303	48,064,672	49,010,689	44.313,900	164.7	02,000	134,074,669	1	123,533,301
Total revenues	360,191,540	386,003,746	427,252,291	438,43	8,691	473,118,439	451,858,085	426,722,014	556,8	68,400	550,166,616	5	544,709,419
Expenditures													
Current													
Instruction													
Regulai	125,410,561	128,416,803	143,102,518	140,05	9,667	148,818,985	145,783,055	155,337,938	153,8	62,308	157,207,520	1	153,939,622
Special	42,464,585	43,973,842	45,433,368	47,21	5,000	50,534,942	50,546,779	51,024,789	44.7	01,837	43,622,989		50,560,517
Vocational	6,843,633	6,607,913	6,952,838	7,08	9,295	7,118,488	6,769,187	6,982,566	6,1	98,666	6,697,985		6,922,156
Other programs	4,292,436	5,951,652	6,107,284	6,99	2,272	7,916,161	8,267,520	7,922,148	12.4	55,653	19,834,947		24,589,097
Special programs	14,570,902	14,491,806	15,282,874	16,43	8.222	17,654,377	17,094,526	16,436,258	14.8	34.873	17,661,503		19,095,178
Adult education	18,336	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-		-
Support services													
Pupil support	21,152,553	22,095,623	23,486,249	25,73	2.730	27,440,030	27,806,496	29,056,956	28.2	88,191	27,479,588		28,399,283
Instructional staff	23,395,211	24,607,851	26,229,802	25,95		25,694,464	27,873,815	25,528,840		74.937	31,224,480		37,039,831
General administration	5,359,808	7,636,399	5,551,517		0,533	5,362,854	4,922,836	5,788,358		14,701	6,761,601		7,442,729
School administration	19,234,145	20,254,133	21,799,603	22,41		23,610,908	23,308,400	24,860,928		87,234	24,110,883		25,737,204
Business services	4,400,354	5.417.088	5,487,475		2,489	5,243,434	5.187.812	5,392,745		12.980	6,431,682		5,613,460
Plant operations	34,689,567	33,901,861	36,171,337	37.08		37,709,528	43,767,579	40,689,710		30,706	200,642,083	1	110,856,849
	14,202,874	13,879,321	18,690,998	16,77		19,079,011	20,440,374	17,637,479		63.387	19,213,634		26,574,130
Student transportation Central services	3,273,566	3,162,224	3,310,439		8,357	3,846,202	4,243,959	5,501,489		90,498	4,194,641		4,651,473
Food services	12,278,994	12,217,136	13,456,570	13,80		14,009,857	14,253,755	14,364,683		28,126	14,329,894		17,848,493
Other operations	65,167	69,453	75,604		9,377	75,474	77,050	87,873		93,611	82,773		89,171
Community services	37,451	37,405	37,405		7,405	37,405	37,405	37,385		84,525	121,861		165,933
Capital outlay	14,760,315	23,735,381	8,814,654		4,727	13,226,340	24,493,030	38,630,169		24,783	10,348,518		12,566,238
Appropriations - Charter Schools	7,483,962	9,073,234	10,211,287	12,75	6,964	15,094,997	17,361,582	16,395,133	16,0	84,417	17,511,224		20,275,753
Debt service													
Interest, fiscal charges													
and issue costs	6,796,025	6,975,679	6,594,629		5,223	6,198,298	6,183,330	9,003,277		93,190	9,965,887		9,122,504
Principal	17,530,427	18,101,779	27,525,131	18,23	3,654	19,416,470	19,528,657	25,849,000	21.3	19,000	25,281,472		27,576,523
Total expenditures	378,260,872	400,606,583	424.321,582	415,57	5,148	448,088,225	467,947,147	496,527,724	592,5	03,623	642,725,165	5	589.066,144
Excess of revenues													
over (under) expenditures	(18,069,332)	(14,602,837)	2.930.709	22.86	3,543	25,030,214	(16,089,062)	(69,805,710)	(35.6	35,223)	(92,558,549)	((44.356,725)
Other financing													
sources (uses)													
Debt issuance (including leases)	35,800,000	7,035,000	13.962.000	37.42	0.000	21,925,000	4,250,000	99,635,000	8.1 8	80,000	80.492.995		_
Bond premiums	341,341	7,022,000	558.461		6,359	2,614,281	4,2,47,000	11.522.092		82,943	184,944		_
Escrow agent payments	341,341	(7,384,279)	(12.423.672)	(24.00		(4,077,603)	-	(29.898.561)		78.034)	(2,960,925)		-
Escrow agent payments		(7.384.279)	(12.423.072)	(24.00	-,4/1/	(4.077.003)		(22,020,301)	(10.0	70,034)	(2,960,925)		7.100.004

Note:

Transfers in

Transfers out

Sale of capital assets

Total other financing

Net change in fund balances

Debt service as a percentage of

noncapital outlay expenditures

Insurance proceeds

sources (uses)

A prior period adjustment was posted in Fiscal 2014 and 2021 (see financial statement notes). Prior periods in the schedule above are not corrected for the 2014 adjustment but corrected for the 2021 adjustment.

4.973.617

(4.973.617)

1.590

5,201,163 \$

8.15%

172.075

2,270,454

4,973,654

(4,743,113)

9,545,690

45,957,425

39.853

27,888,093 \$

6.69%

5,535,974

(5.535.974)

11.875

66,507

(270,897)

(14.873,734) \$

6.65%

4.027,013

(4.027,013)

17,017,861

20,518

33,255

39,881,404 \$

5.98%

38,331,921

(38.331.921)

20,570,970

39.985

69.307

45,601,184 \$

5.94° o

3,969,773

(3,969.773)

4,349,691

(11,739,371) \$

5.80%

52,658

47.033

4,050,441

(4.050.441)

81,382,350

11,576,640

7.63° o

123,739

80

6.520,441

(6.520,441)

40.147,196

115,458,976

26,871

79,823,753 \$

5.20% o

19,413,706

(19,413,706)

1.418.464

79,193,745

(13,364,804) \$

7.20° o

58,267

7.189.294

(7.189.294)

84.515

218.015

302,530

7.14%

(44,054,195)

Lake Charles, Louisiana

ASSESSED VALUE AND TAXPAYER TAXES GENERAL FUND DIRECT RATES ONLY LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(unaudited)

Table 5

Fiscal Year Ended	Millag		Total Property	Total Exempt	Taxpayers	Total	Exempt	Taxpayer	Total Direct Tax
June 30,	Constitutional	Special	Valuation	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	Taxes	Taxes	Taxes	Rate
2014	5 57	12.67	\$ 2,316,914,290 2,316,914,290	\$ 592,205,459 592,205,459	S 1,724,708,831 1,724,708,831	\$ 12,441,959 29,355,428	S 3,180,251 7,503,348	\$ 9,261,708 21,852,080	4.00 9.43
2015	5.57	12.67	2,420,411,450 2,420,411,450	601.648.533 601,648,533	1,818,762,917 1,818,762,917	12,997,741 30,666,739	3,230,961 7,622,994	9,766,780 23,043,745	4.04 9.52
2016	5 37	12.67	2,510,575,417 2,510,575,417	610,202,199 610,202,199	1,900,373,218 1,900,373,218	13.481.985 31,809,126	3,276,884 7,731,158	10,205,101 24,077,968	4.06 9.59
2017	5.13	12.10	2,663,609,196 2,663,609,196	614.694.096 614,694,096	2,048,915,100 2,048,915,100	13,664,463 32,229,962	3,153,483 7,437,921	10.510,980 24,792,041	3.95 9.31
2018	5 13	12.10	2,770,344,332 2,770,344,332	627,135,821 627,135,821	2,143,208,511 2,143,208,511	14,212,071 33,521,593	3,217,313 7,588,470	10,994,758 25,933,123	3.97 9.36
2019	5.13	12.10	3,292,272,069 3,292,272,069	1,048,299,387 1,048,299,387	2.243,972,682 2,243,972,682	16,889,479 39,836,723	5,377,885 12,684,553	11.511.594 27,152,170	3.50 8.25
2020	5 13	12.10	3,125,803,659 3,125,803,659	784,077,310 784,077,310	2,341,726,349 2,341,726,349	14,142,891 33,358,412	1,529,117 3,606,558	12,613,774 29,751,854	4.04 9.52
2021	5.13	12.10	2,877,582,323 2,877,582,323	297,203,071 297,203,071	2.580,379,252 2,580,379,252	13,056,763 30,809,858	1,503,703 3,548,751	11,553,060 27,261,107	4.01 9.47
2022	5 06	11.94	2,949,545,061 2,949,545,061	304,596,150 304,596,150	2,644,948,911 2,644,948,911	14,924,570 35,217,844	1,541,109 3,637,028	13,383,461 31,580,816	4.53 10.70
2023	5 06	11.94	3,102,368,861 3,102,368,861	306,129,857 306,129,857	2,796,243,804 2,796,239,004	15,697,787 37,042,398	1,548,844 3,655,285	14,148,943 33,387,113	4.56 10.76

Source: Calcasieu Parish Tax Assessors Office

Note drop in valuation due to hurricane disasters in August and September 2020.

Lake Charles, Louisiana

TOTAL PROPERTY VALUATION, EXEMPTIONS, AND NET TAXPAYERS VALUATION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (unaudited)

Table 6

Fiscal Year Ended <u>June 30,</u>		Net Taxpayers <u>Valuation</u>	% <u>Change</u>		Homestead Exemptions	% Change		Other Exemptions	% <u>Change</u>	Estimated Actual Taxable <u>Value</u>	% Change
2014	S	1,724,708,831	4.4%	S	280,334,659	0.6%	S	311,870,800	4.2%	\$ 2,316,914,290	3.9%
2015		1,818,762,917	5.5%		280,498,393	0.1%		321,150,140	3.0%	2,420,411,450	4.5%
2016		1,900.373,218	4.5%		282,892,029	0.90°		327,310,170	1.9%	2,510,575,417	3.7%
2017		2,048,915,100	7.8°_{\circ}		286,249,716	1.2%		328,444,380	0.3%	2,663,609,196	6.1%
2018		2,143,208,511	4.6%		289,671,721	1.2%		337,464,100	2.7%	2,770,344,332	4.0%
2019		2,243,972,682	4.7%		293,699,007	1 400		754,600,380	123 6%	3,292,272,069	18 8%
2020		2,341,726,349	4.4%		298,051,530	1.5%		486,025,780	-35.6%	3,125,803,659	-5.1%
2021		2,580,379,252	10.2%		297,203,071	-0.3%		899,593,160	85.1%	3,777,175,483	20 8°6
2022		2,644,948,911	2.5%		304,596,150	2.5%		1,062,739,411	18.1%	4,012,284,472	6.2%
2023		2,796,243,804	5.7%		306,129,857	0.5%		2,507,033,010	135 9%	5,609,406,671	39.8%

Source. Calcasieu Parish Assessor's Summary Reports

$\frac{\text{PROPERTY TAX MILLAGES - DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS}^{(1)}}{\text{(PER \$1,000 OF ASSESSED VALUE)}}$ LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

(unaudited)

	Direct - C	alcasieu Parish Schoo	ol Board	Overlapping:									Table 7
Fiscal <u>Year</u>	General <u>Fund</u>	Debt Service <u>Funds ⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Parish</u>	Law Enforcement	Gravity <u>Drainage</u>	Recreation and Community <u>Centers</u>	Fire Protection	Airport Harbor and <u>Terminal</u>	Cities (3)	Parish Water and <u>Sewage</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
2014	18.04	194.97	213.01	42.47	9.85	66.11	65.15	139.38	10.46	52.86	49.62	95.39	744.30
2015	18.04	203.57	221.61	43.24	9.85	66.11	64.70	133.93	10.46	52.86	51.15	95.79	749.70
2016	18.04	189.87	207.91	44.06	9.85	67.37	66.78	135.99	10.51	54.64	46.32	95.34	738.77
2017	17.23	166.56	183.79	39.86	9.85	66.36	66.97	129.45	10.85	73.73	59.05	95.31	735.22
2018	17.23	188.26	205.49	39.78	9.85	66.36	66.66	131.02	10.94	74.01	57.13	95.23	756.47
2019	17.23	172.01	189.24	41.59	9.85	66.63	67.16	142.39	10.94	72.01	77.72	92.80	770.33
2020	17.23	180.64	197.87	41.39	9.85	67.89	69.71	150.09	10.94	72.52	86.32	92.80	799.38
2021	17.00	149.98	166.98	41.86	9.85	68.90	85.97	149.97	10.80	70.47	80.55	92.73	778.08
2022	17.00	140.38	157.38	41.86	11.85	68.90	76.87	148.95	10.80	72.77	75.95	92.73	758.06
2023	17.00	113.93	130.93	41.76	11.85	10.25	79.31	148.04	10.80	72.77	78.25	92.73	676.69

⁽¹⁾ Information obtained from Calcasieu Parish Tax Assessor

Note that overlapping rates are those of local governmental entities that apply to property owners within the school system's area. Not all overlapping rates apply to all property owners; for example, although the school system's general fund rates apply to all parish property owners, the debt service rates apply only to the property owners with property in the debt service district.

Source: Information obtained from Calcasieu Parish Tax Assessors' Office

⁽²⁾ Represents aggregate millage of all debt service districts.

⁽³⁾ Includes the cities of Lake Charles, Sulphur, Westlake, DeQuincy, Vinton, and Iowa.

Lake Charles, Louisiana

ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Table 8

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Residential Property 10%	 Public Services Property 25%	Personal/ Other Property 15%	 Total Taxable Assessed Value	-	Add: Fax-Exempt Property	Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Total Direct Tax Rate (Note 1)
2013	\$ 424,658,175	\$ 276,717,820	\$ 950,301,340	\$ 1,651,677,335	\$	577,935,065	\$ 2,229,612,400	15.39%
2014	436,223,301	279,392,890	1,009,092,640	1,724,708,831		592,205,459	2,316,914,290	15.36%
2015	394,964,457	614,518,800	809,279,660	1,818,762,917		601,648,533	2,420,411,450	17.29%
2016	427,519,745	272,800,460	1,200,053,013	1,900,373,218		610,202,199	2,510,575,417	15.24%
2017	531,523,590	290,914,620	1,226,476,890	2,048,915,100		614,694,096	2,663,609,196	15.12%
2018	577,760,671	311,764,800	1,253,683,040	2,143,208,511		627,135,821	2,770,344,332	15.11%
2019	612,939,552	320,493,310	1,309,102,140	2,242,535,002		1,049,737,067	3,292,272,069	12.27%
2020	638,874,569	359,148,720	1,460,802,740	2,458,826,029		784,077,310	3,242,903,339	15.16%
2021	651,916,460	397,236,650	1,531,226,142	2,580,379,252		1,196,796,231	3,777,175,483	15.28%
2022	604,446,070	726,203,870	1,620,963,411	2,951,613,351		1,922,951,560	4,874,564,911	16.44%
2023	734,723,341	431,004,860	1,629,853,530	2,795,581,731		2,813,162,867	5,608,744,598	15.23%

Source: Tax Asssessor

Note 1: Direct rate uses weighted average of type of property component to total taxable assessed value applied to the type of property component tax rate. These results are added together to get the total direct tax rate.

TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Modified accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

Table 9

Fiscal Year	Ad Valorem Taxes	 Sales Tax		Total Taxes	% Change P Y
2014	\$ 54.559,286	\$ 97,612.062	S	152,171,348	3.03%
2015	58,596,320	110,990.132		169,586,452	11.44%
2016	58,292,184	153,769,349		212,061,533	25 05%
2017	57,841,512	168,474,947		226,316,459	6.72%
2018	60,859,605	201,848,142		262,707,747	16 08%
2019	63,967,387	175,757,835		239,725,222	-8.75%
2020	74,047,608	153,260,354		227,307,962	-5.18%
2021	68,673,585	175,420,231		244,093,816	7.38%
2022	72,900,599	182,874,150		255,774,749	4.79%
2023	68,318,030	188,296,053		256,614,083	0.33%
Change 2014-2023	25.22%	92.90%		68.63%	

Source: Information from the School System's financial statements

The variability in recent years' sales taxes is due to large plant expansion and disaster recovery spending. See the introductory section of this document for further information.

Lake Charles, Louisiana

PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS, CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO (Unaudited)

Table 10

		Tax Year 2022			Tax Year 2013	
Company	Rauk	Total Assessed Value	Percentage of Total Parish Assessed Valuation	Rank	Total Assessed Value	Percentage of Total Parish Assessed Valuation
Conoco-Phillips Co	1	\$ 203,574,040	7.28%	2	\$ 109,512,920	6.35%
Entergy Gulf States Louisiana Inc	2	114,964,450	4.11%	1	82,417,260	4.78%
Citgo Petroleum Corp.	3	91,396,940	3.27%	3	56,804.370	3.29%
Sasol North America, Inc	6	60,650,110	2.17%	7	37,503,430	2.17%
Eagle US 2 LLC	4	76.050,270	2.72%		-	
Lake Charles LNG Co	5	75,253,450	2.69%		=	
Golden Nugget Lake Charles	7	47.733,930	1.71%		-	
Excel Paralubes	8	46,420,910	1.66%	6	39,568,170	2 29%
PNK (Lake Charles) LLC	9	32,544,420	1.16%	5	41.295.060	2.39%
Equistar Chemicals LP PPG (merged to Axial, Axial acquired by	10	31,006,900	1.11%			
Westlake in 2016)				4	44,981,230	2.61%
Cameron Interstate PIP				8	23,004.320	1.33%
Kınder Morgan Louisiana				9	36,048,170	2.09%
Entergy Texas, Inc.				10	17,348,330	1.01%
Total For Principal Taxpayers		779.595,420	27.88%		488,483,260	28.32%
Total For All Other Taxpayers		2,016,648,384	72.12%		1.236,225,571	71.68%
		\$ 2,796,243,804	100.00%		\$ 1,724,708,831	100.00%

Source: Information obtained from Calcasieu Parish Tax Assessors' Office

Note: Ranking based on total assessed value not total tax amount per tax assessor listing

Note 2: Assessed values above are based on the December 31, 2022 and 2013 tax years

Note 3: Eagle US 2 LLC acquired part of Westlake in 2013

PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS (unaudited)

Table 11

Fiscal Year Taxes Levied		Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy			Collections	Total Collections to Date		
Ended		for the		Tional Itui	Percentage	in Subsequent	 Total Conce	Percentage
June 30		Fiscal Year		Amount	of Levy	Years	Amount	of Levy
General Fu	nd							
2014	8	30,914.632	\$	30,630,335	99.08%	21,753	\$ 30,652,088	99.15%
2015		32,637,319		32,419,837	99 33%	118,890	32,538,727	99 70%
2016		34.079,400		33,864,453	99.37%	8.795	33,873,248	99.40%
2017		35,303,020		34,954,700	99 01%	90,501	35,045,201	99 27%
2018		36,927,881		35,942,592	97.33%	17.127	35,959,719	97.38%
2019		38,638,993		37,850,758	97 96%	77,365	37,928,123	98 16%
2020		42,365.627		41,393,125	97.70%	73,451	41,466,576	97.70%
2021		43,867,732		41,114,580	93 72%	87,216	41,201,796	93 72%
2022		50,142.414		45,771,976	91.28%	3.974	45,771,976	91.28%
2023		52,740,185		48,750,871	92 44%	n a	48,750,871	92 44%
Debt Service	e F	unds						
2014	\$	21.843.876	\$	21,723,211	99.45%	\$ 42.870	\$ 21,766,081	99.64%
2015		24,111,965		23,949,388	99 33%	66,166	24,015,554	99 60%
2016		22,460,694		22,298,961	99.28%	9.549	22,308,510	99.32%
2017		21,071,266		20,845,777	98 93%	66,887	20,912,664	99 25%
2018		22,550.198		21.982.955	97.48%	61,250	22,044,205	97.76%
2019		23,953,769		23,295,003	97 25%	127,214	23,422,217	97 78%
2020		24,365.367		23,871,256	97.97%	45,159	23,916,415	98.16%
2021		26,485,004		24,520,096	92 58%	89,324	24,609,420	92 92%
2022		26.818.180		24,060,706	89.72%	1.658	24,060,706	89.72%
2023		22,410,833		19,542,129	87 20%	n·a	19,542,129	87.20%

Source: Calcasieu Parish Tax Assessor.

Note that hurricane disasters in Fiscal Year 2021 resulted in reductions in assessed values.

SALES TAX - TAXABLE SALES BY CATEGORY, LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(unaudited)

Table 12

CATEGORY	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023
MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 100,410,715	\$ 90,529,033 \$	125,028,566	\$ 137,669,101 \$	5 120,113,619 \$	147,449,863 \$	118,766,896 \$	113,890,580 \$	125,916,995 \$	129,529,553
APPAREL	103,764,299	118,494,337	127,815,293	133,569,191	141,751,114	159,654,779	128,335,525	126,333,293	152,603,049	146,561,775
UTILITIES	98,808,982	121,079,582	149,690,252	176,254,933	304,036,962	325,290,093	147,303,500	234,883,828	185,548,341	163,337,002
AUTOMOTIVE GROUP	214.685,556	223,570,496	249,574,486	748,399,794	760.634,725	801.128,291	747,388,630	1,017.881,468	994.841,186	907.933,838
FURNITURE	243,292,604	263,176,665	262,727,749	267,692,018	277,416,486	310,173,504	264,168,360	299,440,887	345,860,027	316,371,217
MISC SERVICES	1,157,514,253	1,327,397,160	1,549,350,671	1,067,660,838	1,224,114,395	1,188,990,318	990,353,176	1,047,108,289	1,197,705,685	924,114,560
BUILDING MATERIALS	459,864,528	531.679,186	752,081,672	936.961,776	1,201,797,214	784.974,848	581.527,814	1,088,075,638	999.059,117	791.251,692
FOOD	429,650,784	469,479,898	544,698,152	559,379,227	617,570,587	641,982,503	615,912,780	613,871,640	656,728,271	1,080,894,321
MERCHANDISE	880,542,104	926,647,289	989,364,491	1,031.842.918	1,119,502,609	1,141.745.195	1,040,586,997	1,210,600,838	1,365,277,638	1,488,184,498
MANUFACTURING	934,321,706	890,774,011	1,204.549,669	1,454.968,684	2,278,591,930	1,490,790,645	1,046.138,187	1,049,697,615	1,353,103,702	1,614.151,457
TOTALS	\$ 4,622,855,531	\$ 4,962,827,657 \$	5,954,881,001	\$ 6,514,398,480 \$	8 8,045,529,641 \$	6,992,180,039 \$	5,680,481,865 \$	6,801,784,076 \$	7,376,644,011 \$	7,562,329,913
			-	-	-					

PRIOR TO JANUARY 2012, THE DATA FOR RESTAURANTS WAS REPORTED UNDER THE FOOD BUSINESS CATEGORY.

School Board direct sales tax 2.00% 2.00% 2.50% 2.50% 2.50% 2.50% 2.50% 2.50% 2.50% 2.50%

Source Sales Tax Office

Note: Amounts reflect taxable sales for months of July (June returns) through June (May returns) and does not reflect modified accounting as per the financial statements. This table is intended to indicate any dependence on any particular category of sales tax revenue. Note manufacturing had large increase starting in 2015-2016 due to plant expansion and was reverting back toward the mean. Hurricane and disaster recovery spending has also had an effect in the most recent year.

Note FY 2015-2016 saw an additional parishwide sales tax passed dedicated to increasing School Board salaries. Table 9 reflects the increase in overall tax receipts as a result.

PRINCIPAL SALES TAX REMITTERS, CURRENT YEAR (unaudited)

Table 13

		2023	Table 15
Tax Remitter Industry	Rank	Total Collected Amount	Percentage of Total Collected Amount
LA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY	1 \$	31,003,762	7.24%
CITGO PETROLEUM CORP	2	15,741,860	3.67%
REMOTE SELLER	3	14,623,670	3.41%
WESTLAKE US 2 LLC	4	14,036,492	3.28%
PHILLIPS 66 COMPANY	5	13,627,617	3.18%
LAKE CHARLES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	6	11,019,924	2.57%
LYONDELLBASELL	7	9,220,034	2.15%
GOLDEN NUGGET HOTEL & CASINO	8	7,977,125	1.56%
LOWES	9	6,701,078	1.46%
SAMS CLUB #8265	10	6,262,883	1.46%
KROGER;KROGER KWIK SHOP	11	5,950,248	1.39%
WAL MART SUPERCENTER #331	12	5,885,332	1.37%
SASOL CHEMICALS (USA) LLC	13	5,706,857	1.33%
LOUISIANA PIGMENT CO	14	5,426,909	1.27%
WAL MART SUPERCENTER #1204	15	4,596,205	1.07%
STINE LUMBER COMPANY	16	4,381,949	1.02%
LAUBERGE DU LAC HOTEL & CASINO	17	4,113,556	0.96%
MARKET BASKET FOOD STORES/CONSOLIDATE	1 18	4,104,426	0.96%
WAL MART SUPERCENTER #469	19	3,921,259	0.92%
DOLLAR GENERAL STORE	20	3,545,726	0.83%
WAL MART STORE #521	21	3,473,910	0.81%
AMAZON COM SERVICES INC	22	3,367,773	0.79%
CHRISTUS ST PATRICK HOSPITAL	23	2,640,551	0.62%
TARGET STORES T1399	24	2,566,227	0.60%
HOME DEPOT #362	25	2,503,800	0.58%
Total For Principal Taxpayers	_\$	192,399,173	44.51%
Total Collections July through June	\$	428,388,052	

Note: Comparative data for 2014 was not available for this report due to tax software changes. Source: Calcasieu Parish Sales Tax Office reports. Note the reports reflect monthly collection amounts from July to June and are not adjusted for accruals. The difference is not considered material.

Lake Charles, Louisiana

LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Unaudited)

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2023
Assessed Value
\$ 5,609,406,671

Debt Limit (35% of total assessed value) 1,96

Debt applicable to limitation:

Total Bonded Debt \$ 291.551,000 Less: Excess Revenue Certificates (147,790,000)

Total Debt Applicable to limitation \$ 143.761.000

Less Amounts Available in Debt Service Funds:

Total Available in Debt Service Funds \$ 12,475,290 Less: Amounts for Revenue Bonds (12,452)

Total Available in Debt Service for general obligation bonds 12,462.838

Net Bonded Debt 131,298,162

Legal Debt Margin \$ 1.831.994.173

	Fiscal Year									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Debt limit	\$ 810,920,002	\$ 847,144,007	\$ 878,701,396 \$	932,263,219	\$ 969,620,516	\$ 1,152,295,224	\$ 1,094,031,281	\$1,322,011,419	\$ 1,404,299,565	\$ 1,963,292,335
Total net debt applicable to limit	168,668,603	164,774,135	163,062,179	157,421,245	159,685,780	125,446.849	177,655,218	160,854,361	144,084.272	131,298,162
Legal debt margin	\$ 642,251,399	\$ 682,369.872	<u>\$ 715.639.217</u> <u>\$</u>	774.841.974	\$ 809,934.736	<u>\$ 1,026,848.375</u>	\$ 916,376,063	\$1,161,157.058	<u>\$ 1,260,215.293</u>	\$ 1.831,994,173
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	20.80%	19 45%	18 56%	16.89%	16 47%	10 89%	16.24%	12 17%	10 26%	6.69%

Total Bonded Debt above includes General Obligation Bonds and Revenue Certificates included in Other Debt as listed in Notes.

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

Lake Charles, Louisiana

$\frac{\textbf{RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE}}{\textbf{LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS}}$

(unaudited)

Table 15

Governmental Activities

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	General Obligation Bonds	Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	Revenue Certificates	Other Debt	Premiums	Total	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
2014	\$ 207.585,000	s 7,320,000	\$ 15,900,000	\$ 817.691	\$ 5,056,486	\$ 236,679,177	4.73%	\$ 1.157
2015	191,990,000	5,190,000	16,013,560	42,352	4,606,401	217,842,313	3 94%	960
2016	175.963,000	4,365.000	7,689,781	-	4,365,000	192,382,781	3.36%	832
2017	160,180,000	3,525,000	21,034,127	-	4,596,426	189,335,553	3 35%	837
2018	161,902.000	2.670,000	18.850.657	-	9,293,562	192.716.219	3.21%	834
2019	144,714,000	1,795,000	21,635,000	-	7,181,510	175,325,510	2 66%	709
2020	196,785.000	905,000	15,595,000	-	16,218,897	229,503,897	3.26%	900
2021	178,101,000	-	88,720,000	-	13,530,744	280,351,744	2 42%	687
2022	159.631,000	-	158,130,000	1,366.523	13,530,744	332,658,267	4.18%	1.296
2023	143,761,000	-	147,790,000	-	11.873.218	303,424,218	4 83%	1,499

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.

Lake Charles, Louisiana

RATIOS OF GENERAL BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (unaudited)

Table 16

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	General Obligation Bonds Outstanding	General Obligation Bonds Unamortized Premium	Total	Less: Resources Available in Debt Service Funds to Pay Principal	Net General Bonded Debt	Taxable Valuation	Percentage of Actual Taxable Value of Property	•	Per Tapita
2014	\$ 207,585,000	\$ 5,056,486	\$ 212,641,486	\$ 11.735,588	\$ 200,905,898	\$ 1,724,708,831	12%	\$	1.033
2015	191,990,000	4,606,401	196,596,401	28,459,596	168,136,805	1,818,762,917	9%		853
2016	175.963,000	4,365,000	180,328,000	23,198,446	157,129,554	1.900,373,218	800		773
2017	160,180,000	4,596,426	164,776,426	18,362,319	146,414,107	2,048,915,100	796		717
2018	161.902,000	9,293,562	171,195,562	23,921,966	147,273,596	2.143,208,511	7%		727
2019	144,714,000	7,181,510	151,895,510	19,267,151	132,628,359	2,243,972,682	690		656
2020	196,785.000	16,218,897	213,003,897	19,129,782	193,874,115	2,341.726.349	800		947
2021	178,101,000	15,283,405	193,384,405	17,246,440	176,137,965	2,580,379,252	7%		866
2021	159,631.000	13,530,744	173,161,744	15,546,728	157,615,016	2,951.613.351	5%		768
2023	143,761,000	11,873,218	155,634,218	12,462,841	143,171,377	2,803,795,004	5%		707

Notes:

Details regarding the School System's oustanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements

See Table 6 for the School System's property value data School System's population data can be found in Table 17.

<u>DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT</u> (unaudited)

Table 17

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	Net General Obligation Bonded Debt Outstanding	Percentage Applicable to Calcasieu Parish School Board (1)	Amount Applicable to Calcasieu Parish School Board
Direct:			
Calcasieu Parish			
School Board	\$ 291,551,000	100%	\$ 291,551,000
Overlapping:			
Calcasieu Parish Police Jury	34,090,939	100%	34,090,939
Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Discrete Component Uni	its:		
Fire Protection District No. 1 of Ward 2	634,895	100%	634,895
Fire Protection District No. 1 of Ward 6	3,419,387	100%	3,419,387
Fire Protection District No. 4 of Ward 4	5,194,247	100%	5,194,247
Fire Protection District No. 1 of Ward 7	1,085,000	100%	1,085,000
Recreation District No. 1 of Ward 3	7,873,692	100%	7,873,692
Recreation District No. 1 of Ward 4	19,385,475	100%	19,385,475
14th Judicial District - District Attorney Fund	141,279	100%	141,279
Community Center District No. 3 of Ward 7	6,826,777	100%	6,826,777
14th Judicial District Criminal Court Fund	45,241	100%	45,241
West Calcasieu Parish Community Center	4,645,000	100%	4,645,000
Gravity Drainage District No. 4 of Ward 3	138,297	100%	138,297
Cities and towns:			
City of Lake Charles	51,059,274	100%	51,059,274
City of Sulphur	1,985,000	100%	1,985,000
City of Dequincy	325,618	100%	325,618
City of Westlake	620,617	100%	620,617
Town of Iowa	102,045	100%	102,045
Town of Vinton	634,953	100%	634,953
Total overlapping debt	138,207,736	100%	138,207,736
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt:	\$ 429,758,736		\$ 429,758,736

(1) Overlapping governments are those governments whose geographic boundaries overlap with the School Boards geographic boundaries. The overlap may be complete or partial. All property within Calcasieu Parish is subject to the debt of the Calcasieu Parish School Board; therefore, all other reporting entities within the Parish fall under the Board's jurisdiction. The computation of the amount of debt applicable to the Board, within the context that such debt will be serviced through levies upon the same properties which the Board taxes, is determined by applying the above percentages to the net amount of debt outstanding that is subject to property tax.

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

Lake Charles, Louisiana

PLEDGED-REVENUE COVERAGE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (unaudited)

Table 18

Fiscal	Sales Tax Revenue Bonds										
Year Ended	Sales Tax		let Revenue vailable for								
June 30,	 Revenue	D	ebt Service		Principal		Interest	Total	Coverage		
2014	\$ 2,836,838	\$	2,836,838	\$	875,000	8	313,305 \$		2.39		
2015	3,167,141		3,167,141		200,000		69,335	269,335	11.76		
2016	3,633,919		3.633.919		825,000		88,384	913,384	3.98		
2017	3,654,849		3,654,849		840,000		72,984	912,984	4.00		
2018	3,756,467		3.756.467		855,000		57,304	912,304	4.12		
2019	4,172,307		4,172,307		875,000		41,901	916,901	4 55		
2020	4,482,673		4,482,673		890,000		25,575	915,575	4.90		
2021					Paid Out						
2022					N·A						
2023					N'A						

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. Also note the bonds associated with this debt service has been fully paid out in fiscal year 2021.

Lake Charles, Louisiana

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(unaudited)

Table 19

 Year	Population (1)	Personal Population (1) Income (1		Per Capita Personal Income		Median Age (1)	Sa Cl	Average hlary of All assroom achers (2)	Unemployment Rate (3)
2014	194,493	\$	4,756,434,080	\$	24,456	36	\$	46,153	5.9%
2015	197,204		4,802,903,420		24,355	36		46,630	5.4%
2016	203,274		5,041,545,664		24,802	37		50,764	4.8%
2017	204,296		5,108,421,480		25,005	36		51,906	4.0%
2018	202,445		5,250,896,170		25,937	36		52,287	4.8%
2019	202,330		5,396,482,728		26,672	36		52,237	4.3%
2020	204,676		5,659,517,832		27,651	36		54,479	10.1%
2021	203,310		5,780,461,438		28,432	36		53,334	7.6%
2022	205,282		6,372,774,408		31,044	36		55,102	4.3%
2023	202,418		6,283,864,392		31,044	36		55,102	3.0%

Notes

- (1) Census information obtained from the US Census Bureau.
- (2) Louisiana Department of Education Statistical Report. These figures exclude ROTC and Rehires amounts. 2020 amount is from Louisiana Department of Education website listing Classroom Teacher Actual Average Salaries. 2023 amount was not available at the time of the report, used 2022 figure.
- (3) Obtained from the homefacts.com website.

Lake Charles, Louisiana

PRINCIPAL CALCASIEU PARISH EMPLOYERS 2022 AND 2013*

(unaudited)

Table 20

		2022	2013			
Employer	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Parish Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Parish Employment
Calcasieu Parish School Board	4.944	1	N·A	4,900	1	6.47%
Lake Charles Memorial Health Systems	2600÷	2	NΆ	1,194	5	1.34%
Turner Industries	2100÷	3	N:A	1,500	3	
Westlake Group	2000+	4	N·A	-		
Golden Nugget Casino	1700+	5	N∂A	-		
L'Auberge Casino	1600÷	6	N-A	2,400	2	2.28%
CHRISTUS St. Patrick's Hospital	1000÷	7	N/A	871	10	0.97%
Citgo Petroleum	1000+	8	N A	1,160	6	1.30%
Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office	930÷	9	N/A	972	9	1.10%
City of Lake Charles	850÷	10	N'A	1,032	8	1.16°5
Calcasieu Parish Police Jury	650÷	N/A	N-A	-		
Axial	n/a	N A	N/A	1,250	4	1.72%
Isle of Capri	500-999	N.A	N/A	1,155	7	1.13%
Totals	N A		N·A	16,434		17.47%

Source: Alliance of Southwest Louisiana. Total Parish employment for 2022 at time of report and 2013 are 85,309 and 87,172. Note the Alliance for 2022 categorizes employee number based on a range. The School Board number came from School Board report.

^{*} Amounts refer to the calendar year end for 2022 and 2013.

Lake Charles, Louisiana

CLASSROOM TEACHERS AND SCHOOL ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(unaudited)

Experience of Classroom Teachers (Full-time) and Principals

Table 21

		Fiscal Year Ended June 30									
Туре	Experience	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Classroom teachers	0-3 Yrs	418	494	523	587	498	560	512	560	543	587
	4-10 Yrs	693	653	633	684	691	660	665	660	878	697
	11-14 Yrs	293	265	286	302	299	343	332	343	374	243
	15-19 Yrs	329	301	300	316	329	312	311	312	404	316
	20-24 Yrs	260	271	260	243	248	251	237	251	300	260
	25+ Yrs	387	329	340	358	352	351	362	351	450	342
Total Classroom Teachers		2,380	2,313	2,342	2,490	2,417	2,477	2,419	2,477	2,949	<u>2,445</u>
Principals	0-3 Yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-
-	4-10 Yrs	1	2	2	1	-	2	l	2	1	2
	11-14 Yrs	3	8	10	10	7	9	6	9	4	6
	15-19 Yrs	9	10	7	12	14	14	14	14	18	12
	20-24 Yrs	12	15	13	14	12	14	18	14	16	23
	25+ Yrs	35	29	32	26	<u>29</u>	24	23	24	21	23
Total Principals		60	64	64	63	62	63	62	63	60	<u>66</u>
Assistant Principals	0-3 Yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4-10 Yrs	4	7	12	15	13	11	8	11	6	9
	11-14 Yrs	10	8	12	11	11	17	17	17	18	17
	15-19 Yrs	22	17	24	22	21	20	20	20	23	34
	20-24 Yrs	12	18	20	18	22	21	25	21	24	13
	25+ Yrs	23	16	19	21	21	24	23	24	23	21
Total Assistant Principals	20. 113	71	66	87	87	88	93	93	93	94	94
Total		2,511	2,443	2.493	2.640	2,567	2,633	2.574	2,633	3,103	2.605

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

$\frac{\textbf{CAPITAL ASSETS STATISTICS - SCHOOL BUILDING INFORMATION}}{(unaudited)}$

Table 22

School	Sq Ft	Enrollment	School	Sq Ft	Enrollment	School	Sq Ft	Enrollment
SP Arnett Middle School	134,964	363	John J Johnson School	68,347	144	Vinton High School	115,442	273
Barbe Elementary School	77,558	152	Kaufman Elementary School	69,510	279	Vinton Northside Middle School	82,893	207
A M Barbe High School	401,303	1845	JF Kennedy Early Learning School	52,866	64	Washington/Marion High School	217,557	528
Bell City K-12 School	144,288	805	EK Key Elementary School	78,964	532	TH Watkins Elementary School	58,970	184
LeBleu Settlement Elementary School	73,266	416	Lake Charles Boston Academy	138,997	*	JI Watson K-8 School	148,222	511
Brentwood Elementary School	64,070	263	LaGrange High School	269,580	764	Pearl Watson Elementary School	95,168	312
JD Clifton Elementary School	101,091	150	WW Lewis Middle School	193,470	734	S.J. Welsh Middle School	224,915	1041
College Oaks Elementary School	68,442	243	Leblanc Middle School	106,427	361	Western Heights Elementary Schoo	92,440	326
Doretha Combre/Fondel Elem School	70,403	341	Maplewood School (Elem & Middle	238,595	940	Westlake High School	258,255	493
Cypress Cove Elementary	88,703	495	Ray D Molo Magnet School	122,013	294	Westwood Elementary School	97,658	402
TS Cooley Elementary School	45,392	284	Moss Bluff Elementary School	109,974	939	FK White Middle School	130,846	591
DeQuincy Elementary School K-2	66,765	300	Moss Bluff Middle School	166,019	843	Ralph Wilson Elementary School	60,101	83
DeQuincy Elementary School 3-5	47,683	202	AA Nelson Elementary School	92,305	706	Gillis Elementary School	154,798	675
DeQuincy High School	119,267	300	Oak Park Elementary School	63,984	237	Jake Drost Special Education School	23,440	34
DeQuincy Middle School	74,995	202	Oak Park Middle School	113,232	356	Brenda Hunter Head Start Center	34,396	104
Dolby Elementary School	86,217	357	Prien Lake Elementary School	103,129	620	Iowa Middle School	82,820	409
Fairview Elementary School	91,781	505	St John Elementary School	111,824	616	Noncategorized		0
Frasch Elementary School	103,864	528	Starks K-12 School	120,805	303			
WT Henning Elementary School	69,049	353	Sulphur High School (9-12)	519,711	1848			
Henry Heights Elementary School	65,247	279	R W Vincent Elementary	80,083	271			
Sam Houston High School	278,634	1155	Vincent Settlement	68,058	305			
Iowa High School	118,973	590	Vinton Elementary	110,379	436			

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

Note also that total enrollement listed above does not include 177 non-school based children included in the total enrollment per the financial statements.

Also: Square Footage numbers have reflect 2021 amounts. 2022 amounts are not available.

^{*} LCB offers programs at its site and does not have students specifically sited at its location.

Lake Charles, Louisiana

SELECTED OPERATING INDICATORS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(unaudited)

Table 23

	Public	High	Average	Student	Current Expenditures	Students Served By Exceptional Children Program (3)			
Year	School Enrollment (1)	School Graduates (3)	Composite ACT Score (3)	Teacher Ratio (2)	Per Student (3)	Gifted/ Talented	Other		
2014	30,488	1,619	18.7	13 90	9,613	1,364	4,670		
2015	32,565	1,732	19.7	13.88	9.801	1,268	4,038		
2016	32,748	1,745	19.7	13 66	10,858	1,153	4,546		
2017	32.946	1,867	20.0	14.07	10,962	1,183	4.799		
2018	32,932	1,970	19.8	13 48	12,458	1,618	4,390		
2019	32.946	1,967	19.2	13.30	11.985	1,115	4.471		
2020	31,592	1,911	19.2	12 10	12,075	1.050	5,133		
2021	26,574	1,816	19.2	8.06	13.420	1,159	5,057		
2022	27,588	2,580	18.9	8.41	13,526	1.176	4,546		
2023	28,281	1,791	18.8	9.81	13.420	1,020	4,664		

⁽¹⁾ Calcasieu Parish Schools Membership report

⁽²⁾ Calcasieu Parish School Board Testing Program

⁽³⁾ Louisiana Department of Education Statistical Report. The current and prior year expenditures per student amount is based on current total general fund governmental expenditures divided by enrollment per the financial statements.

Lake Charles, Louisiana

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (unaudited)

Table 24

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Function										
Instruction:										
Regular	1,730	1,692	1.714	1,750	1,789	1,798	1,798	1,748	1.723	1,719
Special education	833	800	806	816	837	846	831	736	708	767
Vocational education	80	75	73	73	73	68	62	59	55	52
Other instructional	34	37	37	45	57	56	62	41	44	56
Special programs	274	278	270	273	258	227	167	181	173	211
Adult education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Support service:							-			
Student services	283	284	296	319	327	333	333	326	323	323
Instructional staff	241	250	256	237	228	238	229	213	227	231
General administration	24	25	26	25	25	24	25	25	25	25
School administration	317	321	323	332	333	339	341	328	331	337
Business services	56	58	57	58	61	57	56	59	59	59
Plant services	276	268	272	266	258	259	260	244	250	263
Student transportation	416	405	403	403	421	433	416	390	369	346
Central services	28	29	30	30	30	32	38	37	41	41
Food services	248	231	249	253	254	250	265	265	250	260
Enterprise and Other operations	9	10	9	9	11	10	9	9	9	9
Capital outlay	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	4,851	4,765	4,823	4,891	4,964	4,972	4,894	4,663	4,589	4,702

Source: Calcasieu Parish Schools Management Information Services Department report.

Note the Adult education program was moved out of the administration of the School Board at the end of fiscal 2013.

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD Lake Charles, Louisiana

SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES (1) PER PUPIL BY SCHOOL (unaudited)

Table 25

Location Title	022-23 er Pupil	Student/ Teacher Ratio	Location Title		.022-23 er Pupil	Student/ Teacher Ratio	Location Title	2022-23 Per Pupil	Student/ Teacher Ratio
Sam Houston	\$ 11.448	7.7	DeQuincy Elementary	s	14.412	9.6	J.J. Johnson	8 16,195	8.9
Moss Bluff Elementary	11,260	14.0	DeQuincy Primary		13,797	10.3	DeQuincy Midde	17.768	4.9
T S Cooley	11.838	12.3	Vinton Elementary		12.554	10.9	Oak Park Middle	17,741	6.3
Barbe High	11.165	9.9	Fairview		12,582	10.4	Westlake High	15,356	6.0
St John	12,390	11.6	Molo		15,665	5 9	Henry Heights	16,644	7.2
Iowa Middle	13.447	6.0	Oak Park Elementary		15,796	8.7	Combre-Fondel	13,368	109
Prien Lake	12,855	10.7	J I. Watson		12,374	11.3	Pearl Watson	13,476	11.6
Vincent Settlement	12,938	10.7	Bell City		12,512	8.6	Brentwood	13,679	119
Moss Bluff Middle	12,946	11.1	Westwood		12,955	13.7	LaGrange	18,256	5.4
S.J. Welsh	14,390	9.4	LeBlanc		14,790	7.5	Kennedy	12,721	15.5
S.P. Arnett	13.266	8.8	Iowa High		22,266	6.0	Starks	18,397	5.5
Sulphur 9th Grade	12.803	5.3	E.K. Key		13.040	10.9	Vinton High	17,685	4.6
Nelson	12,140	11.8	FK White		14,940	6.8	College Oaks	16,814	8.9
LeBleu Settlement	14,790	11 1	Dolby		13,852	8.4			
Maplewood Elementary	12,409	11.0	Barbe Elementary		14,065	7.1			
Gillis	13,778	11.2	T.H. Watkins		15,811	6.9			
Sulphur High	13,264	8.0	Ralph Wilson		23,424	6.8			
Frasch	12,817	10.6	Washington Marion		14,524	4.1			
W W. Lewis	13,469	9.4	Maplewood Middle		16,400	7.2	Students Feb 1, 2023	28,281	
Cypress Cove	12.604	11.8	R.W. Vincent		14.303	10.0			
Kaufman	14,616	8.4	Vinton Middle		15,793	6.2	Parishwide Average (1)	13,420	
Western Heights	13.095	11.1	J.D. Clifton		8.377	14.5			
Henning	13,317	10.9	DeQuincy High		17,590	4.2	Total General Fund Allocated (1)	8 379.524,867	

⁽¹⁾ General Fund expenditures allocated does not include any local or state grants and will differ from the general fund amounts on the financial statements because of this exclusion. State and local grants usually target specific locations and would skew the per pupil amounts. General fund amounts not specifically charged by location were allocated based on student population.

Student teacher ratios based on 2022 data as this was the latest available.

EISNER AMPER

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

REPORTS ON COMPLIANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL

AND PERFORMANCE AND STATISTICAL DATA AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES

JUNE 30, 2023



Calcasieu Parish School Board Reports on Compliance and Internal Control and Performance and Statistical Data Agreed-Upon Procedures June 30, 2023

Table of Contents

Reports on Compliance and Internal Control

Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	Exhibit A
Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance	Exhibit B
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	Exhibit C
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	Exhibit D
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	Exhibit E
Summary Schedule of Prior Year Findings and Questioned Costs	Exhibit F
Performance and Statistical Data	
Independent Accountants' Report on Applying Agreed Upon Procedures	Exhibit G
Performance and Statistical Data Schedule Descriptions	Exhibit H
General Fund Instructional and Support Expenditures and Certain Local Revenu For the Year Ended June 30, 2023	es Schedule 1
Class Size Characteristics	Schedule 2



EisnerAmper LLP

8550 United Plaza Blvd.
Suite 1001
Baton Rouge, LA 70809 **T** 225.922.4600 **F** 225.922.4611

www.eisneramper.com

EXHIBIT A Page 1 of 2

Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

Board Members Calcasieu Parish School Board Lake Charles, Louisiana

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Calcasieu Parish School Board (the School Board) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School Board's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 1, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the School Board's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School Board's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School Board's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified a deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2023-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School Board's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matter that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2023-002.

The School Board's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the School Board's responses to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The School Board's responses were not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

EISNERAMPER LLP Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Eisner Amper LLP

May 1, 2024





EisnerAmper LLP

8550 United Plaza Blvd.
Suite 1001
Baton Rouge, LA 70809
T 225.922.4600
F 225.922.4611

www.eisneramper.com

EXHIBIT B Page 1 of 4

Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Program And on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Board Members Calcasieu Parish School Board Lake Charles, Louisiana

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Calcasieu Parish School Board's (the School Board) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Calcasieu Parish School Board's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. The School Board's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the School Board complied, in all material respect, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the School Board and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the School Board's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the School Board's federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the School Board's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the School Board's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and
 design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include
 examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the School Board's compliance with the
 compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we
 considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the School Board's internal control over compliance relevant
 to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances
 and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform
 Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the
 School Board's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is
 expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.



Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed instances of noncompliance which are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2023-003 and 2023-004. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to these matters.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the School Board's response to the noncompliance findings identified in our compliance audit described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The School Board's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as discussed below, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2023-003 and 2023-004 to be material weaknesses.

A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.



Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the School Board's response to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our compliance audit described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The School Board's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Report on Audit of the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Calcasieu Parish School Board (the School Board), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School Board's basic financial statements. We issued our report thereon dated May 1, 2024, which contained unmodified opinions on those financial statements. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for the purpose of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statement as a whole.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

EISNERAMPER LLP Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Eisner Amper LLP

May 1, 2024



CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

EXHIBIT C Page 1 of 2

				Page 1 of 2
FEDERAL GRANTOR/ PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR/PROGRAM NAME	Assistance Listing <u>Number</u>	Pass-Through Grantor No.		<u>Expenditures</u>
<u>United States Department of Agriculture</u> Passed Through Louisiana Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster:				
Cash Assistance				
School Breakfast Program	10.553 ¹	N/A		\$ 2,793,706
National School Lunch Program	10.555 ¹	N/A		13,186,006
COVID 19 - National School Lunch Program	10.555 ¹	N/A		831,636
Non-cash - Commodities National School Lunch Program	10.555 ¹	N/A		1,096,952
Child Nutrition Cluster Total	10.555	1977	_	17,908,300
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	10.582	N/A		103,481
Team Nutrition Grants	10.574	N/A	_	3,182
Total United States Department of Agriculture United States Department of Education			-	18,014,963
Passed Through Louisiana Department of Education: Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010A	28-22-T1-10	13,499,079	
The Forum to Lead Eddelional Agended	04.0707	28-21-RD19-10 28-22-RD19-10 28-22-DSS-10	155,219 879,577 150,490	14,684,365
Special Education Cluster:				
Grants to States (Part B)	84.027A ²	28-23-B1-10	7,091,224	
		28-23-BK-10	297,121	
Grants to States (Part B) - IDEA		28-22-I1SA-10 N/A	53,559 53,125	
COVID-19 Grants to States (Part B) - IDEA-611 - American Rescue Plan	84.027X ²	28-22-IA11-10	1,583,496	
Preschool Grants	84.173A ²	28-23-P1-10	280.335	
COVID-19 Grants to States (Preschool) - IDEA-619 - American Rescue Plan	84.173X ²	28-22-IA19-10	92,253	9,451,113
Vocational Education -Basic Grants to States	84.048A	28-22/23-02-10		291,763
Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (State Grants)	84.334A	N/A		38,436
Title II Part A - Teacher and Principal Training and Recruiting	84.367A	28-22-50-10		2,113,025
Title III - English Language Acquisition	84.365A	28-22-60-10		101,102
Title IV - Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424A	28-22-71-10		672,008
Education for Homeless Children and Youth			102,318	072,000
COVID-19 Education for Homeless Children and Youth - ARP	84.196A 84.196A	28-22-MVH1-10 28-21-MVAR-10	58,660	
COVID-19 Education for Homeless Children and Youth - ARP II	84.196A		155,267	316,245
Comprehensive Literacy State Development	84.371C	28-20-CCUK-10	473,153	
Comprehensive Literacy State Development	84.371C	28-20-CCU6-10	154,676	627,829
Education Stabilization Fund				
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) COVID-19 "Strongstart" - Real Time Early Access to Literacy	84.425D	28-21-REL2-10	384,905	
COVID-19 "Achieve" ESSER - II Formula	84.425D	28-21-ES2F-10	9,212,008	
COVID-19 "Achieve" ESSER - II Incentive	84.425D	28-21-ES2I-10	200,770	
COVID-19 "Achieve" ESSER - III - ARP Formula	84.425D	28-21-ES3F-10	14,147,208	
COVID-19 "Achieve" ESSER - III - ARP Incentive COVID-19 "Achieve" ESSER - III - ARP	84.425D 84.425U	28-21-ES3I-10 28-21-ESEB-10	1,002,918 1,949,303	26,897,112
Vocational Rehabilitation - States Grants (JAG-LA)	84.126A	N/A	_	160,352
Total passed through the Louisiana Department of Education			_	55,353,350
Total United States Department of Education				55,353,350
·			-	(Continued)

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

EXHIBIT C Page 2 of 2

				Page 2 of 2
	Assistance			
FEDERAL GRANTOR/ PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR/PROGRAM NAME	Listing <u>Number</u>	Pass-Through <u>Grantor No.</u>		Expenditures
	Mulliber	GIANIOI NO.		Experiantities
<u>United States Department of Health and Human Services</u> Passed Through the Louisiana Department of Education:				
Childcare and Development Block Grants	93.575 ³	28-21-CCCR-10	353,600	
o madare on a persoprincial blook clarke	93.575 ³	28-21-B3CC-10	197,600	
	93.575 ³	28-21-B4CC-10	45.000	
	93.575 ³	28-21-RSNC-10	68,998	
	93.575 ³	28-21-SBEA-10	600,000	
	93.575 ³	28-21-LASA-10	525	
	93.575 ³	28-21-B3SA-10	1,251,923	
	93.575 ³	28-21-B3SC-10	68.084	
	93.575 ³	28-22-COLC-10	95,371	
	93.575 ³	28-21-SBEC-10	100,000	
	93.575 ³	28-22-GCDF-10	50,000	2,831,101
Every Student Succeeds Act / Preschool Development Grants	93,434	28-22-RSB5-10	102,421	
Every elaboric educations (16.7) resolution bevelopment chanto	93.434	28-22-R0B3-10 28-22-B3SP-10	50,000	
	93.434	25-22-B3SP-10	540,582	693,003
Ready Start Networks CCDF	93.596 ³	28-22-RSCC-10		41,744
Improving Student Health and Academic Achievement through Nutrition	93.981	28-19-LCO-10		9,282
Total passed through the Louisiana Department of Education			_	3,575,130
Direct Program:				
		06CH10116-89-02 /		
Head Start Program	93.600 4	06CHE00139301		3,652,882
Total United States Department of Health and Human Services				7,228,012
United States Department of Homeland Security Passed Through the Louisiana Governors Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness:				
Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	FEMA-DR-4559		106,055,369
Total United States Department of Homeland Security				106,055,369
				100,033,303
United States Department of Defense Direct Programs:				
Department of The Army - JROTC	12.UKN	N/A		66,608
Department of The Navy - JROTC Total United States Department of Defense	12.UKN	N/A	_	57,770 124,378
TOTAL FEDERAL AWARDS				
			<u> </u>	(Concluded)
¹ Child Nutrition Cluster	\$ 17,908,300			(
Child (Table) Cidates	¥ 17,000,000			

 1 Child Nutrition Cluster
 \$ 17,908,300

 2 Special Education Cluster (IDEA)
 \$ 9,451,113

 3 CCDF Cluster
 \$ 2,872,845

 4 Head Start Cluster
 \$ 3,652,882

Calcasieu Parish School Board Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

EXHIBIT D

- **NOTE 1- GENERAL** The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents the activity of all federal awards programs of the Calcasieu Parish School Board (the "School Board"). The School Board reporting entity is defined in Note 1 to the School Board's financial statements. Federal awards received directly from federal agencies, as well as federal awards passed through other government agencies, is included on the schedule.
- **NOTE 2 BASIS OF ACCOUNTING** The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is described in Note 1 to the School Board's financial statements or under specific reporting methods required by certain awards.

NOTE 3 - RELATIONSHIP TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Federal awards expenditures are reported in the School Board's financial statements as follows:

	Federal Sources
General fund	\$ 124,378
Disaster fund	42,780,963
Nonmajor governmental:	
School Food Service	18,014,963
ESSA	17,570,500
IDEA	9,025,400
Head Start	3,652,882
Comprehensive Literacy	627,829
Vocational Education Act	291,763
Preschool	372,588
ESSER	26,897,112
Miscellaneous funds	4,174,923
Total federal revenues	123,533,301
Less:	
Disaster fund - revenues since expenditures are reported once approved / obligated	(42,780,963)
Miscellaneous funds advances, net of expenditures	(31,635)
Plus:	
Disaster fund - Project DR-4559 expenditures approved / obligated	106,055,369_
Total adjustments	63,242,771
Total Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$ 186,776,072

- **NOTE 4 NONCASH PROGRAMS** The commodities received is considered noncash assistance and is reported in the schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the School Board received commodities valued at \$1,096,952. At June 30, 2023, the organization had food commodities totaling \$149,244 in inventory.
- **NOTE 5 DE MINIMUS COST RATE** During the year ended June 30, 2023, the School Board did not elect to use the 10% de minimus cost rate as covered in §200.414 of the Uniform Guidance.
- **NOTE 6 AMOUNTS PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS** During the year ended June 30, 2023, the School Board did not pass through any federal funding to subrecipients.
- **NOTE 7 DISASTER GRANTS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE LISTING 97.036** The FEMA grant expenditures are reported on the SEFA when 1) FEMA has approved the project worksheet (PW), and 2) eligible expenditures have been incurred. At June 30, 2023, FEMA approved \$106,055,369 of eligible expenditures with \$29,254,641 incurred at June 30, 2023, \$65,466,923 incurred at June 30, 2022, and \$11,333,805 incurred at June 30, 2021.

EXHIBIT E Page 1 of 8

A. Summary of Auditors' Results

yes no yes xnone reported
yesxno
yes no yes xnone reported
ajor programs: Unmodified
<u>x</u> yes no
<u>r</u>
ncies ms:
ergency Relief (ESSER I, ESSER II and ESSER III) nd Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER III) sidentially Declared Disasters)

The threshold for distinguishing types A & B programs was program expenditures exceeding \$3,000,000.

• The Calcasieu Parish School Board was not determined to be a low-risk auditee.

EXHIBIT E Page 2 of 8

B. Findings – Financial Statement Audit

2023-001 PROCEDURES OVER FINANCIAL STATEMENT CLOSING PROCESS AND ACCOUNTING BALANCES PRESENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCOUNTING GUIDELINES

Criteria:

The system of accounting should include procedures and steps necessary to close the accounting period for all funds and accurately prepare the documentation necessary to support the financial statements. The School Board's management is responsible for the preparation, accuracy, properly adjusting and completeness of the financial statements. This includes timely gathering of system reports, schedules, external statements, or preparation of reconciliations and recording necessary adjustments to evidence the timely and accurate closing of the accounting period and financial reporting. In addition, all transactions should be recorded in accordance with applicable accounting standards and terms and conditions of grants.

Condition:

The Disaster Fund is used to account for the transactions associated with the Hurricane Laura disaster along with other disasters that occurred around the same period. The School Board did not identify and record adjustments to properly report accounts receivable, revenue, accounts payable and unearned revenue, expenditures, and deferred inflows for unavailable grant revenue in the Disaster Fund that should have been accrued per applicable accounting standards. In addition, project expenditures incurred that were subject to capitalization were not identified. After the original accounting balances were provided for audit purposes, the following net adjustments were identified Disaster Fund and capital assets schedules:

June 30, 2023 adjustments:

\$40,738,259

•	\$14,896,211	accounts receivable net decrease
•	\$59,306,782	revenues net decrease
•	\$21,053,185	accounts payable and unearned revenue net increase
•	\$6,333,427	expenditures net decrease
•	\$17,023,959	deferred inflow net increase

This finding is repeated from the prior year. See the Summary Schedule of Prior Year Findings and Questioned Cost item 2022-001.

capital assets – construction in progress net decrease

EXHIBIT E Page 3 of 8

B. Findings – Financial Statement Audit (continued)

2023-001 PROCEDURES OVER FINANCIAL STATEMENT CLOSING PROCESS AND ACCOUNTING BALANCES PRESENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCOUNTING **GUIDELINES** (continued)

Cause:

The School Board's buildings and facilities were severely damaged by Hurricane Laura. This required a prompt response to enter into contracts with vendors to repair the damages to restore operations. While expenditures were being incurred, the cash reimbursements from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) were significantly delayed. The delays in collecting the necessary cash to timely pay vendors caused management to extend the period to pay vendors beyond its normal payment cycle. The accounting processes and procedures were not modified to properly account for the accumulated unpaid invoices for accrual into the proper period incurred. In addition, accounting processes and procedures were not modified to properly account for the federal revenue in accordance with accounting standards and terms and conditions of the grant.

Effect:

The lack of completing a detailed financial statement closing process on the Disaster Fund accounts and failure to modify processes and procedures within accounting cycles due to cash flow challenges and required accounting adjustments necessary for the disaster grant transactions resulted in significant adjustments necessary to correct the initial balances. This created delays with completing the financial statements and the audit process. Additionally, internal and external reporting of financial information was not accurate.

Recommendation: The School Board should implement procedures and internal controls to ensure all applicable transactions for the period for the Disaster Fund are properly recorded and adjusted based on applicable accounting standards and terms and conditions of the grant. Internal controls procedures also need to be developed, particularly in the event of another disaster, and followed for the closing process to ensure proper preparation, review, and approval of the supporting documentation and for timely preparation and submission of the financial statements.

View of Responsible Official: Management agrees with the finding. Management has implemented procedures to require construction contractors to provide a progress billing that corresponds with the fiscal year end of the Calcasieu Parish School Board. Construction project managers have been instructed to inform all contractors of this requirement. This will facilitate gathering information necessary for proper recording at year end to avoid this issue in the future. Management will more closely follow up with project managers and contractors subsequent to year end.

EXHIBIT E Page 4 of 8

B. Findings – Financial Statement Audit (continued)

2023-002 LOUISIANA AUDIT LAW AND TIMELY SUBMISSION OF AUIDITED FINANCIALS

Criteria:

Louisiana Revised Statue 24:513 requires that political subdivisions of the State submit completed audit reports to the Legislative Auditor no later than six months after the fiscal year. Accordingly, the submission due date for the School Board was December 31, 2023, to submit the June 30, 2023, audited financial statements. The School Board requested in accordance with the provisions for emergency extensions promulgated by Louisiana Revised Statute 39:721, an extension to complete and submit the audit to the Legislative Auditor and received approval for an extension through March 31, 2024; however, the School Board was unable to file the audited financials by this approved extension date. The School Board requested and received approval for an additional extension

through May 31, 2024.

Condition: The audited financial statements was submitted after the statutory deadline.

Cause: Certain information and documentation was not provided timely and accurately

which resulted in the audit not being completed by the statutory deadline.

Effect: The School Board's intergovernmental grant funding received from the State of

Louisiana could be suspended until the audited financial statements are

submitted.

Recommendation: We recommend that the School Board implement procedures to prepare

documentation necessary to support the information in the financial statements earlier and more accurately, for the information to be completed and available for

the audit.

View of Responsible Official: We concur with the finding. The School Board will take steps to ensure that the audit is completed timely.

EXHIBIT E Page 5 of 8

C. Findings and Questioned Costs – Major Federal Award Programs

2023-003) PREPARATION OF SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND FEDERAL AWARDS QUESTIONED COSTS: N/A

<u>Assistance Listing Numbers</u> <u>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</u>

97.036 Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared

Disasters)

Criteria: The Uniform Guidance Subpart F section 200.510 requires the

preparation of the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) that includes an accurate reporting of federal awards expended based on the terms and conditions of the grants along with the amount of funds disbursed to sub-recipients. In order for the SEFA to be prepared accurately and properly report the amounts expended for federal awards, a system of controls should be in existence that includes the identification of federal expenditures, timely and accurate preparation and review of the

amounts reported on the SEFA.

Condition: The initial SEFA prepared by the School Bord's did not accurately include

or identify all the federal award expenditures.

This finding is repeated from the prior year. See the Summary Schedule of Prior

Year Findings and Questioned Cost item 2022-003.

Universe/

Population: None

Sample size: None

Cause: The grant awards or agreements were not properly interpreted or

reviewed to identify or determine the proper amount to be reported as expenditures or SEFA. The 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix XI, Compliance Supplement publishes and distributed by the President of the United States' Office of Management and Budget includes requirements for

SEFA reporting that were not complied with.

Effect: The SEFA provided to us for audit did not contain all the federal programs

or the correct amounts of federal expenditures based on the terms of the grant awards and requirements to reporting on some of the federal programs reported. Inaccuracies or excluding information on the SEFA causes delays in completing the single audit and risks filing a SEFA that is incomplete or inaccurate. In addition, auditors may not identify and test the correct major federal programs in accordance with the Uniform

Guidance.

EXHIBIT E Page 6 of 8

C. Findings and Questioned Costs – Major Federal Award Programs (Continued)

2023-003) PREPARATION OF SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND FEDERAL AWARDS QUESTIONED COSTS: N/A (Continued)

Recommendation:

The School Board should strengthen its controls including its review and approval processes over the identification of federal programs, and the information and balances that are accumulated and reported on the SEFA to make sure the expenditures reported are an accurate representation of federal expenditures.

View of Responsible Official: Management agrees with finding. Disaster Grants through FEMA are managed by rules and processes that are not easily accounted for in traditional accounting systems. Procedures will be strengthened to fully and accurately identify all federal program expenditures and record in the appropriate accounting funds.

EXHIBIT E Page 7 of 8

2023-004) Late Completion and Filing of Single Audit Questioned Costs: N/A

Assistance Listing Numbers Name of Federal Program or Cluster

97.036 Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)

Criteria:

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) designated the Census Bureau as the National Clearinghouse (or Federal Audit Clearinghouse FAC) for the receipt of Single Audit Reports from state and local governments. In this capacity, the Census Bureau serves as the central collection point and repository for audit reports prepared and submitted under provisions of the Single Audit Act of 1984 (amended in 1996), and Uniform Guidance section 200.512. States, local governments, Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations, institutions of higher education (IHEs), and nonprofit organizations that annually expend \$750,000 or more in federal awards must perform a Single Audit and complete Form SFSAC for every fiscal period during which they meet the reporting dollar threshold. The central collection point for single audit reports is the Federal Audit Clearing House Internet Data Entry System (IDES) website. Without any waivers, the report is due no later than nine months after an entity's fiscal year end.

Condition(s):

The School Board did not file its single audit report with the Federal Audit Clearing House in the timeline established by regulation which is nine months after the year end of June 30, 2023. The School Board did request and received an approval of an extension to file the audit report with the Louisiana Legislative Auditor within three months of the year end to file by March 31, 2024; however, the School Board did not receive an extension to file within nine months of its year-end from the federal government.

This finding is repeated from the prior year. See the Summary Schedule of Prior Year Findings and Questioned Cost item 2022-004.

Universe/

Population: None

Sample size: None

EXHIBIT E Page 8 of 8

2023-004) <u>Late Completion and Filing of Single Audit</u> <u>Questioned Costs: N/A</u> (continued)

Cause: The completion of the School Board's audit was delayed due to the lack

of proper procedures and controls to identify and record expenditures reportable on the SEFA associated with the FEMA disaster grant. The School Boards data and supporting schedules were not maintained in a manner to identify the expenditures subject to being reported on the SEFA for the FEMA disaster grant. Management was ultimately able to

provide the necessary support to complete the audit.

Effect: The lack of timely filing may result in delays or denial of federal grant

assistance.

Recommendation: The School Board should implement procedures to ensure all future

filings are completed timely.

View of Responsible Official: Management agrees with the finding. Management will implement procedures referenced in Finding 2023-001 and 2023-003 that will help facilitate gathering information necessary for proper recording at year end to avoid this issue in the future and allow timely completion of the audit.

EXHIBIT F Page 1 of 7

B. Findings – Financial Statement Audit

2022-001 PROCEDURES OVER FINANCIAL STATEMENT CLOSING PROCESS AND ACCOUNTING BALANCES PRESENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCOUNTING GUIDELINES

Criteria:

The system of accounting should include procedures and steps necessary to close the accounting period for all funds and accurately prepare the documentation necessary to support the financial statements. The School Board's management is responsible for the preparation, accuracy, and completeness of the financial statements. This includes timely gathering of system reports, schedules, external statements, or preparation of reconciliations and recording necessary adjustments to evidence the timely and accurate closing of the accounting period and financial reporting. In addition, all transactions should be recorded in accordance with applicable accounting standards and terms and conditions of grants.

Condition:

The Disaster Fund is used to account for the transactions associated with the Hurricane Laura disaster along with other disasters that occurred around the same period. The School Board did not identify and record adjustments to properly report accounts receivable, revenue, accounts payable, expenditures and fund balance in the disaster fund that should have been accrued per applicable accounting standards. In addition, project expenditures incurred that were subject to capitalization were not identified. After the original accounting balances were provided for audit purposes, the following disaster fund and capital assets adjustments were identified and included in the financial statements:

June 30, 2022 adjustments:

	054707544	
•	\$54,737,544	accounts receivable net increase
•	\$42,393,246	revenues net increase
•	\$39,734,535	accounts payable net increase
•	\$15,293,231	expenditures net increase
•	\$14,318,156	fund balance net decrease
•	\$138,159,050	capital assets – construction in progress increase

June 30, 2021 adjustments:

•	\$12,374,835	accounts receivable and revenues net increase
•	\$26,692,991	accounts payable and expenditures net increase
•	\$14,318,156	fund balance net decrease
•	\$12,286,840	capital assets – construction in progress increase

EXHIBIT F Page 2 of 7

B. Findings – Financial Statement Audit (continued)

PROCEDURES OVER FINANCIAL STATEMENT CLOSING PROCESS AND 2022-001 ACCOUNTING BALANCES PRESENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH **ACCOUNTING GUIDELINES (Continued)**

Cause:

The School Board's buildings and facilities were severely damaged by Hurricane Laura. This required a prompt response to enter into contracts with vendors to repair the damages to restore operations. expenditures were being incurred, the cash reimbursements from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) were significantly The delays in collecting the necessary cash to timely pay vendors caused management to extend the period to pay vendors beyond its normal payment cycle. The accounting processes and procedures were not modified to properly account for the accumulated unpaid invoices for accrual into the proper period incurred. In addition, accounting processes and procedures were not modified to properly account for the federal revenue in accordance with accounting standards and terms and conditions of the grant.

Effect:

The lack of completing a detailed financial statement closing process on the Disaster Fund accounts and failure to modify processes and procedures within accounting cycles due to cash flow challenges resulted in significant adjustments necessary to correct the initial balances. This created delays with completing the financial statements and the audit process.

Recommendation: The School Board should implement procedures and internal controls to ensure all applicable transactions for the period for the Disaster Fund are properly recorded and adjusted based on applicable accounting standards and terms and conditions of the grant. Internal controls procedures also need to be developed, particularly in the event of another disaster, and followed for the closing process to ensure proper preparation, review, and approval of the supporting documentation and for timely preparation and submission of the financial statements.

View of Responsible Official: Management agrees with the finding. Management has implemented procedures to require construction contractors to provide a progress billing that corresponds with the fiscal year end of the Calcasieu Parish School Board. This will facilitate gathering information necessary for proper recording at year end to avoid this issue in the future.

Updated Response: Construction project managers have been instructed to inform all contractors of this requirement to help facilitate gathering information necessary for proper recording at year end to avoid this issue in the future. Management will more closely follow up with project managers & contractors subsequent to year end.

EXHIBIT F Page 3 of 7

B. Findings – Financial Statement Audit (continued)

2022-002 PROCEDURES FOR PROCESSING ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS TO VENDOR

Criteria:

Policies and procedures should exist to verify the validity of requests to update information from vendors to update the profile and banking information received. The steps should include multi step verification that the request is legitimate and authorized by appropriate vendor personnel.

Condition:

During year ended June 30, 2022, the School Board identified two incidences on two vendors where fraudulent requests were received through seemingly valid emails to change the vendors profile and electronic payment instructions to direct vendor payments to bank accounts owned by scammers. This type of fraudulent scheme is commonly referred to as phishing. School Board personnel made the changes to the vendor records based on the email request and fraudulent form submissions with no further verification being completed. Seven EFT payments were made to the scammers totaling \$1,607,620 between the two vendors from July 2021 and January 2022. The School Board was able to recover \$837,771 through requesting a payment reversal with the bank with \$789,849 still unrecovered. The School Board notified the Sherriff, the District Attorney, and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor of the fraud occurrence as required by Louisiana Revised Statute 24:523 and notified its cyber insurance carrier. This matter is still under investigation to identify the scammers and to attempt to recover the remaining \$789,849. Once discovered in December 2021, the School Board began requiring a follow up verification via telephone call to the vendor contact phone number on file to confirm change request are authentic prior to making any changes.

Cause:

The School Board personnel did not separately verify the legitimacy or the authorization of the request to change the payment information for the vendors.

Effect:

The School Board was defrauded \$789,849 as payments were improperly paid to scammers instead of the real vendor.

Recommendation: We recommend the School Board to continue their policy to verify the authenticity of request received via email to change profile and banking information. We further recommend the School Board to risk assess any other potential vulnerabilities that could occur with online and electronic communications. This includes researching available tools to implement online registration and two step verification on all systems for logins including automated distribution of notices to prior email addresses when changes are made notifying the changes occurred.

EXHIBIT F Page 4 of 7

B. Findings – Financial Statement Audit (continued)

2022-002 PROCEDURES FOR PROCESSING ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS TO VENDOR (Continued)

View of Responsible Official: At the time of the fraudulent change requests, internal procedures did not require verbal verification. Procedures have since been enhanced to require verbal confirmation of requested changes to vendor EFT information. EFT information change request forms have also been revised to require providing original information as well as requested change.

Updated Response: Implemented procedures stated above have been effective in preventing subsequent fraudulent requests and will continued to be followed. Other two step verification processes will be researched with technology department.

C. Findings and Questioned Costs – Major Federal Award Programs

2022-003) <u>Preparation of Schedule of Expenditures and Federal Awards</u> <u>Questioned</u> <u>Costs: N/A</u>

Assistance Listing Numbers Name of Federal Program or Cluster

97.036 Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared

Disasters)

84.425D "Achieve" – COVID-19 - ESSER II Formula

32.009 Emergency Connectivity Fund

<u>Criteria</u>: The Uniform Guidance Subpart F section 200.510 requires the

preparation of the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) that includes an accurate reporting of federal awards expended based on the terms and conditions of the grants along with the amount of funds disbursed to sub-recipients. In order for the SEFA to be prepared accurately and properly report the amounts expended for federal awards, a system of controls should be in existence that includes the identification of federal expenditures, timely and accurate preparation and review of the

amounts reported on the SEFA.

Condition: The initial SEFA prepared by the School Bord's did not accurately

include or identify all the federal program expenditures.

Universe/

Population: None

Sample size: None

EXHIBIT F Page 5 of 7

C. Findings and Questioned Costs – Major Federal Award Programs (Continued)

2022-003) Preparation of Schedule of Expenditures and Federal Awards Questioned Costs: N/A – (Continued)

<u>Cause</u>: The grant awards or agreements were not properly interpreted or

reviewed to identify or determine the proper amount to be reported

as expenditures or SEFA.

Effect: The SEFA provided to us for audit did not contain all the federal

programs or the correct amounts of federal expenditures based on the terms of the grant awards and requirements to reporting on some of the federal programs reported. Inaccuracies or excluding information on the SEFA causes delays in completing the single

audit and risks filing a SEFA that is incomplete or inaccurate.

Recommendation: The School Board should strengthen its controls including its

review and approval processes over the identification of federal programs, and the information and balances that are accumulated and reported on the SEFA to make sure the expenditures reported

are an accurate representation of federal expenditures.

View of Responsible Official: Management agrees with finding. Disaster Grants through FEMA are managed by rules and processes that are not easily accounted for in traditional accounting systems. ESSER II and III grants relatively new and designed to be implemented over multiple years leading to shifting of expenditures from one grant to another depending on spending priorities. Procedures will be strengthened to fully and accurately identify all federal program expenditures and record in the appropriate accounting funds.

Updated Response: Management reviewed finding with accounting staff and grant coordinator to address issues in finding.

EXHIBIT F Page 6 of 7

2022-004) Late Completion and Filing of Single Audit Questioned Costs: N/A

Assistance Listing Numbers Name of Federal Program or Cluster

97.036 Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared

Disasters)

<u>Criteria</u>: The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) designated the

Census Bureau as the National Clearinghouse (or Federal Audit Clearinghouse FAC) for the receipt of Single Audit Reports from state and local governments. In this capacity, the Census Bureau serves as the central collection point and repository for audit reports prepared and submitted under provisions of the Single Audit Act of 1984 (amended in 1996), and Uniform Guidance section 200.512. States, local governments, Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations, institutions of higher education (IHEs), and nonprofit organizations that annually expend \$750,000 or more in federal awards must perform a Single Audit and complete Form SFSAC for every fiscal period during which they meet the reporting dollar threshold. The central collection point for single audit reports is the Federal Audit Clearing House Internet Data Entry System (IDES) website. Without any waivers, the report is

due no later than nine months after an entity's year end.

Condition(s): The School Board did not file its single audit report with the

Federal Audit Clearing House in the timeline established by regulation which is nine months after the year end of June 30, 2022. The School Board did request and received approval of an extension to file the audit report with the Louisiana Legislative Auditor within six months of the year end; however, the School Board did not receive an extension to file within nine months of its

yearend from the federal government.

Universe/

Population: None

Sample size: None

EXHIBIT F Page 7 of 7

2022-004) <u>Late Completion and Filing of Single Audit</u> <u>Questioned Costs: N/A</u> (continued)

<u>Cause</u>: The completion of the School Board's audit was delayed due to

the lack of proper procedures and controls to identify and record expenditures reportable on the SEFA associated with the FEMA disaster grant. The School Boards data and supporting schedules were not maintained in a manner to identify the expenditures subject to being reported on the SEFA for the FEMA disaster grant. Management was ultimately able to provide the necessary

support to complete the audit.

Effect: The lack of timely filing may result in delays or denial of federal

grant assistance.

Recommendation: The School Board should implement procedures to ensure all

future filings are completed timely.

View of Responsible Official: Management agrees with the finding. Management will implement procedures referenced in Finding 2022-001 and 2022-003 that will help facilitate gathering information necessary for proper recording at year end to avoid this issue in the future and allow timely completion

Updated Response: Management continues working to implement referenced procedures in the findings.



EisnerAmper LLP

8550 United Plaza Blvd.
Suite 1001
Baton Rouge, LA 70809
T 225.922.4600
F 225.922.4611

www.eisneramper.com

EXHIBIT G
Page 1 of 3

Independent Accountants' Report on Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures

To the Members of the Calcasieu Parish School Board, the Louisiana Department of Education, and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor

We have performed the procedures enumerated below on the performance and statistical data accompanying the annual financial statements of the Calcasieu Parish School Board (School Board) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. Management of the School Board is responsible for its performance and statistical data.

The School Board has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate to meet the intended purpose of performing the specified procedures on the performance and statistical data accompanying the annual financial statements and report our findings to assist the specified parties in its compliance with Louisiana Revised Statute 24:514 I. The Louisiana Legislative Auditor ("LLA") and the Louisiana Department of Education ("LDOE") have agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate for their purposes. This report may not be suitable for any other purpose. The procedures performed may not address all the items of interest to a user of this report and may not meet the needs of all users of this report and, as such, users are responsible for determining whether the procedures performed are appropriate for their purposes.

The procedures and associated findings are as follows:

General Fund Instructional and Support Expenditures and Certain Local Revenue Sources (Schedule 1)

- 1. We selected a sample of 25 transactions, reviewed supporting documentation, and observed that the sampled expenditures/revenues are classified within the below category corresponding to the type of expenditure/revenue identified on the supporting documentation:
 - Total General Fund Instructional Expenditures,
 - Total General Fund Equipment Expenditures,
 - Total Local Taxation Revenue.
 - Total Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property,
 - Total State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes,
 - Nonpublic Textbook Revenue,
 - Nonpublic Transportation Revenue.
- No exceptions noted.

"EisnerAmper" is the brand name under which EisnerAmper LLP and Eisner Advisory Group LLC and its subsidiary entities provide professional services.

EisnerAmper LLP and Eisner Advisory Group LLC are independently owned firms that practice in an alternative practice structure in accordance with the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct and applicable law, regulations and professional standards. EisnerAmper LLP is a licensed CPA firm that provides attest services, and Eisner Advisory Group LLC and its subsidiary entities are not licensed CPA firms.

Class Size Characteristics (Schedule 2)

2. We obtained a list of classes by school, school type, and class size as reported on the schedule. We then traced the number of students per class for a sample of 10 classes to the October 1 roll books for those classes and observed that the number of students per class agreed with its classification on the schedule.

No exceptions noted.

Education Levels/Experience of Public School Staff (NO SCHEDULE)

3. We obtained October 1st PEP data submitted to the Department of Education (or equivalent listing prepared by management), including full-time teachers, principals, and assistant principals by classification, as well as their level of education and obtained management's representation that the data/listing was complete. We then selected a sample of 25 individuals, obtained each individual's personnel file, and observed that each individual's education level and experience as documented in the personnel file agrees to the classification on the PEP data or equivalent listing prepared by management.

The education level of one out of twenty-five teachers tested did not match between PEP data and individual's personnel file and was not correctly classified on the PEP data. No other exceptions noted.

Public School Staff Data: Average Salaries (NO SCHEDULE)

4. We obtained June 30th PEP data submitted to the Department of Education (or equivalent listing provided by management) of all classroom teachers, including base salary, extra compensation, and ROTC or rehired retiree status, as well as full-time equivalents, and obtained management's representation that the data/listing was complete. We then selected a sample of 25 individuals, obtained each individual's personnel file, and observed that each individual's salary, extra compensation, and full-time equivalents as documented in the personnel file supports the information on the PEP data (or equivalent listing prepared by management).

No exceptions noted.



We were engaged by the School Board to perform this agreed-upon procedures engagement and conducted our engagement in accordance with attestation standards established by the AICPA, and the standards applicable to attestation engagements contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. We were not engaged to and did not conduct an examination or review, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion or conclusion, respectively, on the performance and statistical data of the School Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion or conclusion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

We are required to be independent of the School Board and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our agreed-upon procedures engagement.

The purpose of this report is intended solely to describe the scope of testing performed on the performance and statistical data accompanying the annual financial statements of the School Board, as required by Louisiana Revised Statue 24:514.I, and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on control or compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Louisiana Legislative Auditor as a public document.

EISNERAMPER LLP

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Eisner Amper LLP

May 1, 2024



CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

Schedules Required by State Law (R.S. 24:514 – Performance and Statistical Data) As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Schedule 1 - General Fund Instructional and Support Expenditures and Certain Local Revenue Sources

This schedule includes general fund instructional and equipment expenditures. It also contains local taxation revenue, earnings on investments, revenue in lieu of taxes, and nonpublic textbook and transportation revenue. This data is used either in the Minimum Foundation Program (MFP) formula or is presented annually in the MFP 70% Expenditure Requirement Report.

Schedule 2 - (Formerly Schedule 6) Class Size Characteristics

This schedule includes the percent and number of classes with student enrollment in the following ranges: 1-20, 21-26, 27-33, and 34+ students.

<u>CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD</u> <u>PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT DATA</u>

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD Lake Charles, Louisiana

General Fund Instructional and Support Expenditures and Certain Local Revenue Sources For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

General Fund Instructional and Equipment Expenditures	Column A	Column B
General Fund Instructional Expenditures:		
Teacher and Student Interaction Activities:		
Classroom Teacher Salaries	\$ 132,425,618	
Other Instructional Staff Activities	16,285,414	
Instructional Staff Employee Benefits	57,758,174	
Purchased Professional and Technical Services	221,431	
Instructional Materials and Supplies	2,551,485	
Instructional Equipment	477,201	
Total Teacher and Student Interaction Activities		209,719,323
Other Instructional Activities		1,357,307
Pupil Support Services	23,513,910	
Less: Equipment for Pupil Support Services	-	
Net Pupil Support Services		23,513,910
Instructional Staff Services	16,645,481	
Less: Equipment for Instructional Staff Services	6,950	
Net Instructional Staff Services		16,638,531
School Administration	25,348,574	
Less: Equipment for School Administration	-	
Net School Administration		25,348,574
Total General Fund Instructional Expenditures (Total of Column	В)	\$ 276,577,645
Total General Fund Equipment Expenditures (Object 730; Function Se	eries 1000-4000)	\$ 567,288
		(Continued)

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD Lake Charles, Louisiana

General Fund Instructional and Support Expenditures and Certain Local Revenue Sources For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Column A		Column B
Certain Local Revenue Sources			_
Local Taxation Revenue:			
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes		\$	13,679,594
Renewable Ad Valorem Tax			32,608,660
Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax			19,198,973
Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School T	axes		2,830,803
Sales and Use Taxes			188,296,054
Total Local Taxation Revenue			256,614,084
Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property:			
Earnings from 16th Section Property			81,009
Earnings from Other Real Property			57,872
Total Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property			138,881
State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes:			
Revenue Sharing - Constitutional Tax			1,010,318
Revenue Sharing - Other Taxes			-
Revenue Sharing - Excess Portion			_
Other Revenue in Lieu of Taxes			-
Total State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes			1,010,318
Nonpublic Transportation Revenue			_
·		<u> </u>	74,708
Nonpublic Textbook Revenue		-	
			(Concluded)

Class Size Characteristics As of October 1, 2022

	Class Size Range							
	1 - 20		21 - 26		27 - 33		34+	
School Type	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Elementary	74.7%	2,952	24.9%	984	0.3%	13	0.1%	4
Elementary Activity Classes	65.2%	410	33.9%	213	0.6%	4	0.3%	2
Middle/Jr. High	77.0%	1,747	19.4%	441	3.2%	72	0.4%	10
Middle/Jr. High Activity Classes	61.4%	167	17.6%	48	12.9%	35	8.1%	22
High	76.7%	3,377	20.5%	902	2.7%	118	0.1%	4
High Activity Classes	94.5%	922	3.5%	34	0.7%	7	1.3%	13
Combination	81.4%	393	18.4%	89	0.0%	-	0.2%	1
Combination Activity Classes	87.6%	92	9.5%	10	0.0%	-	2.9%	3
Other	99.4%	625	0.3%	2	0.2%	1	0.2%	1
Other Activity Classes	100.0%	53	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-

Note: The Board of Elementary and Secondary Education has set specific limits on the maximum size of classes at various grade levels. The maximum enrollment for grades K-3 is 26 students and the maximum enrollment for grades 4-12 is 33 students. These limits do not apply to activity classes such as physical education, chorus, band, and other classes without maximum enrollment standards. Therefore, these classes are included only as separate line items.



May 1, 2024

Corrective Action Plans

2023-001 PROCEDURES OVER FINANCIAL STATEMENT CLOSING PROCESS AND ACCOUNTING BALANCES PRESENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCOUNTING GUIDELINES

Management has implemented procedures to require construction contractors to provide a progress billing that corresponds with the fiscal year end of the Calcasieu Parish School Board. Specific instructions were given to contract construction project managers to direct all architects and construction contractors with open contracts to submit a progress billing of their projects to coincide with June 30, 2024. This will facilitate gathering information necessary for proper recording at year end to avoid this issue in the future. Management will more closely monitor compliance with these instructions to ensure compliance.

Person responsible: Wilfred Bourne, Chief Financial Officer

Expected completion date: December, 2024.

2023-002 <u>LOUISIANA AUDIT LAW AND TIMELY SUBMISSION OF AUDITED</u> <u>FINANCIALS</u>

Management will implement procedures to prepare documentation necessary to support the information in the financial statements earlier and more accurately, for the information to be completed, available and provided to auditors for the audit.

Persons responsible: Wilfred Bourne, C.F.O.; Dennis Bent, Director of Accounting

Completion date: December, 2024.



2023-003) Preparation of Schedule of Expenditures and Federal Awards

<u>CFDA Listing Numbers</u> <u>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</u>

97.036 Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared

Disasters)

Disaster Grants through FEMA are managed by rules and processes that are not easily accounted for in traditional accounting systems. Procedures will be strengthened to fully and accurately identify all federal program expenditures and record in the appropriate accounting funds. Procedures will be implemented to prepare documentation necessary to support the information in the financial statements earlier and more accurately, for the information to be completed, available and provided to auditors for the audit.

Persons responsible: Wilfred Bourne, C.F.O.; Dennis Bent, Director of Accounting

Expected Completion date: December, 2024

2023-004) Late Completion and Filing of Single Audit

Assistance Listing Numbers Name of Federal Program or Cluster

97.036 Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared

Disasters)

Management will implement procedures referenced in Finding 2023-001 and 2023-003 that will help facilitate gathering information necessary for proper recording at year end to avoid this issue in the future and allow timely completion of the audit.

Persons responsible: Wilfred Bourne, C.F.O.; Dennis Bent, Director of Accounting

Expected Completion date: December, 2024

EISNER AMPER

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

REPORT ON STATEWIDE

AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES ON

COMPLIANCE

AND CONTROL AREAS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Independent Accountants' Report on Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures	1
Schedule A: Agreed-Upon Procedures Performed and Associated Findings	2 - 15
Schedule B: Management's Response and Corrective Action Plan	16



EisnerAmper LLP

8550 United Plaza Blvd.
Suite 1001
Baton Rouge, LA 70809
T 225.922.4600
F 225.922.4611

www.eisneramper.com

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES

To: Calcasieu Parish School Board and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor

We have performed the procedures enumerated in Schedule A on the control and compliance (C/C) areas identified in the Louisiana Legislative Auditor's (LLA's) Statewide Agreed-Upon Procedures (SAUPs) of the Calcasieu Parish School Board for the fiscal period July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. Calcasieu Parish School Board's management is responsible for those C/C areas identified in the SAUPs.

The Calcasieu Parish School Board has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate to meet the intended purpose of performing specified procedures on the C/C areas identified in LLA's SAUPs for the fiscal period July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. Additionally, LLA has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate for its purposes. This report may not be suitable for any other purpose. The procedures performed may not address all the items of interest to a user of this report and may not meet the needs of all users of this report and, as such, users are responsible for determining whether the procedures performed are appropriate for their purposes.

The procedures we performed, and the associated findings are summarized in the attached Schedule A, which is an integral part of this report.

We were engaged by Calcasieu Parish School Board to perform this agreed-upon procedures engagement and conducted our engagement in accordance with attestation standards established by the AICPA and the standards applicable to attestation engagements contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. We were not engaged to and did not conduct an examination or review, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion or conclusion, respectively, on those C/C areas identified in the SAUPs of the Calcasieu Parish School Board for the fiscal period July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion or conclusion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

We are required to be independent of Calcasieu Parish School Board and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our agreed-upon procedures engagement.

The purpose of this report is intended solely to describe the scope of testing performed on those C/C areas identified in the SAUPs, and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on control or compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the LLA as a public document.

EISNERAMPER LLP Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Eisner Amper LLP

May 1, 2024

[&]quot;EisnerAmper" is the brand name under which EisnerAmper LLP and Eisner Advisory Group LLC and its subsidiary entities provide professional services.

EisnerAmper LLP and Eisner Advisory Group LLC are independently owned firms that practice in an alternative practice structure in accordance with the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct and applicable law, regulations and professional standards. EisnerAmper LLP is a licensed CPA firm that provides attest services, and Eisner Advisory Group LLC and its subsidiary entities are not licensed CPA firms.

Schedule A

The procedures performed and the results thereof are set forth below. The procedure is stated first, followed by the results of the procedure presented in italics. If the item being subjected to the procedures is positively identified or present, then the results will read "no exception noted" or for step 13 "we performed the procedure and discussed the results with management". If not, then a description of the exception ensues.

1) Written Policies and Procedures

- A. Obtain and inspect the entity's written policies and procedures and observe whether they address each of the following categories and subcategories (if applicable to public funds and the entity's operations):
 - i. **Budgeting**, including preparing, adopting, monitoring, and amending the budget.

No exception noted.

ii. **Purchasing**, including (1) how purchases are initiated; (2) how vendors are added to the vendor list; (3) the preparation and approval process of purchase requisitions and purchase orders; (4) controls to ensure compliance with the Public Bid Law; and (5) documentation required to be maintained for all bids and price quotes.

No exception noted.

iii. **Disbursements**, including processing, reviewing, and approving.

No exception noted.

iv. **Receipts/Collections**, including receiving, recording, and preparing deposits. Also, policies and procedures should include management's actions to determine the completeness of all collections for each type of revenue or agency fund additions (e.g., periodic confirmation with outside parties, reconciliation to utility billing after cutoff procedures, reconciliation of traffic ticket number sequences, agency fund forfeiture monies confirmation).

The entity has written policies and procedures for receipts/collections, including receiving, recording, and preparing deposits. However, written polices do not address management's actions to determine the completeness of all collections for each type of revenue or agency fund additions.

v. **Payroll/Personnel**, including (1) payroll processing, (2) reviewing and approving time and attendance records, including leave and overtime worked, and (3) approval process for employee rates of pay or approval and maintenance of pay rate schedules.

The entity has written policies and procedures for payroll/personnel, including payroll processing. However, written policies do not address reviewing and approving time and

Schedule A

attendance records, including leave and overtime worked, and approval process for employee rates of pay or approval and maintenance of pay rate schedules.

vi. *Contracting*, including (1) types of services requiring written contracts, (2) standard terms and conditions, (3) legal review, (4) approval process, and (5) monitoring process.

The entity has written policies and procedures for contracting, including types of services requiring written contracts, and approval process. However, written polices do not address standard terms and conditions, legal review, or monitoring process.

vii. *Travel and Expense Reimbursement*, including (1) allowable expenses, (2) dollar thresholds by category of expense, (3) documentation requirements, and (4) required approvers.

No exception noted.

viii. *Credit Cards (and debit cards, fuel cards, purchase cards, if applicable)*, including (1) how cards are to be controlled, (2) allowable business uses, (3) documentation requirements, (4) required approvers of statements, and (5) monitoring card usage (e.g., determining the reasonableness of fuel card purchases).

The entity does not have written policies and procedures for credit cards, addressing how cards are to be controlled, allowable business uses, documentation requirements, required approvers of statements, or monitoring card usage.

ix. *Ethics*, including (1) the prohibitions as defined in Louisiana Revised Statute (R.S.) 42:1111-1121, (2) actions to be taken if an ethics violation takes place, (3) system to monitor possible ethics violations, and (4) a requirement that documentation is maintained to demonstrate that all employees and officials were notified of any changes to the entity's ethics policy.

No exception noted.

x. **Debt Service**, including (1) debt issuance approval, (2) continuing disclosure/EMMA reporting requirements, (3) debt reserve requirements, and (4) debt service requirements.

No exception noted.

xi. *Information Technology Disaster Recovery/Business Continuity*, including (1) identification of critical data and frequency of data backups, (2) storage of backups in a separate physical location isolated from the network, (3) periodic testing/verification that backups can be restored, (4) use of antivirus software on all systems, (5) timely application of all available system and software patches/updates, and (6) identification of personnel, processes, and tools needed to recover operations after a critical event.

Schedule A

The entity does not have written policies and procedures for disaster recovery/business continuity addressing identification of critical data and frequency of data backups, storage of backups in a separate physical location isolated from the network, periodic testing/verification that backups can be restored, use of antivirus software on all systems, timely application of all available systema and software patches/updates, and identification of personnel, processes, and tools needed to recover operations after a critical event.

xii. **Prevention of Sexual Harassment**, including R.S. 42:342-344 requirements for (1) agency responsibilities and prohibitions, (2) annual employee training, and (3) annual reporting.

The entity has written policies and procedures on prevention of sexual harassment, including agency responsibilities and prohibitions, and annual employee training. However, written policies do not address annual reporting.

2) Board or Finance Committee

- A. Obtain and inspect the board/finance committee minutes for the fiscal period, as well as the board's enabling legislation, charter, bylaws, or equivalent document in effect during the fiscal period, and:
 - Observe whether the board/finance committee met with a quorum at least monthly, or on a frequency in accordance with the board's enabling legislation, charter, bylaws, or other equivalent document.

No exception noted.

ii. For those entities reporting on the governmental accounting model, observe whether the minutes referenced or included monthly budget-to-actual comparisons on the general fund, quarterly budget-to-actual, at a minimum, on proprietary funds, and semi-annual budget- to-actual, at a minimum, on all special revenue funds. Alternatively, for those entities reporting on the not-for-profit accounting model, observe that the minutes referenced or included financial activity relating to public funds if those public funds comprised more than 10% of the entity's collections during the fiscal period.

The minutes of the twelve meetings of the entity did not reference or include monthly budget-to-actual comparisons on the general fund (entity has no other major special revenue funds). No fund deficits during the fiscal year were noted.

iii. For governmental entities, obtain the prior year audit report and observe the unassigned fund balance in the general fund. If the general fund had a negative ending unassigned fund balance in the prior year audit report, observe that the minutes for at least one meeting during the fiscal period referenced or included a formal plan to eliminate the negative unassigned fund balance in the general fund.

No exception noted.

Schedule A

iv. Observe whether the board/finance committee received written updates of the progress of resolving audit finding(s), according to management's corrective action plan at each meeting until the findings are considered fully resolved.

No exception noted.

3) Bank Reconciliations – Procedure 3 was performed by the entity's internal auditor. See separate report.

- A. Obtain a listing of entity bank accounts for the fiscal period from management and management's representation that the listing is complete. Ask management to identify the entity's main operating account. Select the entity's main operating account and randomly select 4 additional accounts (or all accounts if less than 5). Randomly select one month from the fiscal period, obtain and inspect the corresponding bank statement and reconciliation for each selected account, and observe that:
- i. Bank reconciliations include evidence that they were prepared within 2 months of the related statement closing date (e.g., initialed and dated, electronically logged);
- ii. Bank reconciliations include written evidence that a member of management or a board member who does not handle cash, post ledgers, or issue checks has reviewed each bank reconciliation (e.g., initialed and dated, electronically logged); and
- iii. Management has documentation reflecting it has researched reconciling items that have been outstanding for more than 12 months from the statement closing date, if applicable.

4) Collections (excluding electronic funds transfers) – Procedures 4A thru 4D were performed by the entity's internal auditor. See separate report.

- A. Obtain a listing of <u>deposit sites</u> for the fiscal period where deposits for cash/checks/money orders (cash) are prepared and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 deposit sites (or all deposit sites if less than 5).
- B. For each deposit site selected, obtain a listing of collection locations and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select one collection location for each deposit site (e.g. 5 collection locations for 5 deposit sites), obtain and inspect written policies and procedures relating to employee job duties (if there are no written policies or procedures, then inquire of employees about their job duties) at each collection location, and observe that job duties are properly segregated at each collection location such that:
- i. Employees responsible for cash collections do not share cash drawers/registers;

Schedule A

- ii. Each employee responsible for collecting cash is not also responsible for preparing/making bank deposits, unless another employee/official is responsible for reconciling collection documentation (e.g. pre-numbered receipts) to the deposit;
- iii. Each employee responsible for collecting cash is not also responsible for posting collection entries to the general ledger or subsidiary ledgers, unless another employee/official is responsible for reconciling ledger postings to each other and to the deposit; and
- iv. The employee(s) responsible for reconciling cash collections to the general ledger and/or subsidiary ledgers, by revenue source and/or agency fund additions, is (are) not also responsible for collecting cash, unless another employee verifies the reconciliation.
 - C. Obtain from management a copy of the bond or insurance policy for theft covering all employees who have access to cash. Observe that the bond or insurance policy for theft was in force during the fiscal period.
 - D. Randomly select two deposit dates for each of the 5 bank accounts selected for Bank Reconciliations procedure #3A (select the next deposit date chronologically if no deposits were made on the dates randomly selected and randomly select a deposit if multiple deposits are made on the same day). Alternatively, the practitioner may use a source document other than bank statements when selecting the deposit dates for testing, such as a cash collection log, daily revenue report, receipt book, etc. Obtain supporting documentation for each of the 10 deposits and:
- i. Observe that receipts are sequentially pre-numbered.
- ii. Trace sequentially pre-numbered receipts, system reports, and other related collection documentation to the deposit slip.
- iii. Trace the deposit slip total to the actual deposit per the bank statement.
- iv. Observe that the deposit was made within one business day of receipt at the collection location (within one week if the depository is more than 10 miles from the collection location or the deposit is less than \$100 and the cash is stored securely in a locked safe or drawer).
- v. Trace the actual deposit per the bank statement to the general ledger.

Schedule A

5) Non-payroll Disbursements (excluding card purchases, travel reimbursements, and petty cash purchases)

A. Obtain a listing of locations that process payments for the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 locations (or all locations if less than 5).

The listing of locations that process payments for the fiscal period was provided. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

From the listing provided, we randomly selected 5 locations and performed the procedures below.

B. For each location selected under #5A above, obtain a listing of those employees involved with non-payroll purchasing and payment functions. Obtain written policies and procedures relating to employee job duties (if the agency has no written policies and procedures, then inquire of employees about their job duties), and observe that job duties are properly segregated such that:

The listing of employees involved with non-payroll purchasing and payment functions for each payment processing location selected in procedure #5A was provided. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

Review of the Entity's written policies and procedures or inquiry with employee(s) regarding job duties was performed in order to perform the procedures below.

i. At least two employees are involved in initiating a purchase request, approving a purchase, and placing an order or making the purchase;

Two out of five locations selected for testing had the same employee initiating the purchase request and approving the purchase. No other exceptions noted.

- ii. At least two employees are involved in processing and approving payments to vendors;
 - No exception noted.
- iii. The employee responsible for processing payments is prohibited from adding/modifying vendor files, unless another employee is responsible for periodically reviewing changes to vendor files:
 - In three out of five locations selected for testing the same employee was responsible for processing payments, adds/modifies vendor files without another employee responsible for periodically reviewing changes to vendor files. No other exceptions noted.
- iv. Either the employee/official responsible for signing checks mails the payment or gives the signed checks to an employee to mail who is not responsible for processing payments; and

Schedule A

In two out of five locations selected for testing the check processor is responsible for mailing the payments. No other exceptions noted.

v. Only employees/officials authorized to sign checks approve the electronic disbursement (release) of funds, whether through automated clearinghouse (ACH), electronic funds transfer (EFT), wire transfer, or some other electronic means.

No exception noted.

C. For each location selected under #5A above, obtain the entity's non-payroll disbursement transaction population (excluding cards and travel reimbursements) and obtain management's representation that the population is complete. Randomly select 5 disbursements for each location, obtain supporting documentation for each transaction and

A listing of non-payroll disbursements for each payment processing location selected in procedures #5A was provided related to the reporting period. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

From each of the listings provided, we randomly selected x disbursements and performed the procedures below.

i. Observe whether the disbursement, whether by paper or electronic means, matched the related original itemized invoice, and that supporting documentation indicates that deliverables included on the invoice were received by the entity, and

No exceptions noted.

ii. Observe whether the disbursement documentation included evidence (e.g., initial/date, electronic logging) of segregation of duties tested under procedure #5B above, as applicable.

In two out of twenty-five disbursements tested the purchase initiator is also the purchase approver. In fifteen out of twenty-five disbursements tested, the payment processor is also responsible for adding/modifying vendor files without another employee responsible for periodically reviewing changes to vendor files. In ten out of twenty-five disbursements tested, the payment processor is also responsible for mailing the payments. No other exceptions noted.

D. Using the entity's main operating account and the month selected in Bank Reconciliations procedure #3A, randomly select 5 non-payroll-related electronic disbursements (or all electronic disbursements if less than 5) and observe that each electronic disbursement was (a) approved by only those persons authorized to disburse funds (e.g., sign checks) per the entity's policy, and (b) approved by the required number of authorized signers per the entity's policy. Note: If no electronic payments were made from the main operating account during the month selected the practitioner should select an alternative month and/or account for testing that does include electronic disbursements.

No exception noted.

Schedule A

6) Credit Cards/Debit Cards/Fuel Cards/Purchase Cards (Cards)

A. Obtain from management a listing of all active credit cards, bank debit cards, fuel cards, and purchase cards (cards) for the fiscal period, including the card numbers and the names of the persons who maintained possession of the cards. Obtain management's representation that the listing is complete.

A listing of cards was provided. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

B. Using the listing prepared by management, randomly select 5 cards (or all cards if less than 5) that were used during the fiscal period. Randomly select one monthly statement or combined statement for each card (for a debit card, randomly select one monthly bank statement). Obtain supporting documentation, and

From the listing provided, we randomly selected 5 credit cards used in the fiscal period. We randomly selected one monthly statement for each of the 5 cards selected and performed the procedures noted below.

i. Observe whether there is evidence that the monthly statement or combined statement and supporting documentation (e.g., original receipts for credit/debit card purchases, exception reports for excessive fuel card usage) were reviewed and approved, in writing (or electronically approved) by someone other than the authorized card holder (those instances requiring such approval that may constrain the legal authority of certain public officials, such as the mayor of a Lawrason Act municipality, should not be reported; and

Five out of five credit card statements selected for testing, had no evidence that the monthly statement or combined statement and documentation were reviewed and approved, in writing (or electronically approved) by someone other than the authorized card holder.

ii. Observe that finance charges and late fees were not assessed on the selected statements.

No exception noted.

C. Using the monthly statements or combined statements selected under procedure #6B above, excluding fuel cards, randomly select 10 transactions (or all transactions if less than 10) from each statement, and obtain supporting documentation for the transactions (e.g., each card should have 10 transactions subject to inspection). For each transaction, observe that it is supported by (1) an original itemized receipt that identifies precisely what was purchased, (2) written documentation of the business/public purpose, and (3) documentation of the individuals participating in meals (for meal charges only). For missing receipts, the practitioner should describe the nature of the transaction and observe whether management had a compensating control to address missing receipts, such as a "missing receipt statement" that is subject to increased scrutiny.

Schedule A

Twenty eight out of thirty transactions tested, had no evidence of written documentation of the business/public purpose. No other exceptions noted.

7) Travel and Travel-Related Expense Reimbursements (excluding card transactions)

A. Obtain from management a listing of all travel and travel-related expense reimbursements during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing or general ledger is complete. Randomly select 5 reimbursements and obtain the related expense reimbursement forms/prepaid expense documentation of each selected reimbursement, as well as the supporting documentation. For each of the 5 reimbursements selected:

The listing of travel and travel-related expense reimbursements was provided for the fiscal period. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

From the listing provided, we randomly selected 5 reimbursements and performed the procedures below.

i. If reimbursed using a per diem, observe that the approved reimbursement rate is no more than those rates established either by the State of Louisiana or the U.S. General Services Administration (www.gsa.gov);

No exception noted.

ii. If reimbursed using actual costs, observe that the reimbursement is supported by an original itemized receipt that identifies precisely what was purchased;

No exception noted.

iii. Observe that each reimbursement is supported by documentation of the business/public purpose (for meal charges, observe that the documentation includes the names of those individuals participating) and other documentation required by "Written Policies and Procedures", procedure #1A(vii); and

No exception noted.

iv. Observe that each reimbursement was reviewed and approved, in writing, by someone other than the person receiving reimbursement.

No exception noted.

8) Contracts

A. Obtain from management a listing of all agreements/contracts for professional services, materials and supplies, leases, and construction activities that were initiated or renewed during the fiscal period. Alternatively, the practitioner may use an equivalent selection source, such as an active vendor list. Obtain management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 contracts (or all contracts if less than 5) from the listing, excluding the practitioner's contract, and

Schedule A

An active vendor list for the fiscal period was provided. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

From the listing provided, we randomly selected 5 contracts and performed the procedures below.

i. Observe whether the contract was bid in accordance with the Louisiana Public Bid Law (e.g., solicited quotes or bids, advertised), if required by law;

No exception noted.

ii. Observe whether the contract was approved by the governing body/board, if required by policy or law (e.g. Lawrason Act, Home Rule Charter);

No exception noted.

iii. If the contract was amended (e.g., change order), observe that the original contract terms provided for such an amendment and that amendments were made in compliance with the contract terms (e.g., if approval is required for any amendment, the documented approval); and

No exception noted.

iv. Randomly select one payment from the fiscal period for each of the 5 contracts, obtain the supporting invoice, agree the invoice to the contract terms, and observe that the invoice and related payment agreed to the terms and conditions of the contract.

No exception noted.

9) Payroll and Personnel

A. Obtain a listing of employees/elected officials employed during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 employees/officials, obtain related paid salaries and personnel files, and agree paid salaries to authorized salaries/pay rates in the personnel files.

A listing of employees/elected officials employed during the fiscal year was provided. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

From the listing provided, we randomly selected 5 employees/officials and performed the specified procedures.

B. Randomly select one pay period during the fiscal period. For the 5 employees/officials selected under procedure #9A above, obtain attendance records and leave documentation for the pay period, and

Schedule A

We randomly selected 1 pay period during the fiscal period and performed the procedures below for the 5 employees/officials selected in procedure #9A.

i. Observe that all selected employees/officials documented their daily attendance and leave (e.g., vacation, sick, compensatory);

No exception noted.

ii. Observe whether supervisors approved the attendance and leave of the selected employees or officials;

No exception noted.

iii. Observe that any leave accrued or taken during the pay period is reflected in the entity's cumulative leave records; and

No exception noted.

iv. Observe the rate paid to the employees or officials agrees to the authorized salary/pay rate found within the personnel file.

No exception noted.

C. Obtain a listing of those employees or officials that received termination payments during the fiscal period and management's representation that the list is complete. Randomly select two employees or officials and obtain related documentation of the hours and pay rates used in management's termination payment calculations and the entity's policy on termination payments. Agree the hours to the employee's or official's cumulative leave records, agree the pay rates to the employee's or official's authorized pay rates in the employee's or official's personnel files, and agree the termination payment to entity policy.

A listing of employees/officials receiving termination payments during the fiscal period was provided. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

From the listing provided, we randomly selected 2 employees/officials and performed the specified procedures.

D. Obtain management's representation that employer and employee portions of third-party payroll related amounts (e.g., payroll taxes, retirement contributions, health insurance premiums, garnishments, workers' compensation premiums, etc.) have been paid, and any associated forms have been filed, by required deadlines.

No exceptions noted.

10) Ethics

A. Using the 5 randomly selected employees/officials from procedure "Payroll and Personnel" procedure #9A, above obtain ethics documentation from management, and

Schedule A

i. Observe whether the documentation demonstrates that each employee/official completed one hour of ethics training during the calendar year as required by R.S. 42:1170; and

The entity could not provide documentation demonstrating the employees completed one hour of ethics training during the calendar year as required by the R.S. 42:1170 for two out of five employees selected for testing. No other exceptions noted.

ii. Observe whether the entity maintains documentation which demonstrates that each employee and official were notified of any changes to the entity's ethics policy during the fiscal period, as applicable.

No exception noted.

B. Inquire and/or observe whether the agency has appointed an ethics designee as required by R.S. 42:1170.

No exception noted.

11) Debt Service

A. Obtain a listing of bonds/notes issued during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Select all bonds/notes on the listing, obtain supporting documentation, and observe that State Bond Commission approval was obtained for each bond/note issued as required by Article VII, Section 8 of the Louisiana Constitution.

No exception noted.

B. Obtain a listing of bonds/notes outstanding at the end of the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select one bond/note, inspect debt covenants, obtain supporting documentation for the reserve balance and payments, and agree actual reserve balances and payments to those required by debt covenants (including contingency funds, short-lived asset funds, or other funds required by the debt covenants).

A listing of bonds/notes outstanding at the end of the fiscal period was provided. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

From the listing provided, we randomly selected 1 bond and performed the specified procedures. No exceptions noted.

12) Fraud Notice

A. Obtain a listing of misappropriations of public funds and assets during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Select all misappropriations on the listing, obtain supporting documentation, and observe that the entity reported the misappropriation(s) to the legislative auditor and the district attorney of the parish in which the entity is domiciled as required by R.S. 24:523.

Schedule A

No exception noted.

B. Observe that the entity has posted on its premises and website, the notice required by R.S. 24:523.1 concerning the reporting of misappropriation, fraud, waste, or abuse of public funds.

No exception noted.

13) Information Technology Disaster Recovery/Business Continuity

- A. Perform the following procedures, verbally discuss the results with management, and report "We performed the procedure and discussed the results with management."
 - i. Obtain and inspect the entity's most recent documentation that it has backed up its critical data (if there is no written documentation, then inquire of personnel responsible for backing up critical data) and observe evidence that such backup (a) occurred within the past week, (b) was not stored on the government's local server or network, and (c) was encrypted.

We performed the procedure and discussed the results with management.

ii. Obtain and inspect the entity's most recent documentation that it has tested/verified that its backups can be restored (if there is no written documentation, then inquire of personnel responsible for testing/verifying backup restoration) and observe evidence that the test/verification was successfully performed within the past 3 months.

We performed the procedure and discussed the results with management.

iii. Obtain a listing of the entity's computers currently in use and their related locations, and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 computers and observe while management demonstrates that the selected computers have current and active antivirus software and that the operating system and accounting system software in use are currently supported by the vendor.

We performed the procedure and discussed the results with management.

B. Randomly select 5 terminated employees (or all terminated employees if less than 5) using the list of terminated employees obtained in procedure #9C. Observe evidenced that the selected terminated employees have been removed or disabled from the network.

We performed the procedure and discussed the results with management.

14) Prevention of Sexual Harassment

A. Using the 5 randomly selected employees/officials from "Payroll and Personnel" procedure #9A, obtain sexual harassment training documentation from management, and observe that the documentation demonstrates each employee/official completed at least one hour of sexual harassment training during the calendar year as required by R.S. 42:343.

Schedule A

No exceptions noted.

B. Observe that the entity has posted its sexual harassment policy and complaint procedure on its website (or in a conspicuous location on the entity's premises if the entity does not have a website).

No exception noted.

- C. Obtain the entity's annual sexual harassment report for the current fiscal period, observe that the report was dated on or before February 1, and observe that the report includes the applicable requirements of R.S. 42:344:
 - i. Number and percentage of public servants in the agency who have completed the training requirements;

The entity did not complete an annual sexual harassment report for the current fiscal period.

ii. Number of sexual harassment complaints received by the agency;

The entity did not complete an annual sexual harassment report for the current fiscal period.

iii. Number of complaints which resulted in a finding that sexual harassment occurred;

The entity did not complete an annual sexual harassment report for the current fiscal period.

iv. Number of complaints in which the finding of sexual harassment resulted in discipline or corrective action; and

The entity did not complete an annual sexual harassment report for the current fiscal period.

v. Amount of time it took to resolve each complaint.

The entity did not complete an annual sexual harassment report for the current fiscal period.

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL BOARD AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES AND ASSOCIATED RESULTS JUNE 30, 2023

Schedule B

Management has reviewed and will address the exceptions noted above.

15) Corrective Action

B. Obtain management's response and corrective action plan for any exceptions noted in the above agreed-upon procedures.

Management response to Statewide AUP exceptions:

- 1.A.v) Written procedure will be developed.
- 1.A.vi) Written procedures will be developed.
- 1.A.viii) Written procedures will be developed.
- 1.A.xi) Written procedures will be developed.
- 1.A.xii) Written procedures will be developed.
- 2.A.ii) Budget to actual comparisons will be incorporated in future reports to board.
- 5.B.i) Procedures will be reviewed with staff to assure compliance with established procedures.
- 5.B.iii) Procedures will be reviewed with staff to assure compliance with established procedures.
- 5.B.iv) Procedures will be reviewed with staff to assure compliance with established procedures.
- 5.C.ii) Procedures will be reviewed with staff to assure compliance with established procedures.
- 6.B.i) Procedures will be established to document monthly review of credit card statement.
- 10.A.i) Procedures will be established to ensure all personnel take 1 hr ethics training per year.
- 14.C.i-v) Procedures will be established to fill out sexual harassment report every year.



Internal Auditor's Report
On Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures
For the Year Ended 2023

To the Calcasieu Parish School Board and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor

I have performed the procedures enumerated below, which were agreed to by the Calcasieu Parish School Board (CPSB) and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor (LLA) on the control and compliance (C/C) areas identified in the LLA's Statewide Agreed-Upon Procedures (SAUPs) for the fiscal period July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023. The CPSB's management is responsible for those C/C areas identified in the SAUPs.

The procedures performed and the results thereof are set forth below. The procedure is stated first, followed by the results of the procedure presented in italics. If the item being subjected to the procedures is positively identified or present, then the results will read "no exception noted". If not, then a description of the exception ensues.

3) Bank Reconciliations

- A. Obtained a listing of CPSB bank accounts (5 total accounts) from management and management's representation that the listing is complete. Using the listing provided by management, selected the CPSB's main operating account and randomly selected 4 additional accounts from the fiscal period. For each of the bank accounts selected, obtained bank statements and reconciliations for all months in the fiscal period and reported whether:
 - i. Bank reconciliations include evidence that they were prepared within 2 months of the related statement closing date (e.g., initialed and dated or electronically logged);

No exceptions noted.

 Bank reconciliations include written evidence that a member of management or a board member who does not handle cash, post ledgers, or issue checks has reviewed each bank reconciliation within 1 month of the date the reconciliation was prepared) e.g., initialed and dated or electronically logged);

No exceptions noted.

iii. Management has documentation reflecting it has researched reconciling items that have been outstanding for more than 12 months from the statement closing date, if applicable.

No exceptions noted.

4) Collections (excluding electronic funds transfers)

A. Obtained a listing of deposit sites for the fiscal period where deposits for cash/check/money orders (cash) are prepared and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly selected 5 deposit sites (or all deposit sites if less than 5).

No exceptions noted.

- B. For each deposit site selected, obtained a listing of collection locations and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly selected one collection location for each deposit site (e.g., 5 collection locations for 5 deposit sites), obtained and inspected written policies and procedures relating to employee job duties (if there are no written policies or procedures, then inquired of employees about their job duties) at each collection location, and observed that job duties are properly segregated at each collection location such that:
 - i. Employees responsible for cash collections do not share cash drawers/registers.

No exceptions noted.

ii. Each employee responsible for collecting cash is not also responsible for preparing/making bank deposits, unless another employee/official is responsible for reconciling collection documentation (e.g., prenumbered receipts) to the deposit).

No exceptions noted.

iii. Each employee responsible for collecting cash is not also responsible for posting collection entries to the general ledger or subsidiary ledgers, unless another employee/official is responsible for reconciling ledger postings to each other and to the deposit.

No exceptions noted.

iv. The employee(s) responsible for reconciling cash collections to the general ledger and/or subsidiary ledgers, by revenue source and/or custodial fund additions is (are) not responsible for collecting cash, unless another employee verifies the reconciliation.

No exceptions noted.

C. Inquired of the Risk Manager that all employees who have access to cash are covered by a bond or insurance policy for theft. He stated that the individuals accessing cash in the Central Office Accounting and Sales Tax departments are bonded. Documentation was provided to evidence coverage through Travelers Casualty & Surety Co. of America with policy coverage through 7/01/2024. Per examination of the declaration page of the Travelers policy, it was determined that employee theft was included.

No exceptions noted.



- D. Randomly selected two deposit dates for each of the 5 bank accounts selected for procedure #3A under Bank Reconciliations" above. Obtained supporting documentation for each of the 10 deposits and:
 - i. Observed that receipts were sequentially pre-numbered.
 - ii. Traced sequentially pre-numbered receipts, system reports, and other related collection documentation to the deposit slip.
 - iii. Traced the deposit slip total to the actual deposit per the bank statement.
 - iv. Observed that the deposit was made within one business day of receipt at the collection location.
 - v. Traced the actual deposit per the bank statement to the general ledger.

No exceptions noted.



I was not engaged to perform, and did not perform, an audit, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion on management's assertions. Accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. Had I performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to my attention that would have been reported to you.

This report is intended solely for the use of management of the CPSB and the Legislative Auditor, State of Louisiana, and should not be used by those who have not agreed to the procedures and taken responsibility for the sufficiency of the procedures for their purposes. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Sincerely,

Wayne Foster

Director of Internal Auditing Calcasieu Parish School Board

December 4, 2023



EisnerAmper LLP

8550 United Plaza Blvd.
Suite 1001
Baton Rouge, LA 70809 **T** 225.922.4600 **F** 225.922.4611

www.eisneramper.com

Page 1 of 6

Members of the Board and Management Calcasieu Parish School Board Baton Rouge, Louisiana

We have audited the financial statements of the Calcasieu Parish School Board (School Board), for the year ended June 30, 2023, and have issued our report thereon. As part of our audit, we considered the School Board's internal control over financial reporting as well as compliance with the terms of applicable laws and regulations, contracts, and grant agreements that could have a material effect on the financial statements. The purpose of our consideration of internal control and compliance was solely to establish a basis for designing our auditing procedures, and to determine the effects of compliance on the financial statements. Our consideration was not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School Board's internal control or expressing an opinion on compliance.

The objective of internal control is to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance as to the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and the reliability of the financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a system of internal accounting control should not exceed the benefits derived and also recognizes that the evaluation of these factors necessarily requires estimates and judgments by management.

No matter how good a system, there are inherent limitations that should be recognized in considering the potential effectiveness of internal controls. In the performance of most control procedures, errors can result from misunderstanding of instructions, mistakes of judgment, carelessness, or other personal factors. Control procedures whose effectiveness depends upon segregation of duties can be circumvented by collusion. Similarly, control procedures can be circumvented intentionally by management either with respect to the execution and recording of transactions or with respect to the estimates and judgments required in the preparation of financial statements. Further, projection of any evaluation of internal accounting control to future periods is subject to the risk that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate. We say this simply to suggest that any system needs to be constantly reviewed and improved where necessary.

During the course of our audit, we became aware of several matters that are opportunities for strengthening internal controls or operating efficiency, or immaterial instances of noncompliance with laws, regulation, contracts and grant agreements. Our comments and suggestions regarding those matters are set forth below. This letter does not affect our reports dated May 1, 2024, on the financial statements of the School Board and the School Board's internal control over financial reporting.

Current Year

Internal Controls

2023-1

School Board Review of Monthly Budget to Actual Comparisons of Major Funds (repeat)

Condition:

Best practices in internal controls over an entity's finances call for review of financial statements that include budget to actual comparisons of revenue and expenditures of major funds in order to monitor the financial activity of the School Board and to determine if budget amendments are necessary. While the School Board may be updated on financial data periodically through its Budget/Finance Committee, that update does not include budget to actual revenue and expenditure financial statements or documentation in the minutes of the Committee's review.

Recommendation:

We recommend that the School Board or its Budget/Finance Committee be presented with budget to actual revenue and expenditure financial statements during monthly meetings of the Board or Budget/Finance Committee and also include this presentation and review process in the minutes of the meeting.

Management's Response:

Prior to the impacts from COVID-19, budget to actual revenue and expenditure financial statements were being developed and procedures instituted to provide to board members as part of the quarterly Budget/Finance committee meeting or as part of the monthly board meeting packet. Impacts from Hurricane Laura and Hurricane Delta and resulting physical recovery efforts and FEMA funding recovery efforts have hampered this initiative, but management is committed to this action. It is anticipated these procedures will be implemented by October 2024.

2023-2 Information Technology Procedures and Practices (repeat)

Condition:

Information technologies (IT) plays a critical role in the financial and non-financial operations of the School Board. We reviewed the School Board's IT policies along with other processes and noted the following matters for consideration for improvement:

- A. We noted the polices and procedures did not address areas of best practices regarding (1) data backup procedures (2) change management process, and (3) access provisioning. Although these procedures may be done or personnel have knowledge of how to handle these, these written processes and procedures did not reflect all components of these best practices.
- B. We noted that the IT personnel do not currently obtain or review a Service Organization Control (SOC) report on vendors providing IT services. SOC reports are an important tool as it reports if the vendor's internal controls are operating effectively.



2023-2

Information Technology Procedures and Practices (continued)

Recommendation:

The School Board's should amend its written IT policies and procedures to include the areas identified above and consider obtaining the SOC reports that are available from IT vendors and reviewing them to determine if there are any findings identified with the vendor's internal control processes and determine the user controls are in place.

Management's

Response:

- A. We will update our policy and procedures to reflect best practices as suggested by the auditors.
- B. The IT Department will obtain SOC reports from district vendors.

Compliance

2023-3

Security Issuer Requirements (repeat)

Condition:

Louisiana Revised Statute 39:1438 requires the School Board as issuer of securities, bonds, to comply with continuing disclosure requirements contained in the loan documents or bond transcripts. One of these disclosure requirements is to file its financial statements within a certain number of months/days from the year end with Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) system maintained by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The School Board's bond documents require the financials to be filed within 8 months of year end or by March 1st. Although the School Board filed notices with EMMA that the financial statement filing was delayed, the financial statement for fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, was not filed by March 1, 2022, and the financial statement for year ending June 30, 2022, was not available to be file by March 1, 2023. Due to the timing of the completion of the June 30, 2023, audit, the School Board has also not met the March 1, 2024 filing deadline.

Recommendation:

We recommend for the School Board to take steps to complete its financial statement to comply with the bond reporting requirement to file by March 1st of each subsequent fiscal year end.

Management's Response:

Management acknowledges financial audit completion delays of the last 3 fiscal years due to ongoing impacts from Hurricanes Laura and Delta and intends to complete future audits by the December 31st deadline following the fiscal year end and complete it's required financial disclosure filings with EMMA in a timely fashion.



Prior Year Comments

Internal Controls

2022-1 School Board Review of Monthly Budget to Actual Comparisons of Major

Funds (repeat)

Condition: Best practices in internal controls over an entity's finances call for review of

financial statements that include budget to actual comparisons of revenue and expenditures in order to monitor the financial activity of the School Board and to determine if adjustments are necessary. While the School Board may be updated on financial data periodically through its finance committee, that update does not

include budget to actual revenue and expenditure financial statements.

Recommendation: We recommend that the School Board or its finance committee be presented with

budget to actual revenue and expenditure financial statements during monthly meetings of the Board or Budget Committee and also include this presentation and

review process in the minutes of the meeting.

Management's Response:

Prior to the impacts from COVID-19, budget to actual revenue and expenditure financial statements were being developed and procedures instituted to provide

financial statements were being developed and procedures instituted to provide to board members as part of the quarterly Budget/Finance committee meeting or as part of the monthly board meeting packet. Impacts from Hurricane Laura and Hurricane Delta and resulting physical recovery efforts and FEMA funding recovery efforts have hampered this initiative, but management is committed to this action. It is anticipated these procedures will be implemented by October

2023.

Updated

Response: This is repeated as current year comment 2023-1.

2022-2 Information Technology Procedures and Practices

Condition: Information technologies (IT) plays a critical role in the financial and non-financial

operations of the School Board. We reviewed the School Board's IT policies along with other processes and noted the following matters for consideration for

improvement:

A. We noted the polices and procedures did not address areas of best practices regarding (1) data backup procedures (2) change management process, and (3) access provisioning. Although these procedures may be done or personnel have knowledge of how to handle these, these written processes and

procedures did not reflect all components of these best practices.



- B. We noted that the IT personnel do not currently obtain or review a Service Organization Control (SOC) report on vendors providing IT services. SOC reports are an important tool as it reports if the vendor's internal controls are operating effectively.
- C. We tested login and password lockout processes when the data is entered in error after a certain number of attempts. We noted that not all software that the School Board utilizes has the account lockout feature activated.
- D. Our test of a sample of terminated employees identified some employees whose software access was not removed.

2022-2

Information Technology Procedures and Practices (continued)

Recommendation:

The School Board's should amend its written IT policies and procedures to include the areas identified above and consider obtaining the SOC reports that are available from IT vendors and reviewing them to determine if there are any findings identified with the vendor's internal control processes. In addition, we recommend changes be considered to activate the login and password lockout feature in software systems, and consider performing periodic user access reviews to ensure terminated users do not continue to have access.

Management's

Response:

- A. We will update our policy and procedures to reflect best practices as suggested by the auditors.
- B. The IT Department will obtain SOC reports from district vendors.
- C. We will work with software vendors to assure account lockout process is implemented.
- D. When personnel are terminated, the technology department disables their account. The account is still registered but is inactive. The account is permanently removed after 60 days.

Updated Response:

Comments on matters C and D were resolved; however, comments on matters A and B are repeated in current year comment 2023-2.



Compliance

2022-3 Security Issuer Requirements

Condition: Louisiana Revised Statute 39:1438 requires the School Board as issuer of

securities, bonds, to comply with continuing disclosure requirements contained in the loan documents or bond transcripts. One of these disclosure requirements is to file its financial statements within a certain number of months/days from the year end with Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) system maintained by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The School Board's bond documents require the financials to be filed within 8 months of year end or by March 1st. Although the School Board filed notices with EMMA that the financial statement filing was delayed, the financial statement for fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, was not filed by March 1, 2022, and the financial statement for year ending June

30, 2022, was not available to be file by March 1, 2023.

Recommendation: We recommend for the School Board to take steps to complete its financial

statement to comply with the bond reporting requirement to file by March 1st.

Management's Response:

Management acknowledges financial audit completion delays of the last 2 fiscal years due to ongoing impacts from Hurricanes Laura and Delta and intends to complete future audits by the December 31st deadline following the fiscal year end and complete it's required financial disclosure filings with EMMA in a timely

fashion.

Updated

Response: This is repeated as current year comment 2023-3.

We have already discussed many of these comments and suggestions with management, and we will be pleased to discuss them in further detail at your convenience to perform any additional study of these matters, or to assist you in implementing the recommendations. We would also like to thank the School Board staff for their patience and cooperation with us during the performance of the audit.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Calcasieu Parish School Board and its management and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

EISNERAMPER LLP Baton Rouge, LA

Eisner Amper LLP

May 1, 2024

