COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT REBUILDING
 slana FOR THE FISCALYEAR ENDEDJUNE 30,2006


# State of Louisiana <br> Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Year Ended June 30, 2006 

## KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO Governor



Prepared By<br>DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION JERRY LUKE LEBLANC<br>Commissioner

## On the Gower

Hurricane Katrina, one of the worst natural disasters ever to occur in the United States, caused unprecedented flooding and destruction along the Gulf Coast. Many died and hundreds of thousands of residents have been displaced and relocated to cities across the country. Entire communities must be repaired or replaced - something that will take Louisiana years to rebuild.

The 'twin spans', a 5.4-mile-long twin bridge, was built in 1963. It links Slidell to New Orleans across Lake Pontchartrain. Each span was constructed with 433, 65-foot concrete segments, for a total of 866 segments. Hurricane Katrina's storm surge knocked a total of 435 segments out of alignment with 64 of them so badly damaged they had to be discarded. The damaged 435 segments weighed 309 tons and shifted 5 feet atop their supports during the storm.

Each day an average of nearly 55,000 vehicles travel the bridge across Lake Pontchartrain on the twin spans. At one point during Hurricane Katrina the mayor of New Orleans, Mayor Nagin, reported the twin spans were completely gone. This was probably because they were entirely submerged in the water for a while and could not be seen. When the storm surge receded, it exposed a heavily damaged eastbound span. The westbound span sustained less damage, but was not navigable.

The twin spans were reconstructed in three phases for a total of approximately $\$ 35$ million. The reopening of the two lanes of the New Orleans Twin Spans was accomplished sixteen days ahead of schedule and only 47 days after the destruction by Hurricane Katrina.


Kathleen Babineaux Blanco
Governor

## State of Louisiana

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## Hurricanes: Severe Weather

## What are Hurricanes?

A hurricane is a tropical cyclone with winds greater than 74 miles ( 119 kilometers) per hour (mph). Wind speeds reach over 190 mph (289 $\mathrm{kph})$ per hour in some hurricanes. The term is often restricted to those storms occurring over the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico or Caribbean Sea. Hurricanes have a life span of 1 to 30 days; they rapidly decay after moving over land areas.

## Formation of Hurricanes

Hurricanes begin as tropical storms over the warm moist waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans near the equator. As the moisture evaporates it rises until enormous amounts of heated moist air are twisted high in the atmosphere. The winds begin to circle counterclockwise north of the equator or clockwise south of the equator. The peaceful center of the hurricane is called the eye. The upward velocity of the air and subsequent condensation make the


Eye of a hurricane - infrared view


Hurricane Katrina - visible satellite view
eye wall the region of heaviest precipitation and highest clouds. Because the outward increase in pressure is greatest there, the eye wall is also the region of maximum wind speed.

By contrast, the hurricane eye is almost calm, experiences little or no precipitation, and is often exposed to a clear sky. Around this center winds move at speeds between 74 and 200 mph . As long as the hurricane remains over waters of 79 F or warmer, it continues to pull moisture from the surface and grow in size and force. When a hurricane crosses land or cooler waters, it loses its source of power, and its winds gradually slow until they are no longer of hurricane force - less than 74 mph .

## Hurricanes: Severe Weather

## Naming Hurricanes

Every hurricane is now named in advance, thanks to a practice that began with George R. Stewart's 1941 novel Storm in which a California weatherman named a storm Maria. The names used to be all female, but now they alternate between male and female, going down the alphabet each year. The name lists, which have been agreed upon at international meetings of the World Meteorological Organization, have a French, Spanish, Dutch, and English flavor because hurricanes affect other nations and are tracked by the public and weather services of many countries. Particularly strong storms are honored by having their names retired.

## Damage Caused by Hurricanes

High winds are a primary cause of hurricane-
inflicted loss of life and property damage. Another cause is the flooding resulting from the coastal storm surge of the ocean and the torrential rains, both of which accompany the storm. The Saffir-Simpson scale is the standard scale for rating the severity of a hurricane as measured by the damage it causes. It classifies hurricanes on a hierarchy from category 1 (minimal), through category 2 (moderate), category 3 (extensive), and category 4 (extreme), to category 5 (catastrophic).

Only three category 5 storms have hit the United States since record-keeping began: the 1935 Labor Day hurricane, which devastated the Florida Keys, killing 600; Hurricane Camille in 1969, which ravaged the Mississippi coast, killing 256; and Andrew in 1992, which leveled much of Homestead, Florida.

[^0]
## The Story of Hurricane Katrina

Hurricane Katrina was possibly the largest hurricane of its strength to approach the United States in recorded history; its sheer size caused devastation over 100 miles from the center. The storm surge caused catastrophic damage along the coastlines of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, including the cities of Mobile, Alabama, Biloxi and Gulfport,

Mississippi, and Slidell, Louisiana. Severe wind damage was reported well inland. Katrina is estimated to be responsible for $\$ 75$ billion ( 2005 US dollars) in property damages, making it the costliest hurricane in U.S. history. At least 1,604 people were killed as a result of the storm, making it the deadliest U.S. hurricane since the 1928 Okeechobee Hurricane.


Hurricane Katrina - infrared satellite view

## Storm History

Hurricane Katrina formed as a tropical depression over the southeastern Bahamas on August 23,2005 . The system was upgraded to a Tropical Storm on August 24 and became a hurricane only two hours before it made landfall on August 25 over Florida. The storm weakened over land, but it regained hurricane status about one hour after entering the Gulf of Mexico.

The storm rapidly intensified during its first 24 hours after entering the Gulf. On August 27, the storm reached Category 3 intensity, becoming the third major hurricane of the season. It
doubled in size attaining Category 5 status on August 28 with maximum sustained winds of 175 mph . Katrina made its second landfall on August 29 as a Category 3 Hurricane with sustained winds of 125 mph near Buras-Triumph, Louisiana. At landfall, hurricane-force winds extended outward 120 miles from the center. A few hours later it made its third landfall near the Louisiana/Mississippi border producing record storm surges along the entire Mississippi and Alabama coastlines. Katrina maintained hurricane strength well into Mississippi, finally losing hurricane strength more than 150 miles inland, near Jackson, Mississippi.

## New Orleans Preparations

Eighty percent of the New Orleans metropolitan area is below sea level along Lake Pontchartrain. Since the storm surge was forecast to be 28 feet, emergency management officials in New Orleans feared that it could go over the tops of levees protecting the city, causing major flooding. New Orleans mayor Ray Nagin ordered the first ever mandatory evacuation of the city, calling Katrina, "a storm that most of us have long feared". The government also established several "refuges of last resort" for citizens who could not leave the city, including the massive Louisiana Superdome, which
sheltered approximately 26,000 people and provided them with food and water for several days as the storm came ashore.

The Louisiana State Evacuation Plan left the means of evacuation up to individual citizens, parish governments, and private caretakers. Fuel and rental cars were in short supply and many forms of public transportation had been shut down well before the storm arrived. The end result was that thousands of Orleans residents and tourists were unable to evacuate.

## Impact

On August 29, Katrina's storm surge caused several breaches in levees around New Orleans. Roughly $80 \%$ of the city was subsequently flooded, as the breached drainage and navigation canals allowed water to flow from Lake Pontchartrain into low areas of the city and Saint Bernard Parish. The official combined (direct and indirect) death toll now stands at 1,604 . This is behind the Galveston Hurricane of 1900, the Okeechobee Hurricane of 1928, the 1893 Chenier Caminanda Hurricane, and possibly the 1893 Sea Islands Hurricane.


Hurricane Katrina destruction - I-10 "twinspans"

The total damage caused by Katrina is estimated to be about $\$ 75$ billion. Federal disaster declarations covered 90,000 square miles of the United States, an area almost as large as the United Kingdom. The hurricane left an estimated three million people without electricity. On September 3, 2005, Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff described the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina as, "probably the worst catastrophe, or set of catastrophes," in the country's history, referring to the hurricane itself plus the flooding of New Orleans.

Costliest U.S. Hurricanes (Property Damage)

| Hurricane | Season | Cost (2005 USD) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Katrina | 2005 | \$75 billion |
| Andrew | 1992 | $\$ 44.9$ billion |
| Charley | 2004 | \$15.4 billion |
| Ivan | 2004 | \$14.6 billion |
| Hugo | 1989 | \$12.6 billion |

## Death Toll

As of March 20, 2006, the confirmed death toll stood at 1,604 , mainly from Louisiana $(1,292)$ and Mississippi (238). However, since 705 people remain categorized as "missing" in Louisiana, this number was not final even six months after the storm.

In hard-hit St. Bernard Parish, which was flooded in its totality by Katrina, the official missing list in the Parish stood at 47 as of December 2005. It was feared that shrimpers and oystermen who usually ride out storms in their boats may have been swept into the marshes by the surge.

## Deaths by State

| State | Deaths |
| :--- | :---: |
| Alabama | 2 |
| Florida | 14 |
| Georgia | 2 |
| Kentucky | 1 |
| Louisiana | 1292 |
| Mississippi | 238 |
| Ohio | 2 |
| Unknown | 53 |
| $\quad$ Total | $\mathbf{1 6 0 4}$ |

## Federal Response

On September 2, Congress authorized \$10.5 billion in aid for victims. A few days later, on September 7, another $\$ 51.8$ billion in aid was approved, bringing the total to $\$ 62.3$ billion. Additionally, President Bush enlisted the help of former presidents Bill Clinton and George H.W. Bush to raise additional voluntary contributions. FEMA has provided housing assistance to over


Hurricane Katrina - "blue roof program"

700,000 applicants - families and individuals. As of September 26, 2005, only one-fifth of the trailers requested in Orleans Parish had been supplied resulting in an enormous housing shortage in the city of New Orleans. To provide for additional housing, FEMA paid for the hotel costs of 12,000 individuals and families displaced by Katrina through February 7, 2006.


Hurricane Katrina relief effort

## States' Response

The majority of the evacuees were taken to Texas, with over 230,000 people taking shelter in Houston by September 5, 2005. Two weeks after the storm, over half of the States were involved in providing shelter for evacuees. By four weeks after the storm, evacuees had been registered in all 50 states and in 18,700 zip codes - half of the nation's residential postal zones. Most evacuees had stayed within 250 miles, but 240,000 households went to Houston and other cities over 250 miles away. Another 60,000 households were sheltered over 750 miles away.

## International Response

Over seventy countries pledged monetary donations or other assistance. Kuwait made the largest single pledge, $\$ 500$ million; other large donations were made by Qatar ( $\$ 100$ million); India, China (both $\$ 5$ million) and Bangladesh (\$1 million). Russia's offer of two jets was declined by the U.S. State Department.


Katrina electricity repairs

## Economic Effects

As of April 2006, the Bush Administration has sought $\$ 105$ billion from Congress for repairs and reconstruction in the region. This did not account for damage to the economy caused by interruption of the oil supply and exports of commodities such as grain. The storm also affected the casino and entertainment industry; many of the Gulf Coast's casinos were destroyed or damaged following the storm.

Hundreds of thousands of local residents were left unemployed, which will have a trickle-down effect as less taxes are paid to local governments. Before the hurricane, the region supported approximately one million non-farm jobs, with 600,000 of them in New Orleans. It is estimated that the total economic impact may reach as high as $\$ 200$ billion.

## Name Retirement

Due to the large loss of life and property along the Gulf Coast, the name Katrina was officially retired on April 6, 2006 by the World Meteorological Organization at the request of the U.S. National Hurricane Center. It was
replaced by Katia on List III of the Atlantic hurricane naming lists, which will be used in the 2011 Atlantic hurricane season.

[^1]
## Hurricane Rita

Hurricane Rita was the fourth-most intense Atlantic hurricane ever recorded and the most intense tropical cyclone observed in the Gulf of Mexico. It caused $\$ 10$ billion in damage on the U.S. Gulf Coast.

It made landfall between Sabine Pass, Texas, and Johnson's Bayou, Louisiana on September 24, 2005 as a category 3 Hurricane with winds at 115 mph . Rita lost both hurricane and tropical storm status the day of landfall. It continued through parts of southeast Texas. The storm surge of 15-20 feet caused extensive damage along the southwestern Louisiana and extreme southeastern Texas coasts, completely destroying some coastal communities.


Hurricane Rita - infrared satellite view

*     *         *             * 

The 2005 hurricane season was the most destructive on record and the busiest in 154 years of storm tracking, with a record 28 named storms and a record 15 hurricanes.

## Road to Recovery

## Gulf Opportunity Zone

The Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005 (H.R. 4440 passed by Congress on Dec. 16, 2005, and signed by President Bush on Dec. 21, 2005) establishes tax incentives and bond provisions to rebuild the local and regional economies devastated by hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The act is commonly referred to as the "GO Zone Act."

For more information on the "GO Zone", access the online resources at:
http://gozoneguide.com/

Gulf Opportunity Zone Eligibility


Katrina Gulf Opportunity Zone - 31 parishes eligible Rita Gulf Opportunity Zone - 23 parishes eligible (note: some of these are also eligible for Katrina zone provisions) Total of 37 parishes eligible for some provisions of the Gulf Opportunity Zone Act

## Louisiana Disaster Recovery Foundation

The Louisiana Disaster Recovery Foundation (LDRF) was established in the aftermath of hurricanes Katrina and Rita to provide resources for the relief, recovery, and betterment of Louisiana's people and communities, building upon its residents' strength of spirit to transform the disaster into unprecedented opportunity. The foundation supports and works with private, nonprofit organizations in the areas of economic development, housing, education, health care, and legal services that are focused on building back better, resulting in an equitable Louisiana that offers all people - regardless of race, economic status, and gender - the opportunity for full participation in its economy and society.

## Louisiana Disaster Recovery Foundation 525 Florida Street, 2nd Floor Baton Rouge, LA 70801


http://louisianahelp.org/

## I. INTRODUCTORY SECTION

## DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION <br> OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

December 31, 2006

To: The Honorable Kathleen Babineaux Blanco, Governor, Members of the Legislature, and the<br>People of the State of Louisiana

It is my privilege to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) on the financial condition of the State of Louisiana for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006. The report was prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and Louisiana Revised Statutes.

The Division of Administration, Office of Statewide Reporting and Accounting Policy prepared the CAFR, with the objective of reporting the government's operations as a single unified entity, in addition to providing traditional fund-based financial statements.

The Division of Administration is responsible for the accuracy, completeness and fair presentation of the data, representations and disclosures presented in the CAFR. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the data presented are accurate in all material respects, reported in a manner designed to fairly present the financial position and results of operations and provide disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the financial activities and condition of the State.

The reporting entity of the State includes all primary government funds, plus the activity of component units for which the State is financially accountable. Determination of the component units to be included in the CAFR was made in accordance with criteria established by GASB and is presented in Note 1A to the financial statements.

The CAFR is organized as follows:

- Introductory section containing background and organizational information on the State and summaries of some current initiatives.
- Financial section including the independent auditor's report, Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD\&A), Government-Wide Financial Statements, Fund Financial Statements, Notes to the Basic Financial Statements and Required Supplementary Information. The financial section also includes the combining statements of the individual funds.
- Statistical section presenting financial, demographic, economic, and operational data for Louisiana.

GASB requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and an analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD\&A). This letter of transmittal is intended to complement the MD\&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The MD\&A can be found immediately following the independent auditor's report.

## INDEPENDENT AUDIT

The State of Louisiana's basic financial statements have been audited by the Office of Legislative Auditor. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the basic financial statements of the State for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the basic financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates

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made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

The independent audit of the basic financial statements of the State of Louisiana was part of a broader, federally mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the basic financial statements, but also on the audited internal controls of the government and compliance with legal requirements, with special emphasis on internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of federal awards. These reports are available in the separately issued Single Audit Report for the State of Louisiana.

## ACCOUNTING AND BUDGETARY CONTROL

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls designed to ensure that assets are protected from loss, theft, or misuse and that adequate accounting data are compiled to provide for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. All internal control evaluations occur within this framework. We believe that the internal accounting controls of the State adequately safeguard assets and provide reasonable assurance of proper recording and reporting of financial transactions.

Final financial control is exercised through the budgetary system. Financial statements are presented in conformity with GAAP and are also presented on a non-GAAP budgetary basis to demonstrate legal compliance. Variances between the GAAP and non-GAAP budgetary presentations are caused by differences in reporting entity, accounting basis, and timing. The budgetary process is further described in Note 1 to the basic financial statements and a reconciliation between GAAP and nonGAAP budgetary basis fund balances is presented as required supplemental information.

## PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Located on the Gulf of Mexico and bounded by Arkansas, Texas and Mississippi, Louisiana serves a population of $4,524,000$. The Executive, Judicial and Legislative Branches govern the State as provided by the Louisiana Constitution of 1974.

The State provides a variety of services to citizens including education, health care, public safety, road and highway development and maintenance, and recreation. These services are financed primarily through taxes, fees, mineral royalties and federal revenues, which are accounted for by various funds (general fund, special revenue funds, capital project funds, etc.).

The State financial reporting entity includes 54 active component units, which are reported discretely in the financial statements. These component units include colleges and universities, boards and commissions, ports, levee districts, and other special purpose authorities.

This is the first year that the Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation is included as a component unit of the State of Louisiana, and the financial information contained within the Component Unit Financial Statements section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the State of Louisiana is unaudited. However, the debts, claims, obligations, and liabilities of the corporation, whenever and however incurred, are the debts, claims, obligations, and liabilities of the corporation only, and not of the State, its agencies, officers, or employees.

## CASH MANAGEMENT

The State Treasurer is responsible for managing all cash and investments, with the exception of certain component units included in the reporting entity that have independent powers to manage and

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invest their funds. During fiscal year 2006, cash management and investment transactions managed by the State Treasurer included checking accounts, certificates of deposit, U.S. government and agency obligations, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, and security lending agreements. Legal requirements for the investment of funds maintained by the State Treasurer are discussed in Note 2 to the basic financial statements.

For fiscal year 2006, the Treasury earned $\$ 161,324,115$ on its fixed-income investments for the General Fund. The investments earned a cash rate of return of $3.61 \%$ during fiscal year 2006, which is a $16.4 \%$ increase from the $3.10 \%$ rate that earned $\$ 88,636,079$ in the previous year. By comparison, the thirty-day Treasury Bill yield averaged $3.96 \%$ and the two-year Treasury Note averaged $1.46 \%$ during the same period.

The investments of the Louisiana Education Quality Trust Fund earned a fixed income rate of return of $-1.96 \%$ and a $9.62 \%$ return on equities for the 2006 fiscal year. The fund total return for 2006 was $1 \%$ with a cash yield of $5.54 \%$, which is an increase of $6.4 \%$ from 2005.

## RISK MANAGEMENT

The primary government, through the Office of Risk Management, retains risk for property, casualty, and worker's compensation insurance, as well as coverage for all State property, with virtually no upper limits. Auto liability, comprehensive, and collision coverage is provided for the State fleet and other coverage, such as bonds, crime, aviation, and marine insurance, is provided as needed.

## PENSIONS

State employees may be eligible to participate in the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System, the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana, the Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System, or the Louisiana State Police Retirement System, depending on their employing agency. Further information on the retirement systems can be found in Note 6 to the basic financial statements.

## ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Louisiana has been in recovery mode from the worst natural disasters it has faced in modern history, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. These two storms changed the landscape across Louisiana and rendered over 210,000 houses un-inhabitable, with the damage and aftermath heavily concentrated in the New Orleans and Lake Charles Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

Since the hurricanes hit last fall, the amount of oil shut-in in the Gulf of Mexico has fallen from $100 \%$ down to $12.1 \%$. Comparable shut-in statistics for natural gas show a drop from $100 \%$ down to $9.3 \%$. Also, Louisiana's non-farm employment fell by 196,100 jobs after the storms. As of July, 21,500 of those jobs have been recovered.

Louisiana's recovery depends on a number of factors beyond the control of policy makers in Louisiana. Some expectations over the next two years are as follows: (1) the growth rate of the national economy will slow to approximately $1.0 \%$, due to a weakening housing market; (2) the long-term interest rates will rise just over one percentage point, but still remain low by historical standards; (3) the exchange value of the dollar will fall, thus improving the foreign market for Louisiana export goods and services; (4) the price of oil will fall slightly to near $\$ 65$ per barrel; and (5) the price of natural gas will begin to stabilize in the $\$ 9.25$ to $\$ 10$ per mmbtu range.

The New Orleans MSA was by far the most heavily damaged by the storms. New Orleans employment had fallen by 215,100 jobs by October and by July was still down by 173,000 jobs. Speed of recovery of housing will largely determine how quickly this MSA recovers these lost jobs. It is expected that this MSA's repopulation growth rate will slow over the next two years, and it is projected that this MSA will add 34,300 more jobs in 2007 and 23,000 in 2008. Even with these additions, New Orleans will remain almost 120,000 below its 2004 level.

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Unlike New Orleans, the Lake Charles MSA, hammered hard by Rita, has virtually returned to its pre-Rita employment level. Lake Charles had virtually no flood waters, so homeowners insurance became readily available for the rebuild effort. The construction dollars, plus the building of the new Sugar Bay Casino Resort and several LNG import terminals should help the MSA add 1,000 new jobs a year over 2007-2008.

Baton Rouge experienced a huge influx of evacuees after the storms (about 250,000 or 34\% of the MSA's population), and as a result there was a boom in the region's housing market and retail sectors. Since then, there has been an equally impressive out-migration of evacuees. Therefore, the recent estimates are that the region's population is up only $5.3 \%$. Because of the evacuees in/evacuees out phenomenon, it is projected that the Baton Rouge MSA's growth rate will slow over the next two years. Still, several large construction projects in the area will help drive employment up by 7,600 jobs in 2007 and another 7,400 jobs in 2008.

Non-farm employment in the Lafayette MSA spiked upward by 9,400 jobs just after the storms as this region experienced a significant influx of evacuees and as fabricators and service firms geared up to rebuild the destruction to the energy infrastructure in the Gulf. It is forecasted that there will be 3,600 new jobs in 2007 and an additional 3,400 new jobs in 2008 for this MSA. Employment will be boosted by continuation of the rebuilding effort in the Gulf, NuComm's new 1,000-person call center, and the reopening of the old Fruit-of-the-Loom facility as the Louisiana International Trade Center. Employment growth will be tempered compared to 2006 by an out-migration of evacuees, just as was experienced by Baton Rouge.

The extraction-dependent MSA of Houma saw some increase in its employment post-storms. There was an influx of about 62,810 evacuees, but a lack of available housing has caused that number to drop substantially. It is estimated that the Houma MSA will continue on its recent growth track and add 1,900 jobs a year over the next two years, a growth rate of $2.2 \%$ annually. Expansions in both Bollinger and Edison Chouest Shipyards will drive this growth, along with construction work on LA. 1.

The Alexandria MSA had an excellent year in 2006 with a $4.5 \%$ growth rate, the best in the state. It is expected that this MSA will add 1,500 new jobs in 2007 and another 1,000 in 2008. This excellent performance will be driven by construction of the Rodemacher Power Plant, additional hiring at the Union Tank Car facility, and major expansions at two of the region's hospitals.

The third largest MSA in the State, Shreveport/Bossier enjoyed enviable job growth in 2006, adding 5,200 jobs ( $3 \%$ increase). It is estimated that this MSA will add 1,900 jobs over 2007-08. More jobs are projected at Steelscape and from construction of a new SWEPCO power plant in the region. On the negative side, the workforce at GM will drop by 974, Barksdale AFB may lose a contingent of B-52 bombers, and the region's casino industry is being threatened by the opening of Indian casinos in Oklahoma.

The weakest performance in the state is projected to be in the Monroe MSA. Employment in 2006 appears to be up a moribund 800 jobs, driven by an influx of evacuees. It is estimated that employment in the Monroe MSA will remain flat over 2007-08, primarily because of the expected closure of one of the area's largest employers, Delphi Lighting.

It is estimated that within the rural area of Louisiana, a conglomerate of 35 parishes, employment will rise 2,000 a year over 2007-08. Most of that growth will be focused in two parishes, Tangipahoa and St. Mary.

The projection for the state as a whole is the addition of 53,800 jobs in 2007 ( $3 \%$ increase) and another 42,000 jobs in 2008 ( $2.3 \%$ increase). It is important to note that these growth rates are from a disaster-induced low point in 2006, and that nearly $66 \%$ of the new jobs projected for 2007 and just over half for 2008 will come from recovery in New Orleans. This will bring the State back to the employment levels of 1998.

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State government revenue projection for the past fiscal year occurred in an extremely uncertain, difficult, and unusual environment. Initially, it was thought the original budget estimate of $\$ 9$ billion would plummet to $\$ 8.2$ billion. However, extra spending caused by the storms plus high oil and natural gas prices actually caused the state to collect almost $\$ 9.2$ billion. The fiscal year ending 06-07 budget is based on a revenue forecast of $\$ 8.72$ billion, a decline of about $\$ 470$ million or $5.1 \%$.

The economic discussion is an excerpt from the executive summary of The Louisiana Economic Outlook: 2007 and $200825^{\text {th }}$ Annual Edition, by Loren C. Scott and James A. Richardson, published in October 2006.

## CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the State of Louisiana for its CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation in government financial reporting.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish a CAFR that is easily readable and efficiently organized, and whose contents conform to program standards. The CAFR must satisfy both GAAP and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to the staff of the Office of Statewide Reporting and Accounting Policy for their professionalism, dedication, and expertise in preparing this report, as well as their commitment to maintaining the highest standards of accountability in financial reporting. I also wish to thank the agency fiscal officers and accountants whose contributions helped make this report possible.


JLL:AA

## CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

# Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting 

Presented to<br>\section*{State of Louisiana}

For its Comprehensive Annual<br>Financial Report<br>for the Fiscal Year Ended<br>June 30, 2005

A Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada to government units and public employee retirement systems whose comprehensive annual financial
reports (CAFRs) achieve the highest standards in government accounting and financial reporting.


President


Executive Director

## State of Louisiana

## PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICIALS

Executive (Elected)
Kathleen Babineaux Blanco
Governor
Mitchell J. Landrieu
Lieutenant Governor
Jay Dardenne
Secretary of State
Charles C. Foti, Jr
Attorney General
John Neely Kennedy
Treasurer
Bob Odom
Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry
James J. Donelon
Commissioner of Insurance
Lawrence C. St. Blanc
Secretary of Public Service Commission

## Executive (Appointed)

Cecil J. Picard
State Superintendent of Education
Michael J. Olivier
Secretary of Economic Development
Angèle Davis
Secretary of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism
Dr. Mike D. McDaniel, Ph.D.
Secretary of Environmental Quality
Frederick P. Cerise, MD, MPH
Secretary of Health and Hospitals
Ann S. Williamson
Secretary of Social Services
John Warner Smith
Secretary of Labor
Scott A. Angelle
Secretary of Natural Resources
Richard L. Stalder
Secretary of Public Safety and Corrections
Colonel Henry L. Whitehorn
Deputy Secretary Public Safety and Corrections
Superintendent, Office of State Police
Cynthia Bridges
Secretary of Revenue
Johnny B. Bradberry
Secretary of Transportation and Development
Hunt Downer, Brigadier General ARNG
Secretary of Veterans Affairs
Bryant Hammett
Secretary of Wildlife and Fisheries
Anne Soileau
Director of State Civil Service

Legislative (Elected)
Joe R. Salter
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Donald E. Hines, M.D.
President of the Senate

Judicial (Elected)
Pascal F. Calogero, Jr.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana

## State of Louisiana

## STATE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART




## II. FINANCIAL SECTION

OFFICE OF

December 31, 2006

## Independent Auditor's Report

Honorable Kathleen B. Blanco, Governor<br>Honorable Donald E. Hines, President, and<br>Members of the Senate<br>Honorable Joe R. Salter, Speaker, and<br>Members of the House of Representatives<br>State of Louisiana

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Louisiana, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2006, which collectively comprise the state's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of management of the State of Louisiana. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of certain pension trust funds, enterprise funds, and component units of government included within the basic financial statements of the State of Louisiana, which represent the following percentages of their related opinion units:

| Opinion Unit | Percentage of Total Assets | Percentage of Net Assets or Fund Balance | Percentage of Revenues (including Additions) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General Fund | 1.4\% | 4.9\% | 0.6\% |
| Business-Type Activities | 2.0\% | 1.6\% | 4.1\% |
| Aggregate Discretely Presented |  |  |  |
| Component Units | 14.9\% | 20.7\% | 5.6\% |
| Aggregate Remaining Funds | 74.2\% | 76.2\% | 51.5\% |

Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for the previously mentioned pension trust funds, enterprise funds, and component units, are based solely upon the reports of the other auditors.

## Legislative Auditor

December 31, 2006
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Except as described in the following paragraph, we conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The financial statements of the LSU Foundation and the Pennington Medical Foundation, both component units of the Louisiana State University System (major component unit); the University of Louisiana at Monroe Foundation, the University of Louisiana Monroe Facilities, Inc., the McNeese State University Foundation, and the University Facilities, Inc., all component units of the University of Louisiana System (major component unit); and the Southern University System Foundation, a component unit of the Southern University System (major component unit), which were audited by other auditors upon whose reports we are relying, were not audited in accordance with Government Auditing Standards. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit and the reports of the other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

The financial statements of the Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (Corporation), a component unit of the State of Louisiana, for the year ended December 31, 2005, have not been audited, and we were not engaged to audit the Corporation's financial statements as part of our audit of the State of Louisiana's basic financial statements. The Corporation's financial activities are included in the state's basic financial statements as a discretely presented component unit and represent 4 percent, 27 percent, 5 percent, and 16 percent of the assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, respectively, of the state's aggregate discretely presented component units.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, except for the effects of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had the Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation's financial statements been audited, the financial statements referred to previously present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the aggregate discretely presented component units of the State of Louisiana, as of June 30, 2006, and the changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In addition, in our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to previously present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Louisiana, as of June 30, 2006, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## Legislative Auditor

December 31, 2006
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The Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation's financial audit for the year ended December 31, 2005, was delayed because of the effects of hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The Corporation was granted an extension for submitting its audited financial statements until December 31, 2006, by the Louisiana Legislative Audit Advisory Council. As of December 31, 2006, an additional extension for submitting the Corporation's audited financial statements will be requested. Furthermore, although required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14 to be reported as a discrete component unit of the State of Louisiana, the enabling legislation for the Corporation, Louisiana Revised Statute 22:1430.2 states, in part, ". . . the debts, claims, obligations, and liabilities of the corporation shall not be considered to be a debt of the state or a pledge of its credit."

The State of Louisiana suffered considerable damage from two major hurricanes, Katrina and Rita, during August and September of 2005, resulting in the President of the United States declaring Louisiana a major disaster area. Because of the severity of these two separate events and the resulting losses sustained, it is unknown exactly what economic impact recovery will have on state and local governmental operations in Louisiana. Although the State of Louisiana is taking steps to address recovery including executive and legislative initiatives, the long-term effects of these events on the State of Louisiana cannot be determined at this time.

As disclosed in note 5 C and 11 K of the financial statements, the State of Louisiana implemented GASB Statement No. 42, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries; GASB Statement No. 44, Economic Condition Reporting: The Statistical Section; GASB Statement No. 46, Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation; and GASB Statement No. 47, Accounting for Termination Benefits, for the year ended June 30, 2006.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, the Office of Legislative Auditor (OLA) provided certain non-audit services for the State of Louisiana directed toward assisting the state's Department of Military Affairs and the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) relative to their administration of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Public Assistance program. The OLA provided the Department of Military Affairs and GOHSEP with assistance in reviewing documents submitted by applicants and reviewing the application and payment process to provide recommendations to GOHSEP for meeting its responsibility for compliance with FEMA and state regulations. To maintain independence for audit purposes while providing these non-audit services, the OLA has met the criteria and requirements set forth in Government Auditing Standards: Temporary Exemptions and Guidance in Response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, issued by the Government Accountability Office in November 2005.

## Legislative Alditor

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Page Four

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, a report on our consideration of the state's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants will be issued under separate cover in the State of Louisiana Single Audit Report. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report, upon its issuance, is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and. should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

Management's Discussion and Analysis and the budgetary comparison information presented on pages 15 through 26 and 93 through 94, respectively, are not required parts of the basic financial statements, but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We and the other auditors have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted primarily of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State of Louisiana's basic financial statements. The accompanying introductory section, the budgetary comparison schedule - major debt service fund, the combining and individual fund statements and schedule - nonmajor funds section, and the statistical section listed in the table of contents are presented for the purpose of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The budgetary comparison schedule - major debt service fund and the combining and individual fund statements and schedule - nonmajor funds section have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and in our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory section and the statistical section listed in the table of contents have not been subjected to the procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we express no opinion on them.


Steye J. Theriot, CPA
Kegislative Auditor
JMR:THC:DGP:ss

CAFR06

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD\&A) of the financial performance of the State of Louisiana presents a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the State for the year ended June 30, 2006. This document focuses on the current year's activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts. Read this document in conjunction with the additional information contained in the transmittal letter presented on pages 1-5 and the financial statements of the State, which begin on page 27.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS - PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

Net Assets - The assets of the State exceeded its liabilities at the close of the fiscal year by $\$ 16.7$ billion, a $9 \%$ increase from the prior fiscal year. This amount includes $\$ 8.4$ billion, which is restricted and not available to pay the general obligations of the State.

Changes in Net Assets - Net assets of governmental activities increased by $\$ 1.5$ billion (11\%), while net assets of the business-type activities decreased by $\$ 105$ million (5\%).

General Fund - On the fund statements, the unreserved undesignated fund balance for the General Fund (the primary operating fund of the State) reflects an increase of $\$ 178$ million from the previous fiscal year.

Long-term Obligations - The long-term obligations (as restated) for governmental activities decreased by $\$ 22$ million (less than 1\%).

## OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is an introduction to the basic financial statements of the State of Louisiana, which is comprised of the following:

- Government-wide financial statements
- Fund financial statements
- Notes to the basic financial statements

This report also contains required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

## Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the finances of the State of Louisiana in a manner similar to a private sector business. The statements provide both short-term and long-term information about the financial position of the State, which assist in assessing the economic condition of Louisiana at the end of the fiscal year. These reports are prepared using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, methods that are similar to those used by most businesses by taking into account all revenues earned and expenses incurred in the fiscal year regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The government-wide financial statements include the following two statements:
The Statement of Net Assets (page 27) presents the current and long-term portions of the assets and liabilities of the State separately and is the basic government-wide statement of position at fiscal year end. Using the format of assets minus liabilities equal net assets, this statement reports the governmental activities separately from its business-type activities. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the State is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities (page 28) presents information showing how the net assets of the State changed as a result of current year operations and how those operations were financed. This statement presents expenses before revenues to emphasize the fact that revenues are generated expressly for providing services, rather than as an end in themselves. Regardless of when cash is affected, all changes in net assets are reported when the underlying transactions occur. As a result, transactions are included that will not affect cash flows until future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused leave).

## State of Louisiana

Both government-wide statements report three types of activities:
Governmental Activities - The activities in this section are mostly supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (federal grants). Most services normally associated with State government fall into this section and they include general government; culture, recreation and tourism; transportation and development; public safety; health and welfare; corrections; conservation and environment; and education.

Business-type Activities - These activities normally are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges to external users of goods and services. The business-type activities operated by the State include the Unemployment Trust Fund, among others.

Component units - Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the government are financially accountable or have significant influence in governing board appointments. Among the component units included are public colleges and universities and the Louisiana Stadium and Exposition District. For a list of some of the component units included in the government-wide statements, see Note 1 of the notes to the basic financial statements.

## Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements begin on page 29 and provide more detailed information than the government-wide statements by providing information about the most significant funds of the State. A fund is a grouping of related accounts used to maintain control over resources, which are segregated for specific activities or objectives. The State of Louisiana uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. For governmental activities, fund financial statements indicate how these services were financed in the short-term as opposed to the government-wide statements, which present a long-term view of the State finances. The three categories into which the funds of the State can be classified are governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds account for most of the functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Governmental fund financial statements focus on short-term inflows and outflows of expendable resources and the balances of these resources available at fiscal year end. Such information may be useful in evaluating the current financing requirements of the State. Governmental funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash.

GASB Statement 34 has shifted the focus of governmental fund financial statements from fund types to major funds. Louisiana accounts for its activities in 236 active funds; of this total, 201 are governmental funds, 20 are proprietary funds, and 15 are fiduciary in nature. Information is presented separately on the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for the funds determined to be major funds; the remaining governmental funds are presented in a single column on these statements. Combining statements for these funds are presented on pages 98-129 of this report.

Proprietary funds encompass enterprise funds and internal service funds. When the State charges customers for the services it provides, whether to outside customers (enterprise funds) or to other state agencies (internal service funds), the services are generally reported in the proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Proprietary funds apply the accrual basis of accounting utilized by private sector businesses. Internal service funds are used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the various functions of the State. Because the internal service funds mainly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they are included in the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support State programs. The State is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purpose. The fiduciary fund category includes pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds.

## State of Louisiana

## Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 4391 of this report.

## Required Supplementary Information (RSI)

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund, which can be found on page 93 of this report.

## GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The State's overall financial position and results of operations for the past two years for the primary government are summarized in the following statements based on the information included in the government-wide financial statements:


## Net Assets:

As noted earlier, the overall financial position for the State improved from the previous year as reflected in the increase in net assets to $\$ 16.7$ billion ( $9 \%$ ). Net assets for governmental activities increased by $\$ 1.5$ billion (11\%), while net assets for business-type activities decreased by $\$ 105$ million ( $5 \%$ ). The largest portion of the net assets of the State, $\$ 11.3$ billion (68\%), reflects investment in capital assets (e.g., land, roads, buildings, machinery, and equipment). These assets are used to provide services to residents of the State, and consequently are not available for future spending. Capital assets increased by $\$ 658$ million (5\%), due mainly to infrastructure improvements under the Louisiana Transportation Infrastructure Model for Economic Development (TIMED) Program discussed in more detail in the capital asset section of the MD\&A.

In contrast, current and other assets (e.g., cash, investments, receivables, and inventory) totaled $\$ 15$ billion ( $53 \%$ of total assets) at fiscal year end, and the State uses these resources to repay debt associated with capital assets. The current and other assets of the State at June 30, 2006 represent an increase of $16 \%$ from the prior fiscal year. Cash has increased by $\$ 1.1$ billion (23\%), in part due to the State setting aside money in two new funds. The FEMA Reimbursement Fund, with a cash balance of $\$ 428$ million, was created to provide funds to pay the State's portion of any amount due the United States under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The State Emergency Response Fund, with a cash balance of $\$ 141$ million, was created to provide a source of funds to pay expenses incurred for preparation and response to an emergency or declared disaster. In addition, sales tax revenue has increased by $\$ 626$ million, resulting in an increase in cash.

Restricted net assets represent those assets not available for spending as a result of legislative or constitutional requirements, donor agreements, or grant requirements. Restricted net assets increased by $\$ 122$ million ( $2 \%$ ) from the previous fiscal year for governmental activities, reflecting in part an increase in the unreserved/undesignated fund balances of the Special Revenue funds of $\$ 567$ million. These fund balances are restricted in the Statement of Net Assets. Included in this increase are the fund balances of the FEMA Reimbursement Fund, with a fund balance of $\$ 89$ million, and the State Emergency Response Fund, with a fund balance of $\$ 140$ million. Restricted net assets decreased by $\$ 140$ million ( $9 \%$ ) for business-type activities, caused by the large increase in unemployment claims following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, resulting in an increase in expenses of $\$ 560$ million for the Unemployment Trust Fund.

For fiscal year 2006, unrestricted net assets increased by $\$ 1$ billion (23\%) from 2005 for governmental activities. A large portion of this increase is due to an increase in sales tax revenue, which resulted from the construction boom and the increase in purchases of consumable goods following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Unrestricted net assets increased by $\$ 34$ million (8\%) for business-type activities reflecting increases in net assets of two Enterprise Funds. The Municipal Facilities Revolving Loan Fund has an increase of $\$ 19$ million in net assets because of an increase in the loan portfolio, resulting in higher revenues and receivables. The Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund has an increase in net assets of $\$ 9$ million, reflecting an increase in notes receivable and cash.

The State, like many other state and local governments, issues general obligation debt and distributes the proceeds to local governments and component units. The proceeds are used to expand universities and colleges, fund capital maintenance, build local schools, and for various other projects. The balance sheets of the component units and local government recipients reflect ownership of the related constructed capital assets, but not the debt obligation. The State is able to receive more attractive financing arrangements to fund the projects of the local governments and component units; however, the State is left to reflect significant liabilities on its statement of net assets (balance sheet) which are reflected in the unrestricted net asset component since there are no offsetting capital assets.

Consistent with last year, the major reason for the deficit in the unrestricted net assets for governmental activities is that the State reports general obligation debt for capital assets, which are reported on the financial statements of local governments and component units, as mentioned above. Additionally, the State records the unreserved/undesignated fund balances of the special revenue funds as restricted net assets.

## Changes in Net Assets:

See the following page.

## Changes in Net Assets

## (in thousands)



Governmental Activities - Net assets increased by $\$ 1.5$ billion from prior year, with a $\$ 3.5$ billion increase in total revenue and a $\$ 3.2$ billion increase in total expenses. Approximately $41 \%$ of the total revenue came from operating grants and contributions, 15\% from charges for goods and services, and 37\% from taxes (see chart below). Sales tax collections have increased by $\$ 626$ million from the prior year. The largest expenses were for health and welfare (34\%) and education (26\%) as depicted in the second chart below. In 2006, governmental activities expenses exceeded program revenues, requiring the use of approximately $\$ 7.8$ billion in general revenues to support governmental programs.

The following chart depicts the governmental activities' revenues by source for the fiscal year:


The following chart depicts the governmental activities' expenses for the fiscal year:


## State of Louisiana

The following chart depicts the governmental activities' program revenues and expenses for the 2006 fiscal year:


Business-Type Activities - Net assets decreased by $\$ 105$ million (5\%) from the prior year balance. Charges for Services of $\$ 687$ million accounted for much of the total revenue (61\%), while Operating Grants and Contributions provided $\$ 419$ million ( $37 \%$ ) of the total revenues. The largest component of business-type activity expenses was for the Unemployment Trust Fund (73\%). For fiscal year 2006, business-type activity revenues exceeded expenses by $\$ 14$ million (a $91 \%$ decrease from last year).

The following chart depicts business-type activities' revenues for the 2006 fiscal year:


## State of Louisiana

The following chart depicts the business-type activities' revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2006:


In conclusion, the State government's financial position improved over last year, with an increase in the net assets of governmental activities of $\$ 1.5$ billion resulting mainly from increases in sales taxes, and a $\$ 105$ million decrease in the net assets of business-type activities. Information presented below provides further insight into the reasons behind these changes.

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE FUNDS OF THE STATE

As noted earlier, the State uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements and to assist in the management of its budgetary operations.

## Governmental Funds

As the State completed the year, its governmental funds (as presented in the balance sheet on page 29) reported a total fund balance of $\$ 7.6$ billion (a $3 \%$ increase from the prior year balance). Unreserved/undesignated fund balance constitutes $66 \%$ of this total, which is available for spending in the coming year. The remainder of this fund balance is reserved to indicate it is not available for spending because it has already been committed. The major governmental funds are the General Fund, Bond Security and Redemption Fund, and Louisiana Education Quality Trust Fund.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the State. The overall performance of the General Fund increased by $\$ 206$ million and the unreserved/undesignated fund balance increased to a balance of $\$ 442$ million (67\%). With Hurricanes Katrina and Rita striking opposite sides of the State in the early days of the fiscal year, most of the increase in revenues of $\$ 1.8$ billion ( $25 \%$ ) resulted from the massive recovery efforts that took place in the final three quarters of the year. As storm damaged items were replaced, sales taxes rose substantially in categories related to the rebuilding efforts. Corporate income was bolstered by high energy prices following the storms. With the destruction of the gaming industry along the Mississippi coast and higher wages due to manpower shortages, gaming categories were substantially higher as well. The following table ranks the revenue sources with the largest percentage growth and a $\$ 10$ million or higher increase over the prior year during Fiscal Year 2006:

Revenue Increases Greater than \$10 Million

| Revenue Source | Growth in Million \$ | Growth in \% |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| General Sales Tax | 399.5 | 17.2 |
| Corporate Income Tax | 154.0 | 4.7 |
| Vehicle Sales Tax | 86.1 | 29.2 |
| Riverboat Gaming | 64.1 | 18.9 |
| Video Draw Poker | 30.3 | 16.5 |
| Interest Earnings to State General Fund | 16.8 | 47.1 |
| Vehicle Licenses | 16.4 | 19.6 |

General Fund expenditures have increased by $\$ 2.6$ billion (16\%). The major portion of this increase can be attributed to $\$ 1.4$ billion of FEMA expenditures relating to the clean up, restoration, and assistance provided due to the damages caused by the hurricanes.

The Bond Security and Redemption Fund revenues increased by $\$ 840$ million (8\%) in fiscal year 2006, mainly because of an increase in tax revenue. The Louisiana Education Quality Trust Fund reported interest earnings of $\$ 18.1$ million (a $3 \%$ decrease) and market losses of $\$ 7.3$ million.

## Proprietary Funds

The only major enterprise fund of the State is the Unemployment Trust Fund. This fund accounts for $74 \%$ of the net assets of the enterprise funds. Combined net assets for the enterprise funds decreased by $\$ 105$ million compared to the prior fiscal year's restated ending balance. In addition to this major fund, enterprise funds also include the Louisiana Lottery Corporation, the Municipal Facilities Revolving Loan Fund, the Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund, and 8 other non-major enterprise funds.

The Unemployment Trust Fund accounts for the Unemployment Insurance Program in the State. Revenues increased by over $\$ 409$ million (149\%). The increase in revenues is primarily due to a one time remittance of federal funds of $\$ 400$ million to pay unemployment claims. Expenses for the Unemployment Trust Fund increased by approximately $\$ 560$ million (212\%), due to the additional unemployed workers who received unemployment benefits during the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The state experienced an enormous increase in unemployment benefit claims from approximately 25,000 claims a week pre-Katrina and Rita to over 300,000 after Katrina and Rita.

## GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Supplemental appropriations are usually passed before the end of the fiscal year based on revisions to estimated revenues by the Revenue Estimating Conference and the needs of various departments and programs. These supplemental appropriations are included in the final budget, but are not in the original budget. Final budgeted revenues were approximately $\$ 3.9$ billion greater than originally budgeted and final budgeted expenditures were approximately $\$ 4.1$ billion greater than originally budgeted. Transfers in from other funds make up the difference between revenues and expenditures. Final budgeted revenues and expenditures in excess of original budgeted revenues and expenditures include $\$ 2.3$ billion of federal funds from FEMA for hurricane relief and $\$ 244$ million in Community Development Block Grants for hurricane disaster recovery.

Actual revenues were $\$ 2.4$ billion less than the final budgeted revenues and actual expenditures were $\$ 2.9$ billion less than final budgeted expenditures. The majority of this difference is due to unexpended monies being carried forward to the next fiscal year.

## CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION



## Capital Assets

Investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities of the State as of June 30, 2006, totaled approximately $\$ 12.8$ billion and $\$ 28.5$ million (net of accumulated depreciation) respectively. Approximately $85 \%$ of the capital assets are depreciable. Investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, park facilities, roads, highways, and bridges. The increase in investment in governmental capital assets for the current fiscal year is $\$ 650$ million ( $5 \%$ ). The majority of the increase in land and infrastructure can be attributed to the TIMED Program. This $\$ 4.7$ billion improvement program involves specific transportation projects that include widening over 500 miles of state highways from two to four lanes to make Louisiana more attractive for companies moving goods from, into, and through the State; widening and/or new construction on three major bridges to expand shipping options; and improvements to the Port of New Orleans and Louis Armstrong International Airport to promote increased trade with Central and South American markets. An additional benefit of the TIMED Program is the improvement of north-south evacuation routes for southeast and southwest Louisiana.

Construction-in-progress for governmental activities increased by $\$ 54.4$ million over last year, in part due to an increase in construction-in-progress for Office Facilities Corporation of $\$ 25.7$ million, reflecting completion of the Bienville and Iberville buildings in the Louisiana Capitol Park for the Department of Health and Hospitals and the Department of Social Services. Construction-in-progress also increased because $\$ 7.9$ million in reconstruction of infrastructure impaired by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita is reported as construction-in-progress, instead of being capitalized as part of the current year's infrastructure, as is normally recorded using the Wooster Method of accounting for the State's infrastructure. Also, construction-in-progress for governmental activities reflects $\$ 1.6$ million in restoration projects for buildings damaged by the hurricanes.

The investment in capital assets for business-type activities increased by $\$ 7.9$ million over fiscal year 2005, in large part because of $\$ 5.9$ million in construction-in-progress begun by the Louisiana Transportation Authority for improvement of Louisiana Highway 1 to enhance road accessibility to the Gulf of Mexico, one of the nation's major offshore oil and gas fields. The Louisiana Transportation Authority was created for the purpose of developing, improving, and maintaining an efficient intermodal transportation system in the State to promote the State's economic growth and ability to compete in regional, national, and global markets.

Refer to Note 5 - "Capital Assets" for more details of the changes in capital assets.


## Debt Administration

The State authorizes, issues, and sells debt obligations. General obligation bonds issued by the State are backed by the full faith and credit of the State. The State also issues revenue obligations, which are secured by a pledge of revenues or property derived from the operations of a program funded by the issuance of the obligations.

There was no new debt issued during the year.
Debt authorization and limitations are discussed in Note 8. Bond ratings for general obligation debt are "A" as rated by Standard and Poor's and Fitch, and remained at "A2" for Moody's. Refer to Note 8, Long-Term Obligations, for more details on long-term debt.

## ECONOMIC FACTORS

(Selected excerpts under "Economic Factors" are taken from the Louisiana Economic Outlook: 2006-2007, by Loren Scott and James A. Richardson, published in October 2006.)

The most dramatic economic events in Louisiana's economic history occurred in August and September 2005 when two highly destructive hurricanes hit Louisiana. The New Orleans tourist industry was temporarily shut down; major employers such as Shell Oil Company, private and public universities, and hospitals and medical providers closed; most law firms were forced to leave the city; and Louisiana citizens were scattered across the country. Louisiana's land-based casino and three riverboats located in New Orleans were closed temporarily. In Lake Charles two riverboats were severely damaged and the three others were closed temporarily.

The State Legislature held a special session in November 2005 to address the revision in the official forecast for the State and balanced the budget by cutting over $\$ 600$ million in expenditures, retrieving money from the Revenue Stabilization Fund, making use of a surplus from fiscal year 2004-05, and using the higher revenue from higher than expected oil and gas prices.

In response to the destruction caused by the hurricanes, Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco created the Louisiana Recovery Authority (LRA) by executive order in October of 2005. The LRA was created to plan for the recovery and rebuilding of Louisiana. It is working with Governor Blanco to plan for Louisiana's future, coordinate across jurisdictions, support community recovery and resurgency, and ensure integrity and effectiveness, working in collaboration with local, state, and federal agencies. The LRA is addressing short-term recovery needs while simultaneously guiding the long-term planning process, and has recommended the use of an additional \$350 million in Community Development Block Grants for economic recovery.

## State of Louisiana

The Governor, in conjunction with the State Legislature and the LRA, has created the Road Home program to assist residents in returning to their homes and re-establishing their lives in Louisiana. Under this program, homeowners may receive up to a $\$ 150,000$ incentive grant for rebuilding their homes. The grant is based on the pre-hurricane value of the home times the percent of the home destroyed less any insurance payments and FEMA assistance received. Homeowners can also apply for a mitigation grant of up to $\$ 30,000$. The grant can be used to elevate a home to meet federal flood regulations.

Governor Blanco has called a special legislative session to be held in December 2006 to decide how to spend an $\$ 827$ million surplus from fiscal year 2006. Areas that the Governor wants to address include insurance rate relief, tax cuts for families and businesses, and investment in statewide road improvements.

As a result of the damage caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the State has seen remarkable demand on the construction industry. Army Corps of Engineers' construction projects include debris removal, demolition, and flood control projects in the New Orleans Area. As part of the TIMED program, widening of the Huey P. Long Bridge in New Orleans has begun, and construction of the new John James Audubon Bridge over the Mississippi River near St. Francisville is underway. Once completed, the John James Audubon Bridge will be the longest cable-stayed bridge in North America at 1,582 feet. Other major construction projects beginning during the next two years include a new 6-lane twin span over Lake Pontchartrain between New Orleans East and Slidell, and expansion of the D-Day Museum in New Orleans.

## Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the State's finances for interested parties. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information may be obtained by writing to the Office of Statewide Reporting and Accounting Policy, P.O. Box 94095, Baton Rouge, LA $70804-9095$ or by telephoning (225) 342-0708. The component units of the State issue their own audited financial reports. Telephone numbers for these entities can also be obtained from the Office of Statewide Reporting and Accounting Policy. This report is available on our website at http://www.doa.la.gov/osrap/cafr-2.htm.

# B A S IC <br> FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 

# GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 

## STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

|  |  | PRIMARY GOVERNMENT |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |

## State of Louisiana

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

| ( |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ENSE) REVEN <br> ES IN NET A | SE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Oogram reven | UE |  |  | RY GOVERN | IEN |  |  |
| FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS |  | EXPENSES |  | CHARGES FOR SERVICES |  | OPERATING GRANTS AND ONTRIBUTIONS |  | CAPITAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS |  | BUSINESSTYPE ACTIVITIES |  | TOTAL | COMPONENT UNITS |
| PRIMARY GOVERNMENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GENERAL GOVERNMENT | \$ | 4,806,262 | \$ | 2,017,870 | \$ | 2,199,203 | \$ | 375,366 | \$ |  | \$ | $(213,823)$ |  |
| CULTURE, RECREATION, AND TOURISM |  | 66,927 |  | 30,531 |  | 4,516 |  | -- |  |  |  | $(31,880)$ |  |
| TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT |  | 1,054,044 |  | 79,099 |  | 87,042 |  | 587,341 |  |  |  | $(300,562)$ |  |
| PUBLIC SAFETY |  | 301,338 |  | 276,020 |  | 26,496 |  | -- |  |  |  | 1,178 |  |
| HEALTH AND WELFARE |  | 7,412,815 |  | 187,920 |  | 5,918,404 |  | -- |  |  |  | $(1,306,491)$ |  |
| CORRECTIONS |  | 550,627 |  | 33,926 |  | 1,502 |  | 14,917 |  |  |  | $(500,282)$ |  |
| YOUTH SERVICES |  | 116,975 |  | 513 |  | 459 |  | -- |  |  |  | $(116,003)$ |  |
| CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT |  | 283,692 |  | 653,286 |  | 52,440 |  | 367 |  |  |  | 422,401 |  |
| education |  | 5,514,318 |  | 49,735 |  | 1,033,447 |  | 81 |  |  |  | $(4,431,055)$ |  |
| OTHER |  | 26,251 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  | $(26,251)$ |  |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL |  | 1,037,043 |  | 954 |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  | $(1,036,089)$ |  |
| Interest on long-term debt |  | 230,976 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  | $(230,976)$ |  |
| total governmental activities |  | 21,401,268 |  | 3,329,854 |  | 9,323,509 |  | 978,072 |  |  |  | $(7,769,833)$ |  |
| business-type activities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND |  | 823,987 |  | 264,349 |  |  |  | -- |  | $(140,263)$ |  | $(140,263)$ |  |
| NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS |  | 298,879 |  | 422,489 |  | $63$ |  | 16,588 |  | 140,261 |  | 140,261 |  |
| TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES |  | 1,122,866 |  | 686,838 |  | 419,438 |  | 16,588 |  | (2) |  | (2) |  |
| TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT |  | $\underline{\text { 22,524,134 }}$ |  | 4,016,692 |  | 9,742,947 |  | 994,660 |  | (2) |  | $\stackrel{(7,769,835)}{ }$ |  |
| COMPONENT UNITS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STATE UNIVERSITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM | \$ | 2,703,247 | \$ | 1,542,654 | \$ | 485,647 | \$ | 82,334 |  |  |  |  | \$ $(592,612)$ |
| UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA SYSTEM |  | 867,705 |  | 341,938 |  | 202,848 |  | 28,155 |  |  |  |  | $(294,764)$ |
| SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY SYSTEM |  | 211,901 |  | 48,960 |  | 67,858 |  | 11,310 |  |  |  |  | $(83,773)$ |
| LOUISIANA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| College system |  | 330,114 |  | 43,299 |  | 119,410 |  | 17,362 |  |  |  |  | $(150,043)$ |
| BOARD OF REGENTS |  | 155,762 |  | 1,137 |  | 77,080 |  | -- |  |  |  |  | $(77,545)$ |
| AUTHORITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LOUISIANA CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CORPORATION (UNAUDITED) |  | 914,769 |  | 85,906 |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  |  | $(828,863)$ |
| LOUISIANA STADIUM AND EXPOSITION DISTRICT |  | 52,381 |  | 6,390 |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  |  | $(45,991)$ |
| NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS |  | 355,111 |  | 61,018 |  | 142,274 |  | 13,058 |  |  |  |  | $(138,761)$ |
| TOTAL COMPONENT UNITS |  | $\underline{5,590,990}$ | \$ | 2,131,302 | \$ | 1,095,117 |  | 152,219 |  |  |  |  | $(2,212,352)$ |


| GENERAL REVENUES: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| income taxes | 3,129,906 |  | 3,129,906 |  |
| SALES TAXES | 3,108,824 |  | 3,108,824 |  |
| FRANCHISE TAXES | 262,392 |  | 262,392 |  |
| GASOLINE TAXES, restricted for transportation | 621,683 |  | 621,683 |  |
| tobacco taxes | 96,872 |  | 96,872 |  |
| miscellaneous taxes | 1,112,506 |  | 1,112,506 |  |
| TOBACCO SETTLEMENT, restricted for education, health and welfare | 50,102 |  | 50,102 |  |
| GAming | 711,378 |  | 711,378 |  |
| UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT EARNINGS | 25,739 |  | 25,739 |  |
| miscellaneous | -- |  | -- | 1,323,455 |
| OTHER | 23,924 | 13,505 | 37,429 | 689,896 |
| EXTRAORDINARY ITEM - Gain (Loss) on impairment of capital assets | $(24,464)$ | 186 | $(24,278)$ | $(53,615)$ |
| TRANSFERS | 119,977 | $(119,977)$ | -- | -- |
| TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS | 9,238,839 | $(106,286)$ | 9,132,553 | 1,959,736 |
| CHANGE IN NET ASSETS | 1,469,006 | $(106,288)$ | 1,362,718 | $(252,616)$ |
| NET ASSETS - BEGINNING, as restated | 13,363,917 | 2,003,338 | 15,367,255 | 4,009,099 |
| NET ASSETS - ENDING | \$ $\xlongequal{14,832,923}$ | $\xlongequal{\text { 1,897,050 }}$ | $\underline{\text { 16,729,973 }}$ | 3,756,483 |

[^2]
## GOVERNMENTAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## GOVERNMENTAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Funds

## GENERAL FUND

The General Fund, the principal operating fund of the State, was established administratively to provide for the distribution of funds appropriated by the State Legislature for the ordinary expenses of state government. Transactions related to resources that are not accounted for in other funds are accounted for in the General Fund. Revenues are provided from the direct deposit of federal grants and the transfer of state revenues from the Bond Security and Redemption Fund after debt service requirements have been met.

## BOND SECURITY AND REDEMPTION FUND

This fund is used to provide for the collection of all money deposited into the State Treasury except federal funds, donations or other forms of assistance when the terms and conditions of the related agreements require otherwise.

Each fiscal year, an amount is allocated from this fund sufficient to pay all obligations secured by the full faith and credit of the state, due and payable, within the current fiscal year, including principal, interest, premiums, and sinking or reserve funds. Except as other wise provided by law, money remaining in the fund is credited to the General Fund.

## LOUISIANA EDUCATION QUALITY TRUST FUND

Once requirements of the Bond Security and Redemption Fund have been met, certain funds received from the federal government attributable to mineral production or leases on the outer continental shelf pending a settlement between the United States and Louisiana are deposited by the Treasurer in this fund. The funds are held in a trustee capacity to be used for various educational purposes.

## BALANCE SHEET

## GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

|  | GENERALFUND |  | BOND SECURITY AND REDEMPTION FUND |  | LOUISIANA <br> EDUCATION QUALITY TRUST FUND |  | NONMAJORFUNDS |  | TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | \$ | 891,363 | \$ | 343,799 | \$ | -- | \$ | 3,159,524 | \$ | 4,394,686 |
| INVESTMENTS |  | 29,562 |  | -- |  | 952,754 |  | 3,007,728 |  | 3,990,044 |
| RECEIVABLES (NET) |  | 127,457 |  | 1,378,779 |  | -- |  | 57,545 |  | 1,563,781 |
| DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS |  | 1,347,952 |  | 180,230 |  | 809 |  | 535,518 |  | 2,064,509 |
| AMOUNT DUE FROM COMPONENT UNITS |  | 4,129 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 4,129 |
| DUE FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT |  | 973,635 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 83,727 |  | 1,057,362 |
| INVENTORIES |  | 67,909 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 67,909 |
| OTHER ASSETS |  | 7,660 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 3,787 |  | 11,447 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ | 3,449,667 | \$ | 1.902.808 | \$ | 953,563 | \$ | 6,847.829 | \$ | 3,153,867 |
| LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS | \$ | 1,308,973 | \$ | 95 | \$ | -- | \$ | 206,080 | \$ | 1,515,148 |
| OTHER PAYABLES |  | 72,235 |  | 217,677 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 289,912 |
| DUE TO OTHER FUNDS |  | 321,442 |  | 1,087,050 |  | 12,626 |  | 630,734 |  | 2,051,852 |
| AMOUNTS DUE TO COMPONENT UNITS |  | 30,528 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 21,041 |  | 51,569 |
| DUE TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT |  | 448,932 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 448,932 |
| DUE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 47,547 |  | 47,547 |
| DEFERRED REVENUES |  | 250,896 |  | 597,986 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 848,882 |
| ESTIMATED LIABILITY FOR CLAIMS |  | 233,931 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 233,931 |
| OTHER LIABILITIES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 40,173 |  | 40,173 |
| total liabilities |  | 2,666,937 |  | 1,902,808 |  | 12,626 |  | 945,575 |  | 5,527,946 |
| FUND BALANCES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RESERVED FOR: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEBT SERVICE |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 134,412 |  | 134,412 |
| INVENTORIES |  | 67,909 |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  | 67,909 |
| ENCUMBRANCES |  | 96,215 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 51,505 |  | 147,720 |
| CONTINUING PROJECTS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 280,936 |  | 280,936 |
| CONSTRUCTION |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 740,768 |  | 740,768 |
| TRUST PRINCIPAL |  | -- |  | -- |  | 940,937 |  | 13,650 |  | 954,587 |
| OTHER SPECIFIC PURPOSES |  | 176,260 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 88,407 |  | 264,667 |
| UNRESERVED / DESIGNATED, REPORTED IN: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 13,469 |  | 13,469 |
| CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 21 |  | 21 |
| PERMANENT FUNDS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 5,545 |  | 5,545 |
| UNRESERVED / UNDESIGNATED, REPORTED IN: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GENERAL FUND |  | 442,346 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 442,346 |
| SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 3,369,694 |  | 3,369,694 |
| PERMANENT FUNDS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 1,203,847 |  | 1,203,847 |
| TOTAL FUND BALANCES |  | 782,730 |  | -- |  | 940,937 |  | 5,902,254 |  | 7,625,921 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES | \$ | 3,449,667 | \$ | 1.902 .808 | \$ | 953,563 | \$ | 6,847.829 | \$ | 3,153,867 |

## State of Louisiana

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Assets
(Expressed in Thousands)

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are different due to the following:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and are not reported in the fund financial statements. These assets consist of the following:
Land
Buildings and Improvements
Machinery and Equipment
Infrastructure
Construction in Progress
Accumulated Depreciation

Net assets of the Internal Service Funds are reported separately in the proprietary funds, but are consolidated for the government-wide statements.

Commodities inventory is not reported in the funds. Ending inventory must be reported on the government-wide statements.

Bonds issued by the State have associated costs that are paid from current available financial resources in the funds. These costs are deferred on the Statement of Net Assets.

The annual required contributions of certain pension trust funds have been under-funded, creating a year-end liability, which is not reported in the funds.

Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the funds. These liabilities consist of the following:
Compensated Absences
Capital Lease Obligations
Bonds Payable
Estimated Liabilities for Claims
Unamortized Bond Premium
Accrued Interest Payable
Due to Component Units
Due to Local Governments

Some of the State's revenues will be collected after year-end but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and are deferred or not reported in the funds. Those revenues consist of the following:

Due From Federal Government
Accounts Receivable
600,390 1,756,680

Some payables do not meet the criteria for reporting under the modified accrual basis of accounting and are not reported in the fund level statements.

Net Assets of Governmental Activities

7,625,921
\$ 1,968,096
1,471,043
638,202
17,749,074
111,925
$(9,228,460)$
$12,709,880$

41,483

2,952

100,413
$(55,917)$
$(186,713)$
$(52,138)$
$(4,218,810)$
$(2,124,633)$
$(157,546)$
$(23,946)$
$(34,720)$
$(280,917)$ (7,079,423)
$(269,066)$

## State of Louisiana

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

## GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

|  |  | GENERAL FUND |  | BOND <br> SECURITY AND REDEMPTION FUND |  | LOUISIANA EDUCATION QUALITY TRUST FUND |  | NONMAJOR FUNDS |  | TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REVENUES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES | \$ | 8,854,240 | \$ | 8,273 | \$ | -- | \$ | 865,449 | \$ | 9,727,962 |
| TAXES |  | -- |  | 8,058,590 |  | -- |  | 59,958 |  | 8,118,548 |
| GAMING |  | -- |  | 715,446 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 715,446 |
| TOBACCO SETTLEMENT |  | -- |  | 52,781 |  | -- |  | 79,171 |  | 131,952 |
| USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY |  | 4,990 |  | 771,635 |  | $(7,277)$ |  | $(59,108)$ |  | 710,240 |
| LICENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES |  | -- |  | 528,680 |  | ) |  | 59,354 |  | 588,034 |
| SALES OF COMMODITIES AND SERVICES |  | -- |  | 1,320,721 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 1,320,721 |
| OTHER |  | 40,091 |  | 372,376 |  | -- |  | 25,250 |  | 437,717 |
| TOTAL REVENUES |  | 8,899,321 |  | 11,828,502 |  | $(7,277)$ |  | 1,030,074 |  | 21,750,620 |
| EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CURRENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GENERAL GOVERNMENT |  | 4,373,467 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 4,373,467 |
| CULTURE, RECREATION, AND TOURISM |  | 61,264 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 61,264 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT |  | 350,486 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 350,486 |
| PUBLIC SAFETY |  | 303,951 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 303,951 |
| HEALTH AND WELFARE |  | 7,386,464 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 7,386,464 |
| CORRECTIONS |  | 542,143 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 542,143 |
| YOUTH SERVICES |  | 115,369 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 115,369 |
| CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT |  | 235,235 |  | -- |  | -- |  | - |  | 235,235 |
| EDUCATION |  | 5,253,731 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 5,253,731 |
| OTHER |  | 6,359 |  | 385 |  | -- |  | 204,437 |  | 211,181 |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL |  | 754,737 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 95,414 |  | 850,151 |
| CAPITAL OUTLAY |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 1,621,367 |  | 1,621,367 |
| DEBT SERVICE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PRINCIPAL RETIREMENT |  | 22,235 |  | 82,800 |  | -- |  | 26,800 |  | 131,835 |
| INTEREST AND FISCAL CHARGES |  | 22,695 |  | 106,508 |  | -- |  | 101,943 |  | 231,146 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES |  | 19,428,136 |  | 189,693 |  | -- |  | 2,049,961 |  | 21,667,790 |
| EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES |  | (10,528,815) |  | 11,638,809 |  | $(7,277)$ |  | (1,019,887) |  | 82,830 |
| OTHER FINANCING SOUCES (USES) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TRANSFERS IN |  | 12,156,184 |  | 163,036 |  | 18,140 |  | 4,772,713 |  | 17,110,073 |
| TRANSFERS OUT |  | $(1,433,269)$ |  | $(11,801,845)$ |  | -- |  | $(3,754,982)$ |  | $(16,990,096)$ |
| OTHER |  | 4,534 |  | (11,801,85) |  | -- |  | (3,754, |  | 4,534 |
| TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) |  | 10,727,449 |  | $(11,638,809)$ |  | 18,140 |  | 1,017,731 |  | 124,511 |
| NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES |  | 198,634 |  | -- |  | 10,863 |  | $(2,156)$ |  | 207,341 |
| FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR AS RESTATED |  | 569,636 |  | -- |  | 930,074 |  | 5,904,410 |  | 7,404,120 |
| INCREASE IN RESERVES FOR INVENTORIES |  | 14,460 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 14,460 |
| FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR | \$ | 782,730 | \$ | -- | \$ | 940,937 | \$ | 5,902,254 | \$ | 7,625,921 |

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

## State of Louisiana

Reconciliation of the Change in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
(Expressed in Thousands)

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of
Activities are different due to the following:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. In the Statements of Activities, the cost of those assets is capitalized and allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Those capital outlay expenditures consist of the following:

| Land | $\$$ | 75,140 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Buildings and Improvements | 92,037 |  |
| Machinery and Equipment | $(9,537)$ |  |
| Infrastructure | 411,518 |  |
| Construction in Progress | 74,722 |  |

Revenues and expenses in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues and expenditures in the funds.

Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term bonded debt in the Statement of Net Assets.

The net results of current year operations of internal service funds is included in the net income of the proprietary funds, but is presented as part of the primary government for government-wide statements.

Certain expenditures are reported in the funds. However, they either increase or decrease long-term liabilities reported on the Statement of Net Assets and have been eliminated from the Statement of Activities. Those expenditures consists of:
Compensated Ab
Capital Lease Oblig
Estimated Liabilities for
Unamortized Bond P
Deferred Charges - Issuance
are not reported in the funds.
overnment-wide statements.

Revenues and expenses relating to changes in inventory are not reported in the funds.
Current year inventory activity must be reported on the government-wide statements.

Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities

$$
0,5 \perp
$$

\$ 207,341

643,880

458,069

132,090
$(5,910)$

## PROPRIETARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# PROPRIETARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 

Major Fund

UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

This fund accounts primarily for the unemployment contributions from employers for the payment of unemployment benefits to eligible claimants.

## State of Louisiana

## BALANCE SHEET

## PROPRIETARY FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

|  | BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES - <br> ENTERPRISE FUNDS |  |  |  |  |  | GOVERNMENTAL <br> ACTIVITIES - <br> INTERNAL <br> SERVICE <br> FUNDS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND |  | OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS |  | TOTAL |  |  |  |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CURRENT ASSETS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | \$ | 1,356,245 | \$ | 158,048 | \$ | 1,514,293 | \$ | 71,310 |
| INVESTMENTS |  |  |  | 63,844 |  | 63,844 |  | 3,103 |
| RECEIVABLES (NET) |  | 61,605 |  | 16,690 |  | 78,295 |  | 11,734 |
| DUE FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT |  | 41 |  | 1,336 |  | 1,377 |  | -- |
| INVENTORIES |  | -- |  | 6,535 |  | 6,535 |  | 1,127 |
| PREPAYMENTS |  | -- |  | 574 |  | 574 |  | 31 |
| NOTES RECEIVABLE |  | -- |  | 13,452 |  | 13,452 |  | -- |
| OTHER CURRENT ASSETS |  | -- |  | 51 |  | 51 |  | 1,263 |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS |  | 1,417,891 |  | 260,530 |  | 1,678,421 |  | 88,568 |
| NONCURRENT ASSETS: RESTRICTED ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASH |  | -- |  | 1,175 |  | 1,175 |  | -- |
| INVESTMENTS |  | -- |  | 232,469 |  | 232,469 |  | 32,427 |
| RECEIVABLES |  | -- |  | 84 |  | 84 |  | , |
| INVESTMENTS |  | -- |  | 658 |  | 658 |  | -- |
| NOTES RECEIVABLE |  | -- |  | 272,153 |  | 272,153 |  | -- |
| CAPITAL ASSETS (NOTE 5) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LAND |  | -- |  | 3,807 |  | 3,807 |  | 301 |
| BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS (NET OF DEPRECIATION) |  | -- |  | 12,193 |  | 12,193 |  | 8 |
| MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (NET OF DEPRECIATION) |  | -- |  | 6,176 |  | 6,176 |  | 5,059 |
| CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS |  | -- |  | 6,324 |  | 6,324 |  | 80,578 |
| OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS |  | -- |  | 12,477 |  | 12,477 |  | 3,024 |
| TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS |  | -- |  | 547,516 |  | 547,516 |  | 121,397 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ | 1.417.891 | \$ | 808,046 | \$ | 2.225.937 | \$ | 209,965 |
| LiAbilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS | \$ | 2,544 | \$ | 12,254 | \$ | 14,798 | \$ | 6,003 |
| DUE TO OTHER FUNDS |  | -- |  | 12,153 |  | 12,153 |  | 504 |
| DUE TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT |  | 732 |  | 8 |  | 740 |  | -- |
| DEFERRED REVENUES |  | -- |  | 3,714 |  | 3,714 |  | 732 |
| AMOUNTS HELD IN CUSTODY FOR OTHERS |  | -- |  | 110 |  | 110 |  | -- |
| OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES |  | 8,582 |  | 31,259 |  | 39,841 |  | 4,080 |
| CURRENT PORTION OF LONG-TERM LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| COMPENSATED ABSENCES PAYABLE |  | -- |  | 683 |  | 683 |  | 60 |
| CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS |  | -- |  | 71 |  | 71 |  | -- |
| NOTES PAYABLE |  | -- |  | 19 |  | 19 |  | 667 |
| LIABILITIES PAYABLE FROM RESTRICTED ASSETS |  | -- |  | 1,656 |  | 1,656 |  | -- |
| BONDS PAYABLE |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 4,370 |
| OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 40 |
| TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES |  | 11,858 |  | 61,927 |  | 73,785 |  | 16,456 |
| NONCURRENT LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NON-CURRENT PORTION OF LONG-TERM LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| COMPENSATED ABSENCES PAYABLE |  | -- |  | 1,501 |  | 1,501 |  | 645 |
| CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS |  | -- |  | 109 |  | 109 |  | -- |
| DEFERRED REVENUES |  | -- |  | 187 |  | 187 |  | -- |
| NOTES PAYABLE |  | -- |  | 54 |  | 54 |  | 1,755 |
| BONDS PAYABLE (NET OF UNAMORTIZED DISCOUNTS) |  | -- |  | 162,149 |  | 162,149 |  | 110,630 |
| OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES |  | -- |  | 91,102 |  | 91,102 |  | 38,996 |
| TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES |  | -- |  | 255,102 |  | 255,102 |  | 152,026 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES |  | 11,858 |  | 317,029 |  | 328,887 |  | 168,482 |
| NET ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INVESTED IN CAPITAL ASSETS, NET OF RELATED DEBT |  | -- |  | 22,353 |  | 22,353 |  | 2,946 |
| RESTRICTED FOR DEBT SERVICE |  | -- |  |  |  | -- |  | 36,405 |
| RESTRICTED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION |  | 1,304,692 |  | -- |  | 1,304,692 |  | -- |
| RESTRICTED FOR OTHER SPECIFIC PURPOSES |  | 101,341 |  | 1,304 |  | 102,645 |  | - |
| UNRESTRICTED |  | -- |  | 467,360 |  | 467,360 |  | 2,132 |
| TOTAL NET ASSETS |  | 1,406,033 |  | 491,017 |  | 1,897,050 |  | 41,483 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS | \$ | 1,417.891 |  | 808,046 |  | $\underline{2.225 .937}$ | \$ | 209,965 |

[^3]
## State of Louisiana

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS

## PROPRIETARY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

|  | BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES -ENTERPRISE FUNDS |  |  |  |  |  |  | GOVERNMENTAL <br> ACTIVITIES - <br> INTERNAL <br> SERVICE <br> FUNDS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND |  | OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS |  | TOTAL |  |  |
| OPERATING REVENUES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SALES OF COMMODITIES AND SERVICES | \$ | -- | \$ | 381,027 | \$ | 381,027 | \$ | 62,881 |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES |  | 419,375 |  | -- |  | 419,375 |  | -- |
| ASSESSMENTS |  | 198,263 |  | 4,042 |  | 202,305 |  | -- |
| USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY |  | 66,086 |  | 12,866 |  | 78,952 |  | 14,614 |
| LICENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES |  | -- |  | 23,023 |  | 23,023 |  | -- |
| OTHER |  | -- |  | 2,032 |  | 2,032 |  | 17 |
| TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES |  | 683,724 |  | 422,990 |  | 1,106,714 |  | 77,512 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| COST OF SALES AND SERVICES |  | -- |  | 234,629 |  | 234,629 |  | 47,224 |
| ADMINISTRATIVE |  | -- |  | 49,558 |  | 49,558 |  | 26,807 |
| DEPRECIATION |  | -- |  | 2,130 |  | 2,130 |  | 1,837 |
| AMORTIZATION |  | -- |  | 581 |  | 581 |  | 132 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS |  | 823,987 |  | -- |  | 823,987 |  | -- |
| TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES |  | 823,987 |  | 286,898 |  | 1,110,885 |  | 76,000 |
| OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) |  | $(140,263)$ |  | 136,092 |  | $(4,171)$ |  | 1,512 |
| NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENSES |  | -- |  | $(1,034)$ |  | $(1,034)$ |  | -- |
| USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY |  | -- |  | 8,351 |  | 8,351 |  | 18,277 |
| GAIN ON DISPOSAL OF FIXED ASSETS |  | -- |  | 72 |  | 72 |  | -- |
| LOSS ON DISPOSAL OF FIXED ASSETS |  | -- |  | (381) |  | (381) |  | (22) |
| FEDERAL GRANTS |  | -- |  | 6 |  | 6 |  | -- |
| INTEREST EXPENSE |  | -- |  | $(6,487)$ |  | $(6,487)$ |  | $(19,485)$ |
| OTHER REVENUES |  | -- |  | 4,638 |  | 4,638 |  | 1,113 |
| OTHER EXPENSES |  | -- |  | $(4,079)$ |  | $(4,079)$ |  | -- |
| TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES) |  | -- |  | 1,086 |  | 1,086 |  | (117) |
| INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS, EXTRAORDINARY ITEM, AND TRANSFERS |  | $(140,263)$ |  | 137,178 |  | $(3,085)$ |  | 1,395 |
| CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS |  | -- |  | 16,588 |  | 16,588 |  | -- |
| EXTRAORDINARY ITEM - Gain on impairment of capital assets |  | -- |  | 186 |  | 186 |  | -- |
| TRANSFERS OUT |  | -- |  | $(119,977)$ |  | $(119,977)$ |  | -- |
| CHANGE IN NET ASSETS |  | $(140,263)$ |  | 33,975 |  | $(106,288)$ |  | 1,395 |
| TOTAL NET ASSETS - BEGINNING AS RESTATED |  | 1,546,296 |  | 457,042 |  | 2,003,338 |  | 40,088 |
| TOTAL NET ASSETS - ENDING | \$ | 1,406,033 | \$ | 491,017 | \$ | 1,897,050 | \$ | 41,483 |

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

## State of Louisiana

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

## PROPRIETARY FUNDS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

|  | BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES ENTERPRISE FUNDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND |  | OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS |  | TOTAL |  |  |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASH RECEIVED FROM CUSTOMERS | \$ | 190,346 | \$ | 226,252 | \$ | 416,598 | \$ | 78,199 |
| CASH PAYMENTS TO SUPPLIERS FOR GOODS AND SERVICES |  | -- |  | $(71,210)$ |  | $(71,210)$ |  | $(63,892)$ |
| CASH PAYMENTS TO EMPLOYEES FOR SERVICES |  | -- |  | $(28,067)$ |  | $(28,067)$ |  | $(10,300)$ |
| CLAIMS PAID TO OUTSIDERS |  | $(825,279)$ |  | $(34,816)$ |  | $(860,095)$ |  | -- |
| OTHER OPERATING REVENUES |  | 487,035 |  | 3,579 |  | 490,614 |  | 48 |
| NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES |  | $(147,898)$ |  | 95,738 |  | $(52,160)$ |  | 4,055 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF BONDS |  | -- |  | 3,928 |  | 3,928 |  | -- |
| PRINCIPAL PAID ON BONDS |  | -- |  | $(4,500)$ |  | $(4,500)$ |  | -- |
| INTEREST PAID ON BOND MATURITIES |  | -- |  | (3) |  | (3) |  | -- |
| TRANSFERS IN |  | -- |  | 114 |  | 114 |  | 5,950 |
| TRANSFERS OUT |  | -- |  | $(118,556)$ |  | $(118,556)$ |  | -- |
| OTHER |  | -- |  | $(1,817)$ |  | $(1,817)$ |  | 15 |
| NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES |  | -- |  | (120,834) |  | (120,834) |  | 5,965 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PRINCIPAL PAID ON BONDS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | $(16,520)$ |
| INTEREST PAID ON BOND MATURITIES |  | -- |  | $(6,476)$ |  | $(6,476)$ |  | $(17,950)$ |
| PROCEEDS FROM ISSUANCE OF NOTES PAYABLE |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 937 |
| PRINCIPAL PAID ON NOTES PAYABLE |  | -- |  | (22) |  | (22) |  | (867) |
| INTEREST PAID ON NOTES PAYABLE |  | -- |  | (9) |  | (9) |  | (58) |
| ACQUISITION/CONSTRUCTION OF CAPITAL ASSETS |  | -- |  | $(5,814)$ |  | $(5,814)$ |  | $(31,352)$ |
| PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF CAPITAL ASSETS |  | -- |  | 853 |  | 853 |  | -- |
| CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS |  | -- |  | 13,629 |  | 13,629 |  | -- |
| OTHER |  | -- |  | 13 |  | 13 |  | 23,389 |
| NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY CAPITAL AND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES |  | -- |  | 2,174 |  | 2,174 |  | $(42,421)$ |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PURCHASES OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES |  | -- |  | $(9,364)$ |  | $(9,364)$ |  | $(31,983)$ |
| PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES |  | -- |  | 26,982 |  | 26,982 |  | 54,996 |
| INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS EARNED ON INVESTMENT SECURITIES |  | -- |  | 8,906 |  | 8,906 |  | 5,169 |
| NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES |  | -- |  | 26,524 |  | 26,524 |  | 28,182 |
| NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS |  | $(147,898)$ |  | 3,602 |  | $(144,296)$ |  | $(4,219)$ |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR |  | 1,504,143 |  | 155,621 |  | 1,659,764 |  | 75,529 |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR | \$ | 1,356,245 | \$ | 159,223 | \$ | 1,515,468 | \$ | 71,310 |
| RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) | \$ | $(140,263)$ | \$ | 136,092 | \$ | $(4,171)$ | \$ | 1,512 |
| ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEPRECIATION/AMORTIZATION |  | -- |  | 2,131 |  | 2,131 |  | 1,968 |
| PROVISION FOR UNCOLLECTIBLE ACCOUNTS |  | -- |  | (128) |  | (128) |  | 133 |
| OTHER |  | -- |  | (876) |  | (876) |  | (447) |
| CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (INCREASE)DECREASE IN ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE |  | $(11,749)$ |  | $(3,104)$ |  | $(14,853)$ |  | (52) |
| (INCREASE)DECREASE IN DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS |  | 43 |  | (958) |  | (915) |  | -- |
| (INCREASE)DECREASE IN PREPAYMENTS |  | -- |  | 27 |  | 27 |  | (15) |
| (INCREASE)DECREASE IN INVENTORIES |  | -- |  | (466) |  | (466) |  | 40 |
| (INCREASE)DECREASE IN OTHER ASSETS |  | -- |  | $(23,634)$ |  | $(23,634)$ |  | 461 |
| INCREASE(DECREASE) IN ACCOUNTS PAYABLE |  | 2,544 |  | 1,178 |  | 3,722 |  | (181) |
| INCREASE(DECREASE) IN ACCRUED PAYROLL AND RELATED |  | -- |  | 110 |  | 110 |  | -- |
| INCREASE(DECREASE) IN COMPENSATED ABSENCES PAYABLE |  | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ |  | (20) |  | (20) |  | (27) |
| INCREASE(DECREASE) IN DUE TO OTHER FUNDS |  | 704 |  | 1,339 |  | 2,043 |  | -- |
| INCREASE(DECREASE) IN DEFERRED REVENUES |  | -- |  | 327 |  | 327 |  | 673 |
| INCREASE(DECREASE) IN OTHER LIABILITIES |  | 823 |  | $(16,280)$ |  | $(15,457)$ |  | (10) |
| NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES | \$ | $(147,898)$ | \$ | 95,738 |  | $(52,160)$ | \$ | 4,055 |

## (Continued)

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

## State of Louisiana

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

## PROPRIETARY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)
NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF DENTISTRY
FIXED ASSET RETIREMENTS
3

LOUISIANA LOTTERY CORPORATION
NET DECREASE IN FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS
1,015
INTEREST ACCRUED ON DEPOSITS WITH MULTI-STATE LOTTERY ASSOCIATION 376
(Concluded)

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

# FIDUCIARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 

## FIDUCIARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FIDUCIARY FUNDS

By definition, these funds account for assets held by a governmental unit in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds, and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the government. There are four types of fiduciary funds:

- Pension trust funds account for resources held in trust for members and beneficiaries of the four employee pension plans.
- Investment trust funds account for the portion of the government's investment pools that belong to others. The Louisiana Asset Management Pool is the only investment trust fund of the State.
- Private-purpose trust funds report all other trust arrangements benefiting those outside the government. Currently, the Louisiana Education Tuition and Savings Fund is the only
private-purpose trust fund Louisiana maintains.
- Agency funds contain resources held by the government in a temporary, purely custodial capacity and do not involve measurement of results of operations. Among the largest of the agency funds are the Escrow Fund, Insurance Trusts, Payroll Clearing Fund, and the Miscellaneous Agency Funds.

Four separate pension trust funds are maintained for state government employees, teachers, and law enforcement officers. The pension funds are as follows:

- Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System
- Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System
- Louisiana State Police Retirement System
- Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana


## State of Louisiana

## STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

## FIDUCIARY FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)


[^4]
## State of Louisiana

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

## FIDUCIARY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

|  | PENSION <br> TRUST <br> FUNDS | INVESTMENT <br> TRUST <br> FUND * |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ADDITIONS |  |  |

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

* Louisiana Asset Management Pool has a December 31 fiscal year end.


# COMPONENT UNIT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 

## COMPONENT UNIT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Major Component Units

## COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The College and University Funds are used to account for all transactions relating to public institutions of higher education. The public institutions of higher education are reported in the following systems:

- Louisiana State University System includes Louisiana State University and A\&M College at Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Agricultural Center at Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University at Alexandria, Louisiana State University at Eunice, Louisiana State University Medical Center at New Orleans, Louisiana State University Medical Center at Shreveport, University of New Orleans at New Orleans, Paul M. Hebert Law Center at Baton Rouge, and Pennington Biomedical Research Center at Baton Rouge. The Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University also operates the general medical facilities in the state.
- Southern University System includes Southern University and A\&M College at Baton Rouge, Southern University at New Orleans, and Southern University at Shreveport.
- University of Louisiana System includes the regional colleges and universities of Grambling State University at Grambling, Louisiana Tech University at Ruston, McNeese State University at Lake Charles, Nicholls State University at Thibodeaux, University of Louisiana at Monroe, Northwestern State University at Natchitoches, Southeastern Louisiana University at Hammond, and University of Louisiana at Lafayette.
- Board of Regents is the policy making board for Louisiana State University

Board of Supervisors, Louisiana State University Systems, Southern University Board of Supervisors, Southern University Systems, University of Louisiana System Board of Supervisors, University of Louisiana Systems, Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana Community and Technical Colleges and Louisiana Community and Technical College System.

- Louisiana Community and Technical College System includes seven community colleges, two technical community colleges and one technical college with forty campuses.


## LOUISIANA CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION (UNAUDITED)

The Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation is a nonprofit corporation that was created effective August 15, 2003 to operate insurance plans and provide essential property insurance for residential and commercial property, solely for applicants who are in good faith entitled, but are unable to procure insurance through the voluntary market. The insurance plans that this entity is responsible for operating are the Coastal Plan and the FAIR Plan.

## LOUISIANA STADIUM AND EXPOSITION DISTRICT

The purpose of the district is to plan, finance, construct, develop, maintain, and operate an enclosed and covered stadium, as well as coliseums, sports arenas, sports pavilions, exposition sites, field houses, or other buildings or structures for holding sports events, athletic contests, contests of skill, exhibitions, spectacles, and other public meetings. The District is responsible for servicing and retiring the principal and interest on all bonds issued.


## State of Louisiana

## COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

## COMPONENT UNITS

JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)


* As of December 31, 2005.

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


## State of Louisiana

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

COMPONENT UNITS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)



* For the period ending 12/31/05.

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

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 

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## State of Louisiana

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2006

## NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying basic financial statements of the State of Louisiana (State) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

The basic financial statements present the financial position and results of operations of the various funds of the State and the cash flows of the proprietary funds as of and for the year ended June 30, 2006.

## A. REPORTING ENTITY

The State reporting entity consists of the various departments, agencies, activities, and organizational units that are within the control and authority of the Louisiana Legislature and/or constitutional officers of the State. The State, like that of the United States, has three branches of government - legislative (bicameral), executive and judicial.

As required by GASB Statement No. 14, The Financial Reporting Entity, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units, a legally separate entity is considered to be a component unit of the State if at least one of the following criteria is met:

- The State appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body and is either able to impose its will on the organization or there is a potential financial benefit/burden to the State.
- The entity is fiscally dependent on the State.
- The nature and significance of the relationship between the State and the entity is such that exclusion would cause the financial statements of the State to be misleading or incomplete.

Depending upon the closeness of their relationship with the State, some component units are blended with the State reporting entity, while others are discretely reported.

The following potential component units were evaluated to identify those entities whose financial activities should be blended with the primary government, discretely reported, disclosed in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements as a related organization, or excluded from the State reporting entity:

## Blended Component Units

A component unit is considered blended and therefore would be included in the reporting entity's financial statements if the component unit's governing body is substantively the same as the governing body of the primary government, the component unit provides services exclusively, or almost exclusively, to the primary government, or there is a financial benefit/burden relationship with the primary government. The following blended component units: the Louisiana Lottery Corporation, Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, Louisiana Correctional Facilities Corporation, Louisiana Office Building Corporation, Office Facilities Corporation, the various retirement systems, and the Louisiana Recovery Authority provide services almost exclusively to the primary government.

Louisiana Lottery Corporation, 555 Laurel Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70801-1813, a nonprofit corporation, conducts and administers the State lottery to ensure the integrity of the lottery and maintain the dignity of the State and the general welfare of its people. The board of directors consists of nine members appointed by the Governor.

Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, P. O. Box 44154, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4154, a special purpose, public corporate entity, is responsible for financing, purchasing, owning, and managing 60\% of the tobacco assets and related incidental activities for the state of Louisiana. The board of directors consists of twelve members, seven appointed by the Governor.

Louisiana Correctional Facilities Corporation, P.O. Box 94095, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9095, a nonprofit corporation, acquires and finances correctional facilities for lease to the State and is authorized to issue revenue bonds for its purposes. The board of directors consists of five members appointed by the Governor.

Louisiana Office Building Corporation, P.O. Box 94095, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9095, a nonprofit quasi-public corporation, was created to construct, acquire and lease buildings and facilities on behalf of and for the benefit of the State and may finance such acquisitions by issuing revenue bonds.

Office Facilities Corporation, P.O. Box 94095, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9095, a nonprofit corporation, finances the acquisition or construction of public facilities for lease to the State through the issuance of revenue bonds. The board of directors consists of five members appointed by the Governor.

Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System, P.O. Box 44516, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4516, was

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established in 1947 for the benefit of persons employed as school bus drivers, school janitors, school custodians, and school maintenance employees.

Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System, P.O. Box 44213, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4213, was established in 1947 to benefit all State employees except those excluded by statute.

Louisiana State Police Retirement System, 3100 Brentwood Drive, Suite B, Baton Rouge, LA 70809-1752, was established in 1938 for the benefit of commissioned law enforcement officers and the Superintendent of the Office of State Police.

Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana, P.O. Box 94123, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9123, was established in 1936 for the benefit of public school teachers.

Louisiana Recovery Authority, 150 Third Street, Suite 200, Baton Rouge, LA 70801, is the planning and coordinating body created in the aftermath of hurricanes Katrina and Rita to plan for the recovery and rebuilding of Louisiana.

## Discretely Presented Component Units

Discretely presented component units are reported in separate columns to emphasize that they are legally separate from the State. The voting majority of the following major discretely presented component units' board members are appointed by the State and the State is able to impose its will on the organizations through budgetary oversight.

Board of Regents, 1201 North Third Street, Suite 6-200, Baton Rouge, LA 70802, is the policy making board for the four higher education systems of the State.

Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University System, 3810 West Lakeshore Drive, Baton Rouge, LA 70808, is the managing and supervising board for the Louisiana State University System (LSU), which includes the following campuses:

- LSU and A\&M College at Baton Rouge
- LSU Agricultural Center at Baton Rouge
- LSU at Alexandria
- LSU at Eunice
- LSU Health Sciences Center at New Orleans
- LSU Health Sciences Center at Shreveport
- LSU at Shreveport
- University of New Orleans at New Orleans
- Paul M. Hebert Law Center at Baton Rouge
- Pennington Biomedical Research Center at Baton Rouge

The Board of Supervisors of LSU also operates the following general medical facilities in the State:

- Dr. Walter O. Moss Regional Medical Center at Lake Charles
- Earl K. Long Medical Center at Baton Rouge
- Huey P. Long Medical Center at Pineville
- Lallie Kemp Regional Medical Center at Independence
- Medical Center of Louisiana (Charity Hospital) at New Orleans including University Hospital
- Leonard J. Chabert Medical Center at Houma
- University Medical Center at Lafayette
- Bogalusa Medical Center

Board of Supervisors of the University of Louisiana System, 1201 North Third Street, Suite 7-300, Baton Rouge, LA 70802, is the managing and supervising board for the following regional universities:

- Grambling State University at Grambling
- Louisiana Tech University at Ruston
- McNeese State University at Lake Charles
- Nicholls State University at Thibodaux
- University of Louisiana at Monroe
- Northwestern State University at Natchitoches
- Southeastern Louisiana University at Hammond
- University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Board of Supervisors of the Southern University System, P.O. Box 10878, Baton Rouge, LA 70813, is the managing and supervising board of the Southern University System, which includes the following campuses:

- Southern University and A\&M College at Baton Rouge
- Southern University at New Orleans
- Southern University at Shreveport
- Southern University Law Center
- Southern University Agricultural Research and Extension Center

Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana Community and Technical Colleges, 265 S. Foster Drive, Baton Rouge, LA 70806, is the managing and supervising board of the seven community colleges, two technical community colleges and one Louisiana Technical College with 40 branch campuses.

The boards of the remaining major discretely presented component units are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the governor.

Louisiana Stadium and Exposition District, Sugar Bowl Drive, New Orleans, LA 70112-1010 is responsible for financing and operating an enclosed covered stadium, as well as other related facilities and structures for holding

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sporting events, athletic contests, exhibitions, and other public meetings.

The voting majority of the following nonmajor discretely presented component units' board members are appointed by the State and the State is able to impose its will on the organizations.

Capital Area Human Services District, 4615 Government Street, Bldg. 2, Baton Rouge, LA 70806, was established to direct the operation of community-based programs and services to public health, mental health, developmental disabilities, and addictive disorder services for the parishes of Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, and West Feliciana.

Greater New Orleans Expressway Commission, P.O. Box 7656, Metairie, LA 70010, was created to construct, operate, and maintain the Greater New Orleans Expressway. The fiscal year end of the commission is October 31.

Levee Districts provide services necessary to ensure adequate drainage control and to protect lands within their respective districts from damage by flood and include:

- Atchafalaya Basin, P.O. Box 170, Port Allen, LA 70767
- Amite River Basin Drainage and Water Conservation District, 3535 S. Sherwood Forest Blvd., Suite 135 Baton Rouge, LA 70816
- Bossier, P.O. Box 189, Benton, LA 71006
- Caddo, P.O. Box 78282, Shreveport, LA 71137-8282
- East Jefferson, 203 Plauche Ct., Harahan, LA 70123
- Fifth Louisiana, 222 N. Cedar St., Tallulah, LA 71282
- Lafourche Basin, P.O. Box 670, Vacherie, LA 70090. The District has a December 31 fiscal year end.
- Lake Borgne Basin, P.O. Box 216, Violet, LA 70092
- Natchitoches Levee and Drainage District, P.O. Box 1209, Natchitoches, LA 71458
- Nineteenth Louisiana, P.O. Box 267, Colfax, LA 71417
- North Bossier, P.O. Box 338, Benton, LA 71006
- North Lafourche Conservation, Levee and Drainage District, P.O. Box 230, Raceland, LA 70394. The District has a December 31 fiscal year end.
- Orleans Levee District, 6920 Franklin Avenue, New Orleans, LA 70122
- Pontchartrain, P.O. Box 426, Lutcher, LA 70071
- Red River, Atchafalaya, and Bayou Boeuf, Rt 2. Box 240D, Bunkie, LA 71322
- Red River Levee and Drainage District, P.O. Box 433, Coushatta, LA 71019
- South Lafourche, P.O. Box 426, Galliano, LA 70354
- Tensas Basin, P.O. Box 68, Rayville, LA 71269
- West Jefferson, 7001 River Road, Marrero, LA 70072
- Bayou D'Arbonne Lake Watershed District, P.O. Box 1613, Ruston, LA 71273-1613. The District has a December 31 fiscal year end.

Louisiana Agricultural Finance Authority, P.O. Box 3481, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-3481, was created to alleviate the severe shortage of capital and credit available for investment in agriculture in the State and to promote agriculture and forestry in Louisiana.

Louisiana Motor Vehicle Commission, 3519 12th Street, Metairie, LA 70002-3427, regulates all areas of the new car industry, including motor vehicle sales finance companies in Louisiana.

Louisiana State Board of Private Investigator Examiners, 2051 Silverside Dr., Suite 190, Baton Rouge, LA 70808, regulates and licenses persons and businesses providing private investigative services.

Louisiana Recreation and Used Motor Vehicle Commission, 3132 Valley Creek Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70808, administers and enforces statutory provisions regarding the sale of used motor vehicles and parts.

Sabine River Authority of Louisiana, 15091 Texas Highway, Many, LA 71449-5718, is charged with the development of Toledo Bend resources within the State.

Although the State does not appoint a voting majority, the entities listed below are fiscally dependent on the State.

Greater Baton Rouge Port Commission, P.O. Box 380, Port Allen, LA 70767-0380, regulates commerce and traffic within the port area. The fiscal year end of the port commission is December 31.

Jefferson Parish Human Services Authority, 3300 W. Napoleon Avenue, Suite 213, Metairie, LA 70002, was established to provide the operations of mental health, developmental disabilities, and addictive disorder services for the residents of Jefferson parish.

Metropolitan Human Services District, 1614 Oretha Castle Haley Boulevard, New Orleans, LA 70113, was established to provide the operations of mental health, developmental disabilities, and addictive disorder services for the residents of Orleans, St. Bernard, and Plaquemines parishes.

Florida Parishes Human Services Authority, 19404 North Tenth Street, Covington, LA 70433, was established to provide the operations of mental health, developmental disabilities, and addictive disorder services for the residents of Livingston, St. Helena, St.Tammany, Tangipahoa, and Washington parishes.

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Louisiana Economic Development Corporation, P.O. Box 94185, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9185, is the financial assistance division of the Department of Economic Development and administers programs such as loan guarantees and venture capital for small- and mediumsized businesses.

Due to the nature and significance of the relationship between these entities and the State, the financial statements would be misleading if these were excluded.

Louisiana Asset Management Pool (LAMP), 228 St. Charles Avenue, Suite 1123, New Orleans, LA 701309957, is a cooperative endeavor to establish an external local government investment pool administered by the State Treasurer. LAMP has a December 31 fiscal year end.

Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (UNAUDITED), 4333 Metairie Road, Suite 400, Metairie, LA 70055, is a nonprofit organization created to provide insurance plans to residential and commercial property applicants who are unable to procure insurance through the voluntary market. Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance has a December 31 fiscal year end.

Louisiana Housing Finance Agency, 2415 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA 70808, is authorized to undertake various programs to assist in financing housing needs of persons of low and moderate incomes and may issue bonds or other evidence of indebtedness to accomplish its purposes.

Poverty Point Reservoir District, P.O. Box 811, Delhi, LA 71232, was created to develop a multi-faceted water resource and recreation lake.

## Related Organizations

Organizations, for which a primary government is accountable because that government appoints a voting majority of the board, but is not financially accountable, are considered related organizations. These related organizations are not reported in the accompanying basic financial statements and include:

- Ascension-St. James Airport and Transportation Authority
- Algiers Park Commission
- Lake Area Economic Development District
- Louisiana Research and Development Council
- River Parishes Transit Authority
- Castor Creek Reservoir District
- Greater Ouachita Port Commission
- St. Bernard Port Harbor and Terminal District
- South Tangipahoa Parish Port Commission
- Grand Isle Independent Levee District
- River Region Cancer Screening and Early Detection District
- Louisiana Airport Authority
- Ernest N. Morial New Orleans Exhibition Hall Authority
- Allen Parish Reservoir District
- John K. Kelly Grand Bayou Reservoir District
- Seventh Ward Neighborhood Development District
- Terrebonne Levee and Conservation District
- Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards Neighborhood Development District
- Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards Neighborhood Development District.
- Associated Branch Pilots of the Port of Lake Charles
- Associated Branch Pilots of the Port of New Orleans
- Crescent River Port Pilots' Association
- New Orleans Steamship Pilots' Association
- Parish Hospital Service Districts
- West Ouachita Parish Reservoir Commission
- Bayou Lafourche Fresh Water District
- Jackson Parish Dugdemona Watershed Reservoir Authority
- Bayou Desiard Restoration Commission
- Greater New Orleans Biosciences Economic Development District
- Louisiana Waterways Infrastructure and Development Bank Board
- Louisiana Disaster Recovery Foundation, Inc.
- Southwest Acadiana Parishes Public Housing Rehabilitation District


## Joint Ventures

A joint venture is a legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual arrangement and is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain (1) an ongoing financial interest or (2) an ongoing financial responsibility. The purposes of a joint venture are to pool resources and share the costs, risks, and rewards of providing goods, or services to venture participants directly, or for the benefit of the general public or specific service recipients.

The Sabine River Authority of Louisiana participates equally with the Sabine River Authority of Texas in the Sabine River Compact Administration (Compact), 15091 Texas Highway, Many, LA 71449, and, through the Sabine River Authority, with the Sabine River Authority of Texas in the Toledo Bend Joint Operation (Joint Operation), Rt. 1, Box 270, Burkeville, TX 75932. Separate financial statements are prepared for the operations of both the Compact and the Joint Operation and may be obtained by contacting the entities at the addresses above. The Compact was created under authority granted by an act of the Congress of the United States to provide equitable apportionment of the waters of the Sabine River and its tributaries. A five-member board composed of two

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members appointed by the governors of each state and one non-voting, ex-officio member appointed by the President of the United States administers the Compact. The Joint Operation was established by joint resolution of the Sabine River Authorities of Texas and Louisiana for the construction and operation of the Toledo Bend Dam and Reservoir project administered by a board composed of three members appointed by the Texas Authority and three members appointed by the Louisiana Authority. Costs of the Compact not paid by the federal government are to be paid equally by the two states, which share equally in the costs of the Joint Operation. Each state owns an undivided one-half share of all lands acquired for the project and each state owns and is entitled to $50 \%$ of the water produced and $50 \%$ of the power generated by the Joint Operation and may sell, use, or otherwise dispose of its share without consent and permission of the other Authority.

Act 453 of the 2005 Regular Session authorizes the State to forgive the debt due from the Sabine River Authority of Louisiana. The debt owed is in connection with the state of Louisiana General Obligation Bonds issued in 1975 for constructing, acquiring or improving a Diversion Channel and Water Distribution System for water from the Sabine River to the Lake Charles industrial area and other areas of Calcasieu Parish. This Act is effective on July 1, 2008.

The Sabine River Authority of Louisiana's share of the joint ventures is reported as a discrete component unit in the accompanying basic financial statements. For fiscal year 2006, the Sabine River Authority of Louisiana reported a decrease in net assets of $\$ 2,366,624$ from fiscal year 2005.

## Jointly Governed Organizations

A jointly governed organization is one governed by representatives from each of the governments creating it and in which the participants do not retain an ongoing financial interest or financial burden; therefore, they are not reported in the accompanying basic financial statements. These organizations include the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission, Southern Rapid Rail Transit Commission, Interstate Commission for Adult Supervision and Interstate Commission for Juveniles.

## B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The financial report consists of Management Discussion and Analysis (MD\&A), basic financial statements, notes to the basic financial statements and required supplementary information other than the MD\&A. The MD\&A provides an analytical overview of the financial activities of the State. The basic financial statements include the government-
wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the basic financial statements.

The government-wide statements consist of a Statement of Net Assets and a Statement of Activities. These statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. Major revenues such as sales tax, general severance tax, gasoline tax, and tobacco tax are assessed, collected, and susceptible to accrual. Assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses of the government are reported in the financial statements. The statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the primary government and between the total primary government and its component units by reporting each in separate columns. Fiduciary activities and component units that are fiduciary in nature, whose resources are not available to finance the government's programs, are excluded from the government-wide statements.

All capital (long-lived) assets, receivables and long-term obligations are reported in the Statement of Net Assets. The Statement of Activities reports revenues and expenses in a format that allows the reader to focus on the net cost of each function of the State. Both the gross and net cost per function, which are otherwise being supported by general government revenues, are compared to the revenues generated directly by the function. In the Statement of Activities, gross expenses, including depreciation, are reduced by related program revenues, operating and capital grants. Direct and indirect expenses are reported as program expenses for individual functions and activities. The program revenues must be directly associated with the function or a business-type activity. The types of transactions included in program revenues are sales of commodities, licenses, permits and fees. The operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

The fund financial statements report the State as a collection of major and nonmajor funds presented on separate schedules by fund category - governmental, proprietary and fiduciary funds.

- The governmental fund statements include a balance sheet and a statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, with one column for the general fund, one for each of the other major funds, and one column combining all the nonmajor governmental funds. The statements are prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period, generally


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considered 45 days after the end of the fiscal year. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest payments on general long-term liabilities, which are recognized when due.

- The proprietary fund statements include a balance sheet, statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net assets and a statement of cash flows. Each statement has a column for the major enterprise fund, one that combines all the nonmajor enterprise funds and one column that reports all internal service funds. The proprietary fund statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, in order to make a determination of net income, financial position, and cash flows. Internal service funds are included in governmental activities for government-wide reporting purposes and the excess revenues or expenses from the funds are allocated to the appropriate functional activity.
- The fiduciary fund statements include a statement of fiduciary net assets and a statement of changes in fiduciary net assets with one column for each of the four types of fiduciary funds. The statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, except agency fund statements which do use the accrual basis but do not have a measurement focus as they report only assets and liabilities.

Although the financial statements presented in each of these three schedules contain "total" columns, they merely combine rather than consolidate the funds. Hence, interfund transactions that generate receivables and payables or transfers from one fund to another are not eliminated.

Major funds are those whose revenues, expenditures/expenses, assets, or liabilities are at least 10 percent of the total for their fund category or type (governmental or enterprise) and at least 5 percent of the corresponding element total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined

The data on the face of the three sets of financial statements must be accompanied by certain disclosures to ensure accurate information is presented in the financial report. This additional information is presented in the form of a single set of notes to the basic financial statements.

## Governmental Funds

The major governmental funds of the State are the General Fund, Bond Security and Redemption Fund, and the Louisiana Education Quality Trust Fund.

General Fund The General Fund is the principal operating fund of the State, and was established administratively to provide for the distribution of funds appropriated by the state legislature for the ordinary expenses of state government. Transactions related to resources that are not accounted for in other funds are recorded in the General Fund. Revenues originate from the direct deposit of federal grants and the transfer of state revenues from the Bond Security and Redemption Fund after debt requirements and obligations to other funds are met.

Bond Security and Redemption Fund This fund is used to provide for the collection of all money deposited into the State Treasury except federal funds, donations, or other forms of assistance when the terms and conditions of the related agreements require otherwise. Each fiscal year, an amount is allocated from this fund sufficient to pay all obligations secured by the full faith and credit of the State that are due and payable within the current fiscal year, including debt principal, interest, premiums, and sinking or reserve funds. Except as otherwise provided by law, money remaining in the fund is credited to the General Fund at year-end.

Louisiana Education Quality Trust Fund Once requirements of the Bond Security and Redemption Fund have been met, certain funds received from the federal government attributable to mineral production or leases on the outer continental shelf pending a settlement between the United States and State of Louisiana are deposited by the State Treasurer in this fund. The money is held in a trustee capacity to be used for various educational purposes.

## Proprietary Funds

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 20, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting, the State has elected to follow GASB statements issued after November 30, 1989, rather than the Financial Accounting Standards Board statements, in accounting for enterprise funds and business type activities. These funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing goods and services as their principal operation. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. There are two types of proprietary funds for the State:

- Internal service funds account for the provision of services, primarily to internal customers, on a cost reimbursement basis. The activities accounted for in internal service funds include copy and mail services, aircraft services, regional laundry service,


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telecommunications and financing and acquiring public facilities for lease to the State.

- Enterprise funds account for the activities for which fees are charged to external users for goods or services.

The major enterprise fund of the State is the Unemployment Trust Fund.

Unemployment Trust Fund This fund accounts primarily for the unemployment tax payments from employers for the payment of unemployment benefits to eligible claimants.

## Fiduciary Funds

By definition, these funds account for assets held by a governmental unit in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds, and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the government. These funds are presented in the fund financial statements, but are not incorporated into the government-wide statements. There are four types of fiduciary funds:

- Pension trust funds account for resources held in trust for members and beneficiaries of the four employee pension plans.
- Investment trust funds account for the portion of the government's investment pools that belong to others.
- Private-purpose trust funds report all other trust arrangements benefiting those outside the government.
- Agency funds contain resources held by the government in a temporary, purely custodial capacity for others (excluding agencies of the State) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. This method of reporting is consistent with GASB 34, paragraph 111.


## C. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS, EQUITY, OR NET FUND BALANCES

## Cash and Investments

The State Treasurer pools those cash resources for which he is responsible and invests them accordingly. State policy describes cash equivalents as all highly liquid investments with a maturity date of three months or less when purchased and all negotiable certificates of deposit, regardless of maturity date. These highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) are reported as cash equivalents in the accompanying basic financial statements.

Investments are reported at fair value in accordance with

GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools. Cash and investment earnings are recorded in the General Fund unless statutorily dedicated to specific funds. Cash and investment limitations are discussed in Note 2.

In accordance with bond resolution requirements, the trustee for Transportation Trust Fund debt service invests in principal-only strips. These investments are included in the disclosure of custodial credit risk as U.S. Government Obligations. (See Note 2 on Deposits and Investments.)

## Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to or due from other funds" or "advances to or advances from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances." Amounts reported in the funds as receivable from or payable to fiduciary funds are included in the statement of net assets as receivable from and payable to external parties rather than as "internal balances." All internal balances are eliminated in the total primary government column. Receivables of the primary government and its component units or between those components include all amounts susceptible to accrual that have not been collected at June 30, but will be collected soon enough after the end of the year to pay liabilities of that year. They include all amounts earned, but not collected, at June 30. Receivables, net of any uncollectible amounts, and payables are reported on separate lines.

## Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories consisting primarily of materials and supplies held for consumption, merchandise and livestock held for resale, and expendable medical supplies are valued primarily using the average cost method. The consumption method is used for financial reporting. 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.

## Derivatives

In accordance with their investment authority, certain blended component units invest in derivative financial instruments. These derivatives are held in part to maximize yields on investments and in part to hedge against changes in interest rates. Risks associated with derivative instruments include the potential for credit loss in the event of nonperformance by other parties to the contracts,

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market risk as a result of possible future changes in market prices, and legal risk that a transaction will be prohibited by law.

## Restricted Assets

Restricted assets represent primarily cash, investments, and receivables held separately and restricted according to applicable bond indenture agreements.

## Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Infrastructure is reported retroactively to 1960.

For reporting purposes, the State has defined capital assets as follows:

- Movable property is defined by the State as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $\$ 5,000$. When purchased, movable property is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental fund and capitalized in the government-wide financial statements. At the government-wide level, they are depreciated using the straight-line method, which divides the historical cost by the estimated useful life of the asset, generally 5 to 10 years.
- The Buildings and improvements capitalization threshold of $\$ 100,000$ was established in 2001. Land, buildings, improvements, and construction in progress are recorded as expenditures in the Capital Outlay Escrow Fund at the fund level and capitalized at the government-wide level; fixed assets of enterprise, internal service, and permanent trust funds are reported in the respective funds. These assets are depreciated principally using the straight-line method and their estimated useful lives, generally 40 years for structures and improvements, 20 years for depreciable land improvements and 6 years for machinery and equipment.
- Infrastructure assets such as roads, bridges, tunnels, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, dams, and lighting systems are recorded as expenditures in the Capital Outlay Escrow Fund at the fund level and capitalized at the government-wide level. These assets have a capitalization threshold of $\$ 3,000,000$ and are depreciated using the straight-line method and an estimated useful life of 40 years.
- Purchased computer software has a capitalization threshold of $\$ 1,000,000$ and is depreciated using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of 3 years.
- Leasehold improvements have a capitalization threshold of \$100,000 and are depreciated using the
straight-line method with an estimated useful life depending on the term of the lease.
- Historical treasures and works of art are items held for public exhibition, educational purposes, or research in enhancement of public service instead of financial gain, and therefore are not capitalized or depreciated.
- Donated fixed assets are valued at their estimated fair market value at the time of donation.
- Hospitals and medical units within Louisiana State University Health Services Center are subject to federal cost reporting requirements and use capitalization and depreciation policies of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to ensure compliance with federal regulations. These capitalization policies include capitalizing all assets above $\$ 5,000$, depreciable lives greater than 40 years on some assets, and recognizing a half year of depreciation in the year of acquisition and final year of useful life.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

## Compensated Absences

Classified and unclassified State employees earn annual leave and sick leave at various rates depending on the number of years of service. The amount of annual and sick leave that may be accrued by each employee is unlimited. An employee is compensated for up to 300 hours of unused annual leave at the employee's hourly rate of pay at the time of termination. Louisiana Revised Statutes (LRS) 17:425 provides for payment for up to 25 days of unused sick leave for all employees under the supervision of the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, or other boards of control of publicly supported educational institutions.

Upon a member's retirement, annual leave balances in excess of 300 hours and the number of hours of unused sick leave are converted to years or fractions of years and added to the number of years of service earned by the retiree. Unused annual and sick leave are applied to the number of years of service only for computing the rate of pay due to the retiree and do not count toward the number of years necessary for retirement. Act 343 of 1993 allows members retiring after August 15, 1993, to elect to receive an actuarially determined lump-sum payment for unused leave that would have been converted for retirement credit.

An employee who is required to work overtime may, at the option of the appointing authority, be credited with compensatory leave for the hours required to work. Certain employees earn this leave at time and one-half, whereas others earn on an hour-for-hour basis. Generally, employees in positions at or below a certain pay level may

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be paid upon separation or transfer, based on the employee's final regular rate of pay. Compensatory leave for all other employees is canceled upon separation or transfer from the department in which it was earned.

## Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental or business-type activities. Also, in the fund financial statements, proprietary fund long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the proprietary fund type statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds.

## Fund Balances and Net Assets

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change. Proprietary funds report an all-inclusive change in fund net assets that include capital contributions, contributions to term and permanent endowments, special and extraordinary items, and transfers. Net assets are segregated into three categories on the government-wide statement of net assets: 1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt; 2) restricted; and 3) unrestricted. Net assets are restricted when constraints placed on them are either externally imposed or are imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Internally imposed designations of resources are not presented as restricted net assets. The State first uses restricted assets for expenses incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted assets are available. It may defer the use of restricted assets based on a review of the specific transaction.

## D. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation, which reconciles the government-wide statements to the governmental fund financial statements. This reconciliation is necessary to bring the financial statements from the current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting to the economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. Major items included in the reconciliation are capital assets, inventories and prepaids, long-term debt, accrued interest, long-term liabilities, assets and liabilities of internal service funds, and deferred revenue, which are shown on the
government-wide but not the governmental fund statements.

## E. BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

Legislation requires that, on or before November 15, the head of each spending agency submit to the Governor, the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget, and the Legislative Fiscal Office an estimate of the financial requirements and receipts of the budget unit for the upcoming fiscal year (LRS 39:33). The Governor is required to prepare an executive budget and transmit a copy to each member of the Legislature on the first day of the regular session (LRS 39:37). The budget is enacted into law by the Legislature and sent to the Governor for signature. The State Constitution prohibits the passage of an unbalanced budget (Article VII, Section 10). The Governor may veto any line item appropriation, subject to legislative override.

LRS 39:73 authorizes the transfer of funds. The Commissioner may approve transfer of funds between programs within a budget unit when in aggregate the transfers are not more than $1 \%$ of the total appropriation to the budget unit and sufficient evidence is presented. The Commissioner of Administration, with the approval of the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget, may approve the transfer of funds between programs within the budget unit when in aggregate the transfers do not exceed $25 \%$ of the total appropriation to the budget unit and sufficient evidence is presented. These and other requests for transfers are to be submitted by the budget unit to the Legislative Fiscal Office.

According to LRS 39:111, the Governor is required to submit to the Legislature, no later than the eighth day of the regular session, a proposed five-year capital outlay program. The Legislature enacts into law a bill incorporating the first year of the five-year capital outlay program. The Legislature adopts a concurrent resolution for the remaining four years of the five-year capital outlay program, itemizing the capital projects and the amount and source of funding for each of the subsequent four years.

According to LRS 39:77, in no event shall any budget unit commit to an expenditure in excess of the unencumbered balance of the allotment to which the resulting expenditure would be charged, without prior approval of the Interim Emergency Board and two-thirds of the Legislature. The Revenue Estimating Conference has been established to provide an official estimate of anticipated State revenues for each fiscal year. Appropriations by the Legislature from the State General Fund and dedicated funds for any fiscal year shall not exceed the official forecast in effect at the time the appropriations are made. If a cash deficit exists or may occur, the Governor may direct the Commissioner

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of Administration to reduce or disapprove warrants preventing a cash deficit.

In accordance with LRS 39:82(A), agencies are allowed 45 days for closing out prior year activities. This statute limits the use of appropriation balances after the June 30 close to true liabilities, delineates those items eligible for roll forward treatment, and establishes a 45-day period to request such carry-forwards. After that time, all appropriations lapse except permanent capital outlay appropriations that remain active until the projects are complete. Additionally, upon approval by the Commissioner of Administration, any federal funds and any state funds appropriated during a fiscal year specifically for matching federal grants may be carried forward into the upcoming year's appropriation.

Governments are required to disclose the original, final and actual budgetary basis of the General Fund and each individual major special revenue fund that has a legally adopted budget. For fiscal year 2006, there are no major special revenue funds. The accompanying Required Supplementary Information includes notes and a schedule making this comparison for the General Fund.

Each year, the Legislature enacts an appropriation bill to establish and re-establish ancillary funds to include the following enterprise and internal service funds: Administrative Services, Louisiana Property Assistance Agency, Louisiana Federal Property Assistance Agency, Office of Telecommunications Management, Office of Aircraft Services, Donald J. Thibodeaux Training Complex, Public Safety Services Cafeteria, Jackson Regional Laundry, Central Regional Laundry, Prison Enterprises, and the Municipal Facilities Revolving Loan Fund. Reestablished funds are allowed to retain any fund equity resulting from prior year operations. These and all monies from self-generated revenues are available for expenditure in the amounts appropriated. The Commissioner of Administration may approve increases from self-generated revenues, not exceeding in aggregate 5\% of appropriated self-generated revenues. Only with the approval of the Division of Administration and the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget will any larger increase in selfgenerated revenue over the amount appropriated be available to agencies for expenditures.

## NOTE 2: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

## A. DEPOSITS

Included as deposits are bank accounts and short-term investments, especially certificates of deposit. In accordance with LRS 49:321, state depositing authorities shall require as security for deposit of state funds authorized bonds or other interest-bearing notes; authorized promissory notes, warrants, or certificates of indebtedness unmatured or payable on demand; or notes representing loans to students guaranteed by the Louisiana Student Financial Assistance Commission. Fair value, excluding interest, of such securities held by the depositing authority shall be equal to $100 \%$ of the amount on deposit to the credit of the depositing authority except that portion appropriately insured. Designated depositories may be granted a period not to exceed five
days from the date of any deposit to post the necessary security.

The following chart presents bank deposit balances for the primary government and its component units as of June 30, 2006. Deposits are listed in terms of whether they are exposed to custodial credit risk, the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the state's deposits may not be returned. Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are either a) uninsured and uncollateralized, b) uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or c) uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the name of the State.

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|  | Bank Deposit Balances (Expressed in Thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Deposits Exposed to Custodial Credit Risk |  |  |  |  |  | Total Bank Balances All Deposits |  | Total Carrying Value - All Deposits |  |
|  | Uninsured and Uncollateralized |  | Uninsured and Collateralized with Securities Held by Pledging Institution |  | Uninsured and Collateralized with Securities Held by Pledging Institution's Trust Dept. or Agent but not in State's Name |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary Government: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash | \$ | 27,496 | \$ | 3,002 | \$ | 14,066 | \$ | 1,742,680 | \$ | 1,586,374 |
| Certificates of Deposit |  |  |  | 440 |  | 1,453 |  | 279,904 |  | 280,279 |
| Other |  | 59,795 |  | 2,179 |  | 460 |  | 259,106 |  | 259,023 |
| Total Primary Government | \$ | 87,291 | \$ | 5,621 | \$ | 15,979 | \$ | 2,281,690 | \$ | 2,125,676 |
| Component Units: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash |  | 9,782 |  | 31,725 |  | 31,534 |  | 664,292 |  | 539,850 |
| Certificates of Deposit |  | 2,767 |  | 1,371 |  | 29,798 |  | 223,437 |  | 222,001 |
| Other |  |  |  | 80,919 |  | 4,973 |  | 173,398 |  | 167,701 |
| Total Component Units | \$ | 12,549 | \$ | 114,015 | \$ | 66,305 | \$ | 1,061,127 | \$ | 929,552 |
| Total Bank Balances | \$ | 99,840 | \$ | 119,636 | \$ | 82,284 | \$ | 3,342,817 | \$ | 3,055,228 |

## B. INVESTMENTS

LRS 49:327 authorizes the State Treasurer to invest available monies in direct Treasury obligations, government agency obligations, corporate bonds, perfected repurchase agreements, and reverse repurchase agreements, time certificates of deposit in specified banks, savings accounts or shares of certain savings and loan associations and savings banks, or in share accounts and share certificate accounts of certain credit unions. Such securities shall not have maturity dates in excess of five years from the purchase date, except monies invested from special funds (those not considered general funds) which shall not exceed 10 years from the date of purchase. In each case, all funds must be fully insured or collateralized by the pledge of securities. Funds not on deposit in the State Treasury are authorized to be invested in time certificates of deposit of specified banks, in savings accounts or shares of specified savings and loan associations and savings banks, or in share accounts and share certificate accounts of specified credit unions. Funds determined to be available for investment for less than 30 days are authorized to be invested in direct United States Treasury obligations that mature in not more than 29 days after the date of purchase. These funds are also required to be fully insured or collateralized.

Because of limited maturity dates, availability of securities, and yield, perfected repurchase agreements are entered into for short-term management purposes. LRS 49:341 343 grants defined public entities the authority to invest bond proceeds and monies held in any fund established in connection with bonds in any direct obligation of, or obligation guaranteed by, the United States and in taxexempt bonds until proceeds are required to be expended for the purpose of the issue.

LRS 11:263 directs Louisiana's pension systems to invest in accordance with the prudent man rule. As used in this statute, the rule means that the systems ". . . act with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances prevailing that a prudent institutional investor acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims." Notwithstanding the prudent man rule, no governing authority of any system shall invest more than $55 \%$ of the total portfolio in equities.

Generally, investment of funds by colleges and universities are subject to the same provisions of LRS 49:327 that govern the State Treasurer and State agencies. However, investment of funds of state colleges and universities derived from private sources such as gifts, grants, and endowments are governed by the "Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act," LRS 9:2337.1-2337.8. If a donor has not provided specific instructions, state law permits the colleges and universities to authorize expenditure of the net appreciation (realized and unrealized) of the investments of endowment funds. Any net appreciation that is spent is required to be spent for the purposes for which the endowment was established. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, \$10,732,732 net appreciation of investments of endowment funds was available to be spent, all of which were restricted for specific purposes. These amounts are reported in the financial statements of the colleges and universities as restricted expendable net assets.

Authorized investments include "mortgages, stocks, bonds, debentures, and other securities of profit or nonprofit corporations, shares in or obligations of associations, partnerships, or individuals, and obligations of any government or subdivision or instrumentality thereof." In

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investing funds, the governing board of the college or university must exercise ordinary business care and prudence under the facts and circumstances prevailing at the time of the investment action or decision.

Management of the cash and investments held by the State Treasurer is independent of the automated accounting system of the state. The vast majority of the cash reported on the financial statements within all fund types is reported by the State Treasurer as investments for this note disclosure. In order to accurately compare the cash and investments shown on the accompanying financial statements with the carrying values of deposits and investments in the schedules presented as part of this note disclosure, the following reconciliation is provided (amounts expressed in thousands):

| Carrying Value of Deposits per Note \$ 3,055,228 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Carrying Value of Investments 37378 |  |  |  |
| per Note |  | 37,378,706 |  |
|  | \$ 40,433,934 |  |  |
| Cash per Financial Statements* | \$ | 7,503,161 |  |
| Investments per Financial |  |  |  |
| Statements |  | 32,518,189 |  |

Restricted Cash per Financial
Statements
Restricted Investments per

Financial Statements
Reconciling Items between Note and Financial Statements*

$$
273,397
$$

976,190
$(837,003)$
\$ 40,433,934
*Includes amounts for Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (UNAUDITED) at 12/31/05.

## C. INVESTMENTS - CUSTODIAL CREDIT RISK

The chart beginning on this page presents the investment position of the State at June 30, 2006, unless otherwise noted. The various types of investments are listed and presented by whether they are exposed to custodial credit risk by the State. Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the State will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investments are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured and unregistered and are either held by the counterparty, or by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the name of the State.

## Schedule of Investments Carrying Amount

(Expressed in Thousands)
General Government:
Repurchase Agreements
U.S. Government Obligations:
Not on Securities Loan
On Securities Loan
Common \& Preferred Stock
Domestic \& Foreign Bonds
Mortgages, Notes and Other
Mutual Funds
Bond Issue Trustee Accounts
Investments held by Broker-Dealers
Under Securities Loan Contracts:
U.S. Government Obligations
Domestic \& Foreign Bonds

Total General Government
Retirement Systems and Other Trusts:
Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase Agreements
610,601
610,601
U.S. Government Obligations:

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Not on Securities Loan
On Securities Loan
Common \& Preferred Stock:
Not on Securities Loan
On Securities Loan
Domestic \& Foreign Bonds:
Not on Securities Loan
On Securities Loan
Mortgages, Notes and Other
Mutual Funds
Miscellaneous Short Term
Real Estate
Private Equity Investments
Investments held by Broker-Dealers
Under Securities Loan Contracts:
U.S. Government Obligations Domestic \& Foreign Bonds Domestic Common \& Pref. Stock International Common Stock Collateral Held Under Securities Lending Program
Total Retirement Systems and Other Trusts

Total Primary Government

Component Units:
Repurchase Agreements
U.S. Government Obligations
Common \& Preferred Stock
Domestic \& Foreign Bonds
Mortgages, Notes \& Other
Miscellaneous Other
Real Estate
Mutual Funds
Guaranteed Investment Contracts
External Investment Pool
Investments Held in Private Foundations
Total Component Units
TOTAL INVESTMENTS

## Schedule of Investments Carrying Amount

 (Expressed in Thousands)|  | Investments Exposed to Custodial Credit Risk |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Uninsured, Unregistered, and Held by Counterparty | Uninsured, Unregistered, and Held by Counterparty's Trust Dept. or Agent but not in the State's Name | All Investments Reported Amount | All Investments Fair Value |
| Not on Securities Loan |  |  | 1,540,170 | 1,540,170 |
| On Securities Loan |  |  | 43,845 | 43,845 |
| Common \& Preferred Stock: |  |  |  |  |
| Not on Securities Loan |  |  | 12,285,702 | 12,285,702 |
| On Securities Loan |  |  | 197,423 | 197,423 |
| Domestic \& Foreign Bonds: |  |  |  |  |
| Not on Securities Loan |  |  | 2,750,468 | 2,750,468 |
| On Securities Loan |  |  | 53,847 | 53,847 |
| Mortgages, Notes and Other |  |  | 628,175 | 628,175 |
| Mutual Funds |  |  | 312,332 | 312,332 |
| Miscellaneous Short Term |  |  | 322,831 | 322,831 |
| Real Estate |  |  | 632,908 | 632,908 |
| Private Equity Investments |  |  | 2,124,048 | 2,124,048 |
| Investments held by Broker-Dealers |  |  |  |  |
| Under Securities Loan Contracts: |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. Government Obligations |  |  | 98,811 | 98,811 |
| Domestic \& Foreign Bonds |  |  | 516,095 | 516,095 |
| Domestic Common \& Pref. Stock |  |  | 2,173,150 | 2,173,150 |
| International Common Stock |  |  | 291,165 | 291,165 |
| Collateral Held Under Securities |  |  |  |  |
| Lending Program |  |  | 3,144,900 | 3,144,900 |


|  | $27,726,471$ | $27,726,471$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2,158 | 66,213 | $36,676,847$ | $36,676,847$ |


| 5,959 | 40,837 | 41,297 | 41,297 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 64,306 | 318,316 | 318,405 |
|  | 5,636 | 34,702 | 34,702 |
|  | 30 | 1,890 | 1,890 |
|  |  | 54,132 | 54,132 |
|  | 895 | 3,978 | 3,978 |
|  |  | 3,457 | 3,457 |
|  |  | 21,657 | 21,657 |
|  |  | 235 | 235 |
|  |  | 5,341 | 5,341 |
|  |  | 216,854 | 216,854 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

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## D. INVESTMENTS - INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is defined as the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of investments. Also, investments can be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates due to their terms or characteristics.

## State Treasury

The State Treasury limits the interest rate risk of the General Fund by limiting maturities of its investments to five years or less. The interest rate risk of certain special funds within the State Treasury is limited by restricting maturities of their investments to ten years or less. The
interest rate risks of the Louisiana Education Quality Trust Fund (LEQTF), Millennium Trust Funds, and the Medicaid Trust Fund portfolios are limited by managing their duration using fixed income indices as benchmarks to gauge and limit such risk. Further, these portfolios' durations are limited by policy to 15 years or less for LEQTF, and 10 years or less for the Millennium Trust Funds and the Medicaid Trust Fund to minimize interest rate risk. The State Treasury has no investments with fair values that are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates due to their terms or characteristics.

As of June 30, 2006, the State Treasury had the following debt investments and maturities (amounts expressed in thousands).

| Investment Type | Fair Value | Investment Maturities (in Years) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Less <br> Than 1 | 1-5 | 6-10 | Greater Than 10 |
| U.S. Government Obligations | \$3,185,668 | \$1,709,165 | \$1,394,647 | \$28,146 | \$53,710 |
| U.S. Agency Obligations | 2,060,001 | 1,017,750 | 475,881 | 285,056 | 281,314 |
| Corporate Bonds | 1,149,045 | 171,215 | 219,663 | 296,377 | 461,790 |
| Municipal Bonds | 875,494 | 242,250 | 17,696 | 354,676 | 260,872 |
| Foreign Bonds | 15,553 | 9,995 | 4,803 | 566 | 189 |
| Total | \$7,285,761 | \$3,150,375 | \$2,112,690 | \$964,821 | \$1,057,875 |

## Retirement Systems and Other Trusts

At June 30, 2006, the Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS) held \$497,724,486 in total debt investments, $\$ 293,616$ with maturities of less than 1 year, $\$ 117,107,502$ with maturities of 1 to 5 years, $\$ 104,231,410$ with maturities of 6 to 10 years, and $\$ 276,091,958$ with maturities of more than 10 years. The Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS) held $\$ 1,782,701,187$ in total debt investments, $\$ 49,827,405$ with maturities of less than 1 year, $\$ 352,715,172$ with maturities of 1 to 5 years, $\$ 704,014,236$ with maturities of 6 to 10 years, and $\$ 676,144,374$ with maturities of more than 10 years. In addition, LASERS held investments in floaters and inverse floaters with a fair value of $\$ 61,183,783$ that, due to their characteristics, are sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana (TRSLA) held $\$ 2,775,065,415$ in total debt investments, $\$ 400,474,315$ with maturities of less than 1 year, $\$ 810,559,933$ with maturities of 1 to 5 years, $\$ 735,683,863$ with maturities of 6 to 10 years, and $\$ 828,347,304$ with maturities of more than 10 years. The Louisiana State Police Retirement System (LASPRS) held \$86,662,602 in total debt
investments, $\$ 42,389,128$ with maturities of less than 1 year, $\$ 16,359,810$ with maturities of 1 to 5 years, $\$ 9,681,752$ with maturities of 6 to 10 years, and $\$ 18,231,912$ with maturities of more than 10 years.

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the LSERS investment policy allows no more than 3\% of the plan's investment portfolio to have stated maturities in excess of 30 years. The TRSLA and LASPRS investment policies require its fixed income managers to approximate the portfolio's duration to established benchmarks for fixed income investments. Although LASERS has no official investment policy relating to limiting its exposure to interest rate risk, its fixed income managers monitor the duration of its portfolios to the benchmarks for fixed income investments.

The table on the following page displays the state retirement systems' and other trusts' debt investments by type and maturities (amounts expressed in thousands) as of June 30, 2006.

## State of Louisiana

| Investment Type | Fair Value | Investment Maturities (in Years) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Less Than 1 | 1-5 | 6-10 | Greater <br> Than 10 |
| U.S. Agency obligations | \$1,038,181 | \$79,986 | \$21,316 | \$129,454 | \$807,425 |
| U.S. Government obligations | 107,877 |  | 59,043 | 4,762 | 44,072 |
| U.S. Treasury obligations | 42,846 | 2,811 | 9,498 | 15,632 | 14,905 |
| Mortgage backed securities | 179,390 | 293 | 7,321 | 5,081 | 166,695 |
| Collateralized mortgage obligations | 398,852 |  | 19,329 | 13,909 | 365,614 |
| Corporate bonds | 1,739,099 | 107,760 | 634,716 | 844,903 | 151,720 |
| Foreign bonds | 914,404 | 74,373 | 375,783 | 384,986 | 79,262 |
| Yankee bonds | 56,621 | 3,848 | 13,305 | 30,695 | 8,773 |
| Other bonds | 622,531 | 181,560 | 156,432 | 124,190 | 160,349 |
| Mutual Funds | 42,389 | 42,389 |  |  |  |
| Other | 2,047 | 612 | 16 | 19 | 1,400 |
| Total | \$5,144,237 | \$493,632 | \$1,296,759 | \$1,553,631 | \$1,800,215 |

## E. INVESTMENTS - CREDIT RISK \& CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The credit risk of investments is the risk that the issuer or other counterparty will not meet its obligations. This credit risk is measured by the credit quality ratings of investments in debt securities as described by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (rating agencies) such as Standard \& Poor's (S\&P) and Moody's. The concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may occur due to the amount of investments in a single issuer (not including investments issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, investments in mutual funds, or external investment pools).

## State Treasury

State statutes and investment policies limit the State Treasury investments to government securities with explicit guarantees by the U.S. government, agency securities with implicit U.S. government guarantees, and corporate securities with investment grade ratings by Moody's and S\&P. The State Treasury has no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. Of the State Treasury's total investments, $7.45 \%$ are issues of the Federal National Mortgage Association (FannieMae) and 9.62\% of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FreddieMac).

The following table illustrates the State Treasury's investments exposure to credit risk as of June 30, 2006 (expressed in thousands):

| Rating | Fair Value |
| :--- | ---: |
| AAA | $\$ 2,255,558$ |
| AA | 390,354 |
| A | 613,208 |
| BBB | 332,023 |
| BB | 43,543 |
| B | 11,915 |
| Not Rated | $1,702,397$ |
| Total | $\$ 5,348,998$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Retirement Systems and Other Trusts

The investment policies of the state's retirement systems and other trusts prescribe the level of credit risk to which their investments in debt securities are exposed. The table below details the total fair market value of investments in debt securities exposed to credit risk at June 30, 2006 for each of the state's retirement systems. In addition, the Louisiana Asset Management Pool (LAMP, an investment trust fund) had investments in debt securities with a fair value of $\$ 72,965,266$, all of which were rated AAA by S\&P.

None of the state's retirement systems or other trusts had investments in any one issuer (other than those issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government) that represented more than $5 \%$ of its total investments.

|  | Fair Value (in thousands) |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Rating | LSERS | LASERS | TRSLA | LASPRS |
| AAA | $\$ 57,477$ | $\$ 908,689$ | $\$ 575,816$ | $\$ 1,011$ |
| AA+ | 438 | 136,106 |  |  |
| AA- | 15,322 |  |  | 977 |
| AA | 2,348 |  |  | 934 |
| A+ | 20,942 | 117,889 |  | 7,949 |
| A | 23,868 |  |  | 9,694 |
| A- | 18,875 |  | 56,531 | 4,407 |
| A-1 |  |  | 56,579 |  |
| A-2 |  |  | 62,041 |  |
| A-3 |  |  | 8,576 |  |
| AA1 |  |  | 7,905 |  |
| AA2 |  |  | 81,028 |  |
| AA3 | 30,799 | 99,400 |  | 1,519 |
| BBB+ | 17,815 |  |  | 1,453 |
| BBB | 5,933 | 154,292 |  |  |
| BBB- | 6,949 |  |  |  |
| BB+ | 2,005 |  |  |  |
| BB- | 668 |  |  |  |
| BB | 3,912 | 289,201 |  |  |
| B | 686 |  | 122,634 |  |
| B+ |  |  | 148,411 |  |
| B- |  |  | 135,730 |  |
| B1 |  |  | 45,410 |  |

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| BA2 |  |  | 93,709 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| BA3 |  |  | 137,661 |  |
| BAA1 |  |  | 45,095 |  |
| BAA2 |  |  | 41,994 |  |
| BAA3 |  | 1,159 |  |  |
| C |  |  | 50,507 |  |
| CAA1 |  | 40,596 | 1,490 |  |
| CAA2 |  | 130 |  |  |
| CCC+ |  |  | 4,554 |  |
| D |  |  |  |  |
| VMIG1-3 |  |  |  |  |
| Not Rated | 180,416 | 51,075 | $1,082,301$ |  |
| Total | $\$ 426,855$ | $\$ 1,798,537$ | $\$ 2,775,065$ | $\$ 27,944$ |

## F. FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

## State Treasury

The State Treasury limits the foreign currency risk of the State's investments by prohibiting investing in instruments denominated in foreign currencies. Also, the State has no deposits held by the State Treasury denominated in foreign currencies.

## Retirement Systems and Other Trusts

Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System's (LSERS) investment policy allows the Plan to invest in foreign marketable securities up to a target of $7 \%$ of total investments which totals \$121,917,501 at June 30, 2006. The Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS) held foreign marketable securities with a fair value of $\$ 1,222,351,578$ at June 30, 2006, the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana (TRSLA) held $\$ 2,819,165,928$, and the Louisiana State Police Retirement System (LASPRS), \$22,358,066. LASPRS's investment policy allows no more than 12.5\% of the system's portfolio to be international equities. The following table illustrates the total exposure to foreign currency risk at June 30, 2006 of $\$ 4,185,793,073$ by currency denomination and investment type:

|  | Fair Value (U.S. dollars) <br> (in thousands) |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Currency | Stocks <br> \& Other |  |
| Australian dollar | $\$ 70,860$ | $\$ 120,160$ |
| British pound sterling | 71,244 | 589,355 |
| Brazilian real | 7,671 | 4,806 |
| Canadian dollar | 42,113 | 84,875 |
| Danish krone | 15,600 | 19,538 |
| European euro | 315,549 | $1,125,501$ |
| Hong Kong dollar |  | 136,294 |
| Hungarian Forint | 5,376 | 873 |
| Indonesian rupiah |  | 22,252 |
| International pooled funds |  | 1,456 |
| Israeli Shekel | 181,271 | 821,680 |
| Japanese yen | 5,618 | 946 |
| Malaysian ringgit | 42,622 | 7,928 |
| Mexican new peso | 4,413 | 1,443 |
| New Turkish Lira | 9,475 | 561 |
| New Zealand dollar |  |  |


| Norwegian krone |  | 33,017 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Philippines peso |  | 747 |
| Polish zloty | 43,955 | 349 |
| Singapore dollar | 20,325 | 42,893 |
| South African rand | 1,018 | 3,662 |
| South Korean won |  | 46,751 |
| Swedish krona | 23,734 | 32,313 |
| Swiss franc |  | 214,787 |
| Thailand baht |  | 12,762 |
| Total | $\boxed{\$ 860,844}$ | $\$ 3,324,949$ |
|  |  |  |

## G. SECURITIES LENDING

## State Treasury

The State Treasurer operated two separate securities lending programs during the 2006 fiscal year. One arrangement, authorized by LRS 49:321.1, entails the lending of its pooled assets comprising treasury and agency securities. In return for the lending transaction, the broker/dealer provides cash or securities of a similar nature and maturity to those lent valued at 102\% of the securities involved. The State agrees to hold as collateral securities for which it has no negotiation rights but for which it does have ownership. The State Treasurer has neither actual nor constructive receipt of the collateral. The State Treasurer has the right to receive or sell the collateral only upon a default of the borrower as defined in the contracts. The cash collateral is invested in an overnight investment pool of the safekeeping agent. Securities lent are not considered to have been sold nor have the securities received as collateral considered to have been purchased. The safekeeping agent has agreed to indemnify the State Treasurer for certain conditions, the two most important of which are default on the part of the borrower and failure to maintain the daily marking to market on the pledged collateral. The State had no credit risk at the balance sheet date. No losses on securities lending transactions occurred during the 2006 fiscal year.

The Louisiana Education Quality Trust Fund (LEQTF) also participates in a securities lending program as authorized by LRS 17:3803(E)(1). In return, the State receives cash or securities as collateral equal to the market value plus interest of the securities lent or collateral of a similar type and maturity to those lent, collateralized at $102 \%$. Securities purchased with cash collateral are included in an overnight repurchase investment pool, which is not categorized, and generally match loan maturities. The State Treasurer agrees to transfer lendable LEQTF securities (lendable securities are defined in the contract, but generally consist of treasury and agency fixed-income instruments) to the agent bank. The broker/dealer agrees to utilize securities as market opportunities arise, with the income from the transaction resulting in a split of 60/40, the $60 \%$ accruing directly to the LEQTF. The State Treasurer has the right to sell the pledged collateral only

## State of Louisiana

upon default of the borrower as defined in the contract. The securities lending agent has agreed to indemnify the State Treasurer as agent for the LEQTF for broker default and failure to maintain the market value on the collateral. LEQTF had no credit risk at the balance sheet date; nor were there any losses on securities lending transactions occurring in fiscal year 2006.

At June 30, 2006, the value of securities on loan was $\$ 4,593,527,336$ for the Treasurer's pooled investments and $\$ 113,161,364$ for LEQTF.

## Retirement Systems and Other Trusts

The Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana (TRSLA), the Louisiana State Police Retirement System (LASPRS), the Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS), and the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS) are authorized by their respective boards of trustees to operate securities lending programs. These programs are designed to produce supplemental income on investments with little or no additional risk. All securities are available for loan to pre-approved securities dealers. Securities dealers must meet specific criteria to be approved. The TRSLA lends its securities for cash. The LASPRS, LSERS and LASERS lend their securities for cash, U.S. government securities, and irrevocable letters of credit. Collateral held under the programs, which may be reinvested by the systems under the terms of the agreement with the broker/ dealer, is recorded as an asset with a corresponding liability; otherwise, the collateral is not recorded on the Statement of Net Assets. Because the LASERS does not trade or sell the collateral received in its program, such collateral is not considered an asset of the System and a corresponding liability is not required on its Statement of Net Assets. The LASPRS, LSERS and LASERS cannot pledge or sell securities unless the borrower defaults.

The TRSLA lends domestic securities for cash collateral of $100 \%$, domestic securities for non-cash collateral at 102\%, and international securities for cash collateral of $105 \%$. The LASPRS, LSERS and LASERS lend U.S. securities for collateral valued at 102\% of the market value of the securities plus any accrued interest (for LSERS only). For the LSERS and LASERS, non-U.S. securities are loaned for collateral valued at $105 \%$ of the market value of the securities plus any accrued interest (for LSERS only). In instances where LASPRS, TRSLA and LSERS loans are for term, the reinvestment of the cash is matched to the maturity of the loan. LASERS loans are terminable at will.

Therefore, their duration will not generally match the duration of the investments made with cash collateral.

At June 30, 2006, LASERS had no credit risk exposure to borrowers. Neither the LASPRS, TRSLA nor the LSERS had any credit risk exposure to borrowers at year end because the cash collateral held reflected the market value of securities on loan, and the amounts owed to borrowers exceeded amounts owed by borrowers. Securities loans of the three systems may be terminated on demand by either party within a period specified in the related agreement. There were neither significant violations of legal or contractual provisions, nor borrower or lending agent default losses known to the securities lending agents of the three systems. The LASPRS, LASERS and LSERS have indemnification agreements with their securities lending agents in case of borrower default. Securities on Ioan at June 30, 2006 totaled $\$ 697,668,701$ for LASERS, \$17,232,906 for LASPRS, $\$ 2,134,638,537$ for TRSLA, and $\$ 243,488,727$ for LSERS.

## H. INVESTMENTS IN DERIVATIVES

As of June 30, 2006, LASERS, TRSLA and LSERS held investments in various derivative financial instruments (derivatives) including interest-only strips, principal-only strips, collateralized mortgage obligations, options, forward contracts, and futures contracts. LASERS and TRSLA invest in interest-only strips and principal-only strips which are mortgage-backed securities that involve the separation of the interest and principal components of a security. These derivatives are held in part to maximize yields and in part to hedge against changes in interest rates. Interestonly strips are based on cash flows from interest payments on mortgages, whereas principal-only strips are based on cash flows from principal payments on mortgages. The return on these investments is related to changes in interest rates. LASERS and TRSLA invest in collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO's) which are collateralized by whole loan mortgages and mortgage pass-through securities. Additionally, LASERS and TRSLA invest in option and forward contracts which bear the risks of changes in market values, interest rates, and counterparties failing to meet the terms of the contracts. TRSLA and LSERS invest in futures contracts to maintain market exposure for excess cash or for security hedging. The risks associated with futures contracts are the potential for credit loss in the event of nonperformance by other parties to the contracts and market risk as a result of possible future changes in market prices.

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## NOTE 3: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Balances receivable and payable have been aggregated for presentation in the accompanying financial statements. Therefore, the following schedules provide additional detail information concerning balances receivable and payable by category and fund type.

## A. Receivables

Receivable balances at June 30, 2006, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

|  | Governmental Funds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | General <br> Fund |  | Bond Security and Redemption Fund |  | Nonmajor Funds |  | Total Governmental Funds |  |
| Corporate/Individual Tax | \$ |  | \$ | 512,478 | \$ |  | \$ | 512,478 |
| Excise Tax |  |  |  | 27,805 |  |  |  | 27,805 |
| Federal Revenues |  | 104,781 |  |  |  |  |  | 104,781 |
| Gaming |  |  |  | 14,765 |  |  |  | 14,765 |
| Licenses Permits and Fees |  |  |  | 12,897 |  |  |  | 12,897 |
| Mineral Resources |  |  |  | 53,644 |  |  |  | 53,644 |
| Motor Fuel Tax |  |  |  | 126,827 |  | 44,374 |  | 171,201 |
| Public Assistance |  |  |  | 10,685 |  |  |  | 10,685 |
| Tobacco Products Tax |  |  |  | 10,875 |  |  |  | 10,875 |
| Sales of Commodities and Services |  |  |  | 31,626 |  |  |  | 31,626 |
| Sales Tax |  |  |  | 154,207 |  |  |  | 154,207 |
| Severance Tax |  |  |  | 77,751 |  |  |  | 77,751 |
| Other Tax |  |  |  | 321,778 |  |  |  | 321,778 |
| Other |  | 22,676 |  | 44,896 |  | 13,171 |  | 80,743 |
| Total Receivables |  | 127,457 |  | 1,400,234 |  | 57,545 |  | 1,585,236 |
| Allowance for Uncollectibles |  | -- |  | $(21,455)$ |  | -- |  | $(21,455)$ |
| Receivables, Net | \$ | $\underline{\text { 127,457 }}$ | \$ | 1,378,779 | \$ | 57,545 | \$ | 1,563,781 |
| Amounts Not Expected to be |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Collected Within One Year | \$ | -- | \$ | 469,944 | \$ | -- | \$ | 469,944 |

## Proprietary Funds

|  | Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds |  |  |  |  | Governmental <br> Activities - <br> Internal <br> Service <br> Funds |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Unemployment Trust Fund |  | Nonmajor <br> Enterprise <br> Funds |  | Total <br> Enterprise <br> Funds |  |  |
| Employer Contributions | \$ | 75,148 | \$ |  | 75,148 | \$ |  |
| Gaming |  |  |  | 89 | 7,989 |  |  |
| Other |  |  |  | 01 | 8,701 |  | 11,734 |
| Total Receivables |  | 75,148 |  |  | 91,838 |  | 11,734 |
| Allowance for Uncollectibles |  | $(13,543)$ |  |  | $(13,543)$ |  |  |
| Receivables, Net | \$ | 61,605 | \$ | 99 | 78,295 | \$ | 11,734 |
| Amounts Not Expected to be |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Collected Within One Year | \$ | -- | \$ | 84 | 84 | \$ | -- |

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## B. Accounts Payable and Accruals

Accounts Payable and Accruals at June 30, 2006, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

|  | Governmental Funds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | General <br> Fund | Bond Security and Redemption Fund |  |  | Nonmajor <br> Funds |  | Total Governmental Funds |
| Community Development | \$ | 20,386 | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ | 20,386 |
| Emergency Preparedness |  | 89,255 |  |  |  |  |  | 89,255 |
| Engineering and Operations |  | 14,168 |  |  |  |  |  | 14,168 |
| General Administration |  | 8,298 |  |  |  |  |  | 8,298 |
| Highway Operation and Maintenance |  |  |  |  |  | 205,335 |  | 205,335 |
| Inmate Housing |  | 12,758 |  |  |  |  |  | 12,758 |
| Job Training and Placement Programs |  | 22,115 |  |  |  |  |  | 22,115 |
| Public Safety and Law Enforcement |  | 28,471 |  |  |  |  |  | 28,471 |
| Medicaid |  | 376,064 |  |  |  |  |  | 376,064 |
| Personal Health |  | 62,825 |  |  |  |  |  | 62,825 |
| Public Assistance |  | 72,294 |  |  |  |  |  | 72,294 |
| School and Community Educational Support |  | 167,682 |  |  |  |  |  | 167,682 |
| Disadvantaged Student |  | 109,582 |  |  |  |  |  | 109,582 |
| School, Student, and Educator Performance |  | 61,469 |  |  |  |  |  | 61,469 |
| Aid to Local Government |  | 11,154 |  |  |  |  |  | 11,154 |
| Other State Programs |  | 252,452 |  | 95 |  | 745 |  | 253,292 |
| Total Accounts Payable and Accruals | \$ | 1,308,973 | \$ | 95 | \$ | 206,080 | \$ | $\underline{1,515,148}$ |

Proprietary Funds

|  | Proprietary Funds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds |  |  |  |  |  | Governmental <br> Activities <br> Internal <br> Service <br> Funds |
|  |  | Unemployment <br> Trust <br> Fund |  | Nonmajor <br> Enterprise <br> Funds |  | Total <br> Enterprise <br> Funds |  |
| Gaming | \$ |  | \$ | 2,331 | \$ | 2,331 \$ |  |
| Other |  | 2,544 |  | 9,923 |  | 12,467 | 6,003 |
| Total Accounts Payable and Accruals | \$ | 2,544\$ |  | 12,254 | \$ | 14,798 \$ | 6,003 |

## State of Louisiana

## NOTE 4: INTERFUND ACCOUNTS AND TRANSFERS

## A. RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

A summary of interfund receivables and payables at June 30, 2006 is shown below (expressed in thousands):

|  | Primary Government |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Due From |  | Due To |  |
| GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS: |  |  |  |  |
| General Fund | \$ | 1,347,952 | \$ | 321,442 |
| Bond Security and Redemption Fund |  | 180,230 |  | 1,087,050 |
| Louisiana Educational Quality Trust Fund |  | 809 |  | 12,626 |
| Nonmajor Funds |  | 535,518 |  | 630,734 |
| Total Governmental Funds |  | 2,064,509 |  | 2,051,852 |
| PROPRIETARY FUNDS: |  |  |  |  |
| Nonmajor Funds |  | -- |  | 12,153 |
| Internal Service Funds |  | -- |  | 504 |
| Total Proprietary Funds |  | -- |  | 12,657 |
| GRAND TOTALS | \$ | 2,064,509 | \$ | 2,064,509 |

## B. TRANSFERS IN AND OUT

A summary of transfers in and out at June 30, 2006, is shown below (expressed in thousands):

## GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS:

General Fund
Bond Security and Redemption Fund
Louisiana Educational Quality Trust Fund
Nonmajor Funds
Total Governmental Funds
PROPRIETARY FUNDS:
Nonmajor Funds
Total Proprietary Funds

| Primary Government |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Transfers In | Transfers Out |
| \$ 12,156,184 | \$ 1,433,269 |
| 163,036 | 11,801,845 |
| 18,140 | -- |
| 4,772,713 | 3,754,982 |
| 17,110,073 | 16,990,096 |
| -- | 119,977 |
| -- | 119,977 |

GRAND TOTALS
\$ 17,110,073 \$ 17,110,073

## C. DETAILS OF INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

Per the Louisiana Constitution, most State revenues are deposited into the Bond Security and Redemption Fund (BSRF). The major exception is federal revenues, which are deposited directly into the General Fund. The BSRF was designed to protect the bond holders, so general obligation debt is paid from the BSRF. This set up results in an extremely large number of transfers in and out of BSRF from and to a majority of the other funds, including the General Fund. At the end of the accrual period, a transfer is made to move the remaining monies in BSRF to the General Fund. Louisiana is unique in the way its debt service fund operates and parts $A$ and $B$ of this note provide the total amounts flowing through the BSRF.

The General Fund receives a large number of transfers from statutorily dedicated (special) funds. Since the special funds do not report expenditures, monies warranted in these funds are reclassified as transfers to the General Fund and the General Fund reports all expenditures for the special funds. This reclassification of warrants along with the transfers reported in the BSRF account for the large volume of transfers from reported in the General Fund. The interfund balances and transfers are due to the regular functions of government in the Louisiana environment and, in general, all interfund balances are paid within the statutorily required close period.

## State of Louisiana

Below is a discussion of the larger, more significant interfund transfers of the nonmajor funds.

- Budget Stabilization Fund - This fund was created in 1998 to restructure and rename the Revenue Stabilization/Mineral Trust Fund (Rainy Day Fund). Its funding is derived in several ways including twenty-five percent of non-recurring revenues, money available for appropriation from the state general fund and dedicated funds in excess of certain expenditure limits, and mineral revenues in excess of cap. For fiscal year 2006, transfers out totaled $\$ 154$ million and transfers in totaled $\$ 373$ million.
- Capital Outlay Escrow Fund - This fund was established in 1974 to provide for the capital outlay expenditures of the State as appropriated in the annual capital outlay appropriations act. The activity in this fund for fiscal year 2006 was primarily for the repairs and renovations being made due to the damage caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The fund reported transfers out of $\$ 16$ million and transfers in of $\$ 1.1$ billion.
- FEMA Reimbursement Fund - This fund was established in 2006 for the purpose of providing funds to pay the state's portion of any amount due the United States under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. Monies in this fund may also be transferred to the State Emergency Response Fund with the proper approval. During fiscal year 2006, transfers out totaled $\$ 339$ million and transfers in were $\$ 428$ million.
- Louisiana Medical Assistance Trust Fund - This fund was established in 1992 to assist in the operation and maintenance of the Medicaid program in the state. In fiscal year 2006, transfers out amounted to $\$ 182$ million and transfers in were $\$ 297$ million.
- Transportation Infrastructure Model for Economic Development (TIMED) - This fund was established in 1989 to be used exclusively for specific road and bridge projects with portions designated for the Port of New Orleans and the New Orleans International Airport. During fiscal year 2006, this fund had transfers out of \$366 million and transfers in totaled \$101 million.
- Transportation Trust Fund - This fund, established in 1989, was created to receive the excess revenues on gasoline, motor fuels, and special fuels taxes. Purposes of the fund include highway construction and maintenance, statewide flood control, ports and airports priority programs, among others. During fiscal year 2006, transfers out amounted to $\$ 1.1$ billion and transfers in were $\$ 554$ million.
- Video Draw Poker Device Fund - This fund was created in 1991 to receive an allocation of the revenues collected by the Gaming Division of the Office of State Police for fees, fines, penalties, and all other monies collected. During fiscal year 2006, this fund had transfers out of $\$ 214$ million and transfers in totaling $\$ 211$ million.


## State of Louisiana

## NOTE 5: CAPITAL ASSETS

## A. PRIMARY GOVERNMENT (in thousands)

Governmental Activities:
Capital assets not being depreciated:
Land
Construction in progress
Total capital assets not being depreciated

Other capital assets historical cost:
Buildings and improvements
Machinery and equipment
Infrastructure
Total other capital assets historical cost

Less accumulated depreciation:
Buildings and improvements
Machinery and equipment
Infrastructure
Total accumulated depreciation
Other capital assets, net of depreciation

Governmental activities capital assets, net

## Business-type Activities:

Capital assets not being depreciated:
Land
Construction in progress
Total capital assets not being depreciated

Other capital assets historical cost:
Buildings and improvements
Machinery and equipment
Total other capital assets historical cost

| \$ | 3,807 | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | 3,807 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 441 |  | 6,056 |  | 173 |  | 6,324 |
| \$ | 4,248 |  | 6,056 |  | 173 |  | 10,131 |

Less accumulated depreciation:
Buildings and improvements
Machinery and equipment
Total accumulated depreciation
Other capital assets, net of depreciation

Business-type activities capital assets, net


| \$ | 1,890,175 | 78,643 | 421 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | *117,638 | 108,382 | 33,517 |
|  | 2,007,813 | 187,025 | 33,938 |


| $* 1,322,976$ | 172,746 | 24,560 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $* 650,493$ | 57,934 | 55,775 |  |
| $16,937,686$ |  | 815,600 | 4,212 |
|  | $18,911,155$ | $1,046,280$ | 84,547 |


| $* 431,799$ | 34,316 | 387 | 465,728 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $* 497,485$ | 65,630 | 53,780 | 509,335 |
| $7,858,320$ | 404,579 | -- | $8,262,899$ |
|  | $8,787,604$ | 504,525 | 54,167 |
|  |  | 30,380 | $9,237,962$ |
| $10,123,551,755$ |  |  | $10,634,926$ |

\$ 12,131,364 \$ 728,780 \$ 64,318

| \$ |
| ---: |
| $1,968,397$ |
| 192,503 |
| $2,160,900$ |



Capital Assets June 30, 2006

|  |
| ---: |
|  |
| $1,471,162$ |
| 652,652 |
| $17,749,074$ |
| $19,872,888$ |


|  |
| ---: |
| 465,728 |
| 509,335 |
| $8,262,899$ |
| $9,237,962$ |
| $10,634,926$ |

## State of Louisiana

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental activities:

| General government | $\$$ | 34,107 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Culture, recreation, and tourism | 2,573 |  |
| Transportation and development | 423,517 |  |
| Public safety | 14,127 |  |
| Health and welfare | 8,475 |  |
| Corrections | 9,495 |  |
| Youth Services | 978 |  |
| Conservation | 6,209 |  |
| Education | 5,044 |  |
| Total governmental activities depreciation expense | $\$=504,525$ |  |

## B. COMPONENT UNITS (in thousands)

|  | Capital Assets <br> July 1, 2005 |  | Additions |  | Deletions |  | Capital Assets <br> June 30, 2006 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital assets not being depreciated: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land | \$ | 259,968 | \$ | 6,027 | \$ | 75 | \$ | 265,920 |
| Construction in progress |  | 375,829 |  | 328,760 |  | 342,749 |  | 361,840 |
| Total capital assets not being depreciated |  | 635,797 |  | 334,787 |  | 342,824 |  | 627,760 |
| Other capital assets historical cost: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Buildings and improvements |  | 3,815,082 |  | 343,884 |  | 83,272 |  | 4,075,694 |
| Machinery and equipment |  | 1,534,132 |  | 140,321 |  | 84,208 |  | 1,590,245 |
| Infrastructure |  | 534,277 |  | 13,513 |  | 5,321 |  | 542,469 |
| Total other capital assets historical cost |  | 5,883,491 |  | 497,718 |  | 172,801 |  | 6,208,408 |
| Less accumulated depreciation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Buildings and improvements |  | 1,802,983 |  | 96,708 |  | 14,952 |  | 1,884,739 |
| Machinery and equipment |  | 1,139,195 |  | 113,316 |  | 73,185 |  | 1,179,326 |
| Infrastructure |  | 213,795 |  | 11,376 |  | 1,100 |  | 224,071 |
| Total accumulated depreciation |  | 3,155,973 |  | 221,400 |  | 89,237 |  | 3,288,136 |
| Other capital assets, net of depreciation |  | 2,727,518 |  | 276,318 |  | 83,564 |  | 2,920,272 |
| Component units capital assets, net | \$ | 3,363,315 | \$ | 611,105 | \$ | 426,388 | \$ | 3,548,032 |

## C. IMPAIRMENT OF CAPITAL ASSETS

State capital assets have been impaired as a result of physical damage incurred from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. An impairment loss has been calculated for this damage as required by GASB Statement No. 42, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries. The amount of the impairment loss for damaged capital assets is based on calculations using the Restoration Cost Approach, in which a ratio of either the estimated costs to restore the impaired assets' service utility divided by the replacement costs, or the deflated
estimated restoration costs divided by the historical costs, is multiplied by the carrying value of each impaired asset. As a result, assets fully depreciated prior to the hurricanes would have an impairment loss of zero, regardless of the damage. Actual repairs to damaged capital assets are expected to far exceed the calculated impairment losses. Related insurance recoveries received during the year have been used to offset the impairment loss, in accordance with the guidelines of GASB 42. Insurance recoveries received in excess of the calculated impairment losses resulted in a gain being recorded. The impairment loss net of

## State of Louisiana

insurance recoveries received during the year is reported as an extraordinary item in the Governmentwide Statement of Activities; in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets for Proprietary Funds; and in the Statement of Activities for Component Units, as appropriate.

The impairment loss for buildings is based on a threshold for restoration costs of the greater of $\$ 100,000$ or $20 \%$ of the capitalized cost of the building. The impairment loss for machinery and equipment is based on a threshold for restoration costs of the greater of $\$ 20,000$ or $20 \%$ of the capitalized cost of the asset for items damaged, and $\$ 5,000$ for items completely destroyed. The impairment loss for primary government infrastructure is based on a threshold for restoration projects costing at least $\$ 100,000$. This threshold is $\$ 3$ million per agency, per year. In order for the State's infrastructure to be considered impaired, the service utility has to be significantly reduced. If the right-of-way is damaged but the infrastructure is still functioning, it is not considered to be impaired. The impairment loss for component unit infrastructure is based on a threshold of \$3 million per agency per year.

## PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

## Governmental Activities:

Impairment losses calculated for Governmental Activity assets are $\$ 22,363,258$ for buildings, $\$ 1,108,679$ for machinery and equipment that has been completely destroyed, and \$716,937 for machinery and equipment that has been damaged and will be repaired. The impairment loss calculated for infrastructure is $\$ 4,212,405$.

The carrying value of impaired assets that were idle at the end of the year is $\$ 716,937$ for machinery and equipment and $\$ 386,960$ for infrastructure.

The State has $\$ 3,920,674$ in receivables for insurance recoveries related to impaired buildings. Insurance recoveries of $\$ 17,157$ have been received for impaired machinery and equipment. Insurance coverage is not available for the State's infrastructure. Insurance recoveries are reported as an offset to the impairment loss shown as an extraordinary item on the Government-Wide Statement of Activities.

## Business-type Activities:

The Louisiana Lottery Corporation received damage to its regional office in Metairie, Louisiana, as a result of Hurricane Katrina. An impairment loss of \$5,580 has been calculated for this asset. Related insurance
recoveries received of $\$ 192,067$ are reported as an offset to the impairment loss, resulting in a net gain of $\$ 186,487$, shown as an extraordinary item on the Government-Wide Statement of Activities and in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets for Proprietary Funds.

## COMPONENT UNITS

The State's college systems have calculated impairment losses of $\$ 32,978,910$ for buildings and $\$ 6,379,621$ for machinery and equipment. College systems have receivables for insurance recoveries of $\$ 18,152,242$ related to impaired buildings. All insurance recoveries for damage by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita are reported as an offset to the impairment loss shown as an extraordinary item on the Government-Wide Statement of Activities and the Statement of Activities for Component Units. The carrying value of impaired assets that were idle at year end for the colleges is $\$ 42,744,728$ for buildings and $\$ 16,020,473$ for machinery and equipment.

Other component units with impairment losses are the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency, the Louisiana Stadium and Exposition District, Orleans Levee District, and the Lake Borgne Basin Levee District. Impairment losses calculated for these entities totaled \$33,327,760 for buildings, $\$ 758,432$ for machinery and equipment, and \$4,221,397 for infrastructure. Insurance recovery receivables for these entities are $\$ 5,880,880$ for impaired buildings and $\$ 17,795$ for impaired machinery and equipment. These insurance recoveries are reported as an offset to the impairment loss shown as an extraordinary item on the Government-Wide Statement of Activities and in the Statement of Activities for Component Units. The carrying value of impaired buildings that were idle at year end for these entities is \$40,129,151.

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## NOTE 6: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

## A. RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

## Background

The State of Louisiana maintains four defined benefit pension plans (DBP) that are considered component units of the State and are included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) as a part of the primary government. Those plans are administered by four public employee retirement systems. The Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS), established July 1, 1947, includes classified and unclassified employees of the State. The Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana (TRSLA) was established August 1, 1936, for the benefit of public school teachers and, effective July 1, 1983, includes school lunch employees. TRSLA offers a defined contribution plan to a relatively small, select group of employees in higher education. The Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS) was established on July 1, 1947, for persons employed as school bus drivers, school janitors, school custodians, and school maintenance employees. The Louisiana State Police Retirement System (LSPRS) was established by Act 293 of 1938. Its members include commissioned law enforcement officers of the Office of State Police and the Superintendent of the Office of State Police.

In 1987, a constitutional amendment was ratified by the electorate that added subsection (E) to Article 10, Section 29, mandating the actuarial soundness of state and statewide retirement systems. In compliance with that amendment, the Legislature enacted Louisiana Revised Statute (LRS) 11:1-127 in its 1988 regular session to consolidate the public retirement law. LASERS and TRSLA must use the projected unit credit cost method to determine their actuarially required contributions; LSERS and LSPRS must use the entry age normal cost method for this determination.

LRS 11:42B(4), (5), and (11) establish requirements for the amortization of unfunded accrued liabilities of these Public Employees Retirement Systems (PERS). The LSERS, LASERS, and TRSLA requirements are as follows:

The unfunded liability as of June 30, 1988, determined under the projected unit credit funding method "...shall be amortized over a forty year period, commencing with the fiscal year 1989-1990 with the series of forty annual payments forming an increasing annuity, increasing initially at $4 \%$ per annum for the first five years, with the percent of increase reduced one-half of one percent over each successive five year period, so that the payments are increasing at the rate of one-half of one percent over the last five-year period."

LRS 11:42B(5) and (11) were amended in 1992 to require that the outstanding balance of the unfunded accrued liability as of June 30, 1992, for LASERS and TRSLA, "...shall be amortized over the remaining thirty-seven year period with payments forming an annuity at four and one half percent annually."

LRS 11:42B(10) specifies that the unfunded accrued liability of the State Police Retirement System as of June 30, 1988, be amortized over a twenty year period, beginning in fiscal year 1989-1990, with level dollar payments annually.

LRS 11:62 specifies employee contribution rates effective July 1, 1989, while LRS 11:102 details the calculation of the employer contribution rate each year for each system.

Act 588 of the 2004 Regular Session made significant changes to prospective funding for LASERS, TRSLA, and LSERS. As a result of the Act, the outstanding balances of changes in liabilities prior to 1999 were re-amortized using level dollar method until 2029. The remaining amortization periods for changes in liabilities beginning with 1999 through 2003 were extended to a thirty year period from the date of occurrence and amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll. Bases established after June 30, 2004, are amortized over a thirty year period as level dollar payments. In addition, the Act authorizes the Legislature to set employer contribution rates based on specific criteria but no less than fifteen and one-half percent for LASERS and TRSLA.

Readers requiring pension information not included in this report may request a copy of the separately issued financial reports by writing to each retirement system individually at the addresses listed in Note 1.

## Plan Description

Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System. Although there are 360 contributing employers in this system, LASERS is considered a single employer plan because the material portion of its activity is with one employer - the State of Louisiana. The system is established and provided for within Title 11, Subtitle II, Chapter 1, of the Louisiana Revised Statutes. Benefit provisions are authorized within LRS 11:441-501.

Those employees considered eligible for membership in LASERS include all employees of the State (except those specifically excluded by statute) and are eligible immediately upon employment. Members are vested after 10 years of service.

A member is eligible to retire after at least 10 years of service at age 60, 25 years at age 55 , or after 30 years at any age. Effective January 1, 1996, members may choose

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to retire with 20 years of service at any age, with an actuarially reduced benefit. The system does provide for deferred benefits for vested members who terminate before being eligible for retirement. Once the member reaches retirement age, benefits are payable at $2.5 \%$ of the average of the highest three consecutive years of compensation, multiplied by the number of years of creditable service. Once an employee has accumulated 10 years of service, disability benefits apply based on the regular benefit formula without age restrictions. Act 75 of the 2005 Regular Session changes retirement eligibility and final average compensation for members who are eligible to begin participation in the DBP beginning July 1, 2006. Eligibility for these members is limited to age 60, or thereafter, upon attainment of ten years of creditable service. Final average compensation will be based on the member's average earned compensation for the highest 60 consecutive months of employment. Act 835 of the 2006 Regular Session increases the maximum retirement allowance for peace officers employed by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of State Police, other than state troopers to $3.33 \%$ for each year of qualifying service. All other benefit provisions remain the same as those for regular members.

Act 672 of the 2006 Regular Session provides for any member of LASERS an early retirement exclusive of any military service credit, provided the member has attained at least age 50 and has at least 10 years of service credited to this retirement. The member shall receive an annual retirement allowance consisting of an actuarially reduced benefit and shall not be eligible to participate in the Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) or the Initial Benefit Option (IBP). This act is intended to encourage voluntary early retirement by the temporary lessening of retirement eligibility requirements and by restricting the hiring of new employees. The effective date of the act is January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2008. Act 194 of the 2004 Regular Session, also an early retirement and payroll reduction act which ends December 31, 2006, is not affected by Act 672.

In 1990, the Legislature created the DROP with Act 14. When members enter DROP, they continue to work at their regular job and draw their regular salary for a period of up to three years. While on DROP, the retiree's retirement benefits are paid into a special account. The election is irrevocable once participation begins. Interest is credited after participation ends; at which time, the member must choose a distribution option for benefits that have accumulated in the DROP account. The DROP program was designed to have no actuarial effect on LASERS' unfunded liability. Currently, there are 2,577 members in the program.

Act 678 of the 2006 Regular Session made provisions for any employee who is a member of LASERS, and has not
retired, but whose participation in the DROP was interrupted or ceased upon being terminated due to a reduction-in-force necessitated by Hurricane Katrina and/or Rita to have the time period applicable to his plan participation adjusted upon his reemployment and resumption of membership in LASERS to which employee belonged before being terminated. However, the act does not apply to an employee who becomes reemployed more than one year after being furloughed or terminated, whichever occurs first, or to employees reemployed on or after December 31, 2006.

Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana. The TRSLA is the administrator of a cost-sharing multiple employer plan. The system was established and provided for within Title 11, Subtitle II, Chapter 2, of the Louisiana Revised Statutes. Benefit provisions are authorized within LRS 11:761-813.

The word "plan" as used below does not carry the same definition as referred to in GASB Statements 25, 26, and 27. Our use of the word "plan" in this context refers to individual benefit options. Those employees considered eligible for membership in TRSLA include teachers and eligible school lunch employees and are eligible immediately upon employment. Under the Teachers' Regular Plan, as amended by Act 1055 of 2001, members are vested after 5 years of service. A teacher member who becomes a member prior to July 1, 1999, is eligible to retire after at least 5 years of service at age 60, or after 20 years at any age, and will receive benefits based on a formula of $2 \%$; a teacher member who retires with 25 years of service at age 55,20 years at age 65, or 30 years at any age will receive benefits based on a formula of 2.5\%. A teacher member who becomes a member on or after July 1, 1999, is eligible to retire after at least 5 years of service at age 60, 20 years at any age (actuarially reduced), 25 years of service at age 55, or 30 years at any age and will receive benefits based on a formula of $2.5 \%$. In 1983 the Louisiana School Lunch Employees' Retirement System was merged into this system. The Louisiana School Lunch Employees' Retirement System contained two plans that were acquired by TRSLA: Plan A for members who are employed by the school system and are not covered by the Social Security system, and Plan B for members who are employed by the school system and are covered by Social Security. Plan A members are eligible to receive benefits based on a $3 \%$ benefit formula after 5 years of service at age 60, 25 years at age 55, or after 30 years service at any age. A $2 \%$ benefit formula accrues to Plan B members after 5 years service at age 60 and after 30 years service at age 55 .

The system does provide for deferred benefits for vested members who terminate before being eligible for retirement. Once the member reaches the appropriate age for retirement, benefits become payable. After an

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employee has accumulated five years of service, he becomes eligible for disability benefits based on the regular benefit formula without age restrictions if determined eligible by the medical board. The member must also be in active service at the time of filing the application for disability retirement. Otherwise, reduced benefits are available based on varying percentage formulas for each plan.

The Optional Retirement Plan (ORP), in LRS 11:921-931, provides a defined contribution program for academic employees in higher education. Eligible members have the option of making an irrevocable election to participate in the ORP rather than the TRSLA and purchase annuity contracts for benefits payable at retirement. Monthly contributions based on percentages of salary are made by the employee and the employer to companies selected as providers of the plan. ORP provides for portability of assets and full and immediate vesting of all contributions submitted to the participating companies on behalf of the employees. In accordance with LRS 11:927(B), the system retains $9.394 \%$ of the $15.9 \%$ ORP employer contributions to be applied to the unfunded accrued liability of the system. Thus, the amount transferred to the carrier is the employer's portion of the normal cost contribution, which has been determined by the Public Retirement Systems' Actuarial Committee to be $6.507 \%$. The number of employers participating in the ORP program is currently 112. Current membership in the program is 20,523 . The ORP is not an obligation of the State or TRSLA, and is therefore not included in the CAFR.

Members of TRSLA also have the option of participating in a three-year DROP program. Although Act 1055 of 2001 changes the vesting requirements, members must still have 10 years of service credit to participate in DROP. The election is irrevocable once participation begins.

Act 17 of the 2006 First Extraordinary Session made provisions for any employee who is a member of TRSLA, and has not retired, but whose participation in the DROP was interrupted or ceased upon being terminated due to a reduction-in-force necessitated by Hurricane Katrina and/or Rita to have the time period applicable to his plan participation adjusted upon his reemployment and resumption of membership in TRSLA to which employee belonged before being terminated. However, the act does not apply to an employee who becomes reemployed more than one year after being furloughed or terminated, whichever occurs first, or to employees reemployed on or after December 31, 2006.

The Initial Lump-Sum Benefit (ILSB) became effective January 1, 1996. Under this program, a retiring member who did not participate in DROP could select an ILSB alternative. This alternative provides the retiree with a one-time payment of up to 36 months of a regular
maximum monthly retirement benefit with a reduced regular monthly retirement benefit for life.

On January 1, 2000, TRSLA established the Excess Benefit Plan. This plan is an unfunded, non-qualified plan intended to be a qualified excess benefit arrangement. It is designed to pay excess benefits to those members who retired on July 1, 1988, or later. The excess benefit is the portion of the TRSLA benefit that exceeds the maximum benefit allowed under Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System. Although the LSERS is considered part of the State of Louisiana financial reporting entity, it is not a part of the State payroll. LSERS is the administrator of a costsharing, multiple-employer, defined-benefit pension plan. The system was established and provided for by LRS 11:1001-1206. LRS 11:1116 mandates that specified employees become members of the system as a condition of employment. Benefit provisions are authorized in LRS 11:1141-1153.

Membership is mandatory for all employees under age 60 employed by a Louisiana parish or city school board, who work more than 20 hours per week as a school bus driver, school janitor, school custodian, school maintenance employee, or school bus aide. Members are vested after 10 years of service time.

A member is eligible to retire after at least 10 years of service at age 60, 25 years at age 55 , or after 30 years at any age. The system does provide for deferred benefits for vested members who terminate before being eligible for retirement. Benefits become payable once the member reaches retirement age. The maximum retirement benefit is an amount equal to $3.33 \%$ of the average compensation for the 3 highest consecutive years of membership service, multiplied by the number of years of service limited to $100 \%$ of final average compensation, plus a supplementary allowance of $\$ 2$ per month for each year of service. Once an employee has accumulated 5 years of service, disability benefits apply based on the normal benefit formula without age restrictions. Other benefits have resulted from legislative changes and include cost-ofliving benefits.

Effective July 1, 1992, members of the LSERS may elect to participate in the DROP and defer receipt of benefits. The election may be made one time only and is limited to three years. Monthly retirement benefits are paid into the plan and credited to a subaccount for that individual. All amounts that remain credited to the individual's subaccount shall be credited with interest at the end of each plan year at a rate equal to the realized return of the system's portfolio for that plan year, less one-half of one percent. Upon termination of participation in both the plan

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and employment, a participant may receive either a lump sum payment from the account or systematic disbursements. All employers are eligible to participate in DROP. The number of employers currently having plan members participating in the DROP program is 69. As of June 30, 2006, there were 732 members participating in the program.

Act 17 of the 2006 First Extraordinary Session made provisions to any employee who is a member of LSERS, and has not retired, but whose participation in the DROP was interrupted or ceased upon being terminated due to a reduction-in-force necessitated by Hurricane Katrina and/or Rita to have the time period applicable to his plan participation adjusted upon his reemployment and resumption of membership in LSERS to which the employee belonged before being terminated. However, the act does not apply to an employee who becomes reemployed more than one year after being furloughed or terminated, whichever occurs first, or to employees reemployed on or after December 31, 2006.

Effective January 1, 1996, the Legislature authorized the Plan to establish the Initial Benefit Retirement Plan (IBRP). IBRP is available to members who have not participated in DROP and who select the maximum benefit, Option 2 benefit, Option 3 benefit or Option 4 benefit. Thereafter, these members are ineligible to participate in DROP. IBRP provides both a one-time single sum payment of up to 36 months of a regular monthly retirement benefit, plus a reduced monthly retirement benefit for life. Interest credited and payments from the IBRP account are made in accordance with the DROP account, LRS 11:1152(F)(3).

Louisiana State Police Retirement System. The LSPRS was established by Act 293 of 1938 and is the administrator of a single employer plan. Benefit provisions are authorized within LRS 11:1307-1322.

Those employees considered eligible for membership in LSPRS include commissioned law enforcement officers of the Office of State Police and the Superintendent of State Police, and are eligible immediately upon employment.

After 10 years of service at age 50, benefits are determined by multiplying the years of service credit by $3.33 \%$ to compute a retirement percentage factor (not to exceed $100 \%$ ), which is then multiplied by the member's average salary. For those plan members employed before September 8, 1978, with 20 years of service at any age, benefits are determined by multiplying the years of service by $3.33 \%$ to compute retirement percentage factor (not to exceed 100\%), which is then multiplied by the member's average salary. For those plan members employed on or after September 8, 1978, with 25 years of service at any age, benefits are determined by multiplying the years of service by $3.33 \%$ to compute retirement percentage factor
(not to exceed 100\%), which is then multiplied by the member's average salary.

The following Acts of the 2003 Regular Legislative Session affected LSPRS as described. Act 211 provided a retroactive (to January 1, 1999) benefit to a surviving spouse of less than two years of any member who died of terminal cancer diagnosed prior to April 1, 2003. Act 538 provides a benefit of $100 \%$ of final average compensation or $\$ 36,000$ annually, whichever is greater, for certain catastrophic disability retirees as of June 30, 2003. Act 748 provides a $20 \%$ longevity bonus or benefits as provided by LRS 11:1307.1, whichever is greater, for members who participated in DROP on or before June 30, 2003 and who continued in employment after DROP. Act 876 amended the plan to make it eligible for tax-shelter qualification with the Internal Revenue Service effective January 1, 2004. Disability benefits equal $50 \%$ of average salary plus one and one-half percent of average salary for each year in excess of 10 years. Disability benefits shall be modified whenever a non-service disability retiree is engaged in gainful employment. Non-duty disability rates vary depending on length of service, but begin after 5 years of service credit. Death benefits vary whether cause was in the line of duty and whether there is a surviving spouse and/or number of minor children. The system does provide for deferred benefits for vested members who terminate before being eligible for retirement.

Any active member who is eligible to receive a service retirement allowance is eligible to participate in the DROP and defer receipt of benefits. The participation period shall not exceed 3 years. Upon termination of employment at the end of the DROP period, a participant may receive benefits in a lump sum payment, by a true annuity or in any other manner approved by the Board. Current membership in the program is 36 .

A summary of government employers participating in the plans at June 30, 2006, is as follows:

|  |  | Number of <br> Employers |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| LASERS | State Agencies | 220 |
|  | Other Public Employers | $\underline{140}$ |
|  | Total | $\underline{360}$ |
| TRSLA | School Boards | 68 |
|  | Colleges and Universities | 27 |
|  | State Agencies | 58 |
|  | Charter Schools | 14 |
|  | Other | $\underline{16}$ |
|  | Total | $\underline{\underline{183}}$ |
| LSERS | School Boards | 67 |
|  | Other Agencies | $\underline{30}$ |
|  | Total | $\underline{\underline{97}}$ |
| LSPRS |  | $\underline{n}$ |

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## Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

All four systems use the accrual basis of accounting for operating income and operating expenses. Within this context, interest income is recognized when earned, as are employer and employee contributions. Dividends are recognized when declared. State fund appropriations are recognized when earned by LASERS, TRSLA, and LSPRS. LASERS, LSERS, and TRSLA use the trade date basis to record investment purchases and sales. In addition, contributions are recognized in the period in which the amounts are due pursuant to formal commitments. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plans.

As required by GASB Statement 25, Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans, investments are reported at fair value. Investments are reported as follows:

LASERS. Short-term investments are reported at market value when published prices are available, or at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Corporate bonds are valued based on yields currently available on comparable securities from issuers of similar credit ratings. Mortgage securities are valued on the basis of estimated future principal and interest payments, and are discounted at prevailing interest rates for similar instruments. The fair value of real estate investments is based on independent appraisals. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value.

Besides investments in the U.S. Government and U.S. Government obligations, LASERS has no investments in any one organization that represents more than $5 \%$ of the plan net assets available for benefits.

Land, building, equipment, and furniture are carried at historical cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method based on useful lives of 40 years for the building and 3 to 15 years for equipment and furniture.

TRSLA. Investments are reported at fair value, which is the market value on the last business day of the fiscal year. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at the current exchange rate. Securities purchased pursuant to agreements to resell are carried at the contract price, exclusive of interest, at which the securities will be sold.

Besides investments in the U.S. Government and U.S. Government obligations, TRSLA has no investments of more than $5 \%$ of the portfolio invested in any one
corporation nor does TRSLA hold more than 5\% of any corporation's outstanding stock.

Land, building, equipment, and furniture are carried at historical cost. Depreciation is computed by the straightline method based on useful lives of 40 years for the building and 3 to 10 years for equipment and furniture.

LSERS. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates.

Besides investments in the U.S. Government and U.S. Government obligations, LSERS has no investments in any one organization that represents $5 \%$ or more of the plan net assets available for pension benefits. There are no investments in loans to or leases with parties related to the pension plan. The investment activity of LSERS is subject to an investment policy adopted by the Board of Trustees and to oversight by the Board of Trustees.

Land, building, equipment, and furniture are carried at historical cost. Depreciation is computed by the straightline method based on useful lives of 40 years for the building and 3 to 10 years for equipment and furniture.

LSPRS. Investments are reported at fair value. Fair value is determined by the last reported sales price.

Besides investments in the U.S. Government and U.S. Government obligations, LSPRS has no investments representing more than $5 \%$ of the plan net assets available for benefits.

Furniture, fixtures, and equipment are stated at cost and are being depreciated on the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives range from 3 to 10 years.

## Contributions

A system's funding policy refers to the amounts and timing of contributions to be made by employers, participants, and any other sources to provide the benefits a pension plan specifies. Employee and employer contributions for all systems are provided for in Chapter 2 of Title 11 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes. Each system is described separately in the following paragraphs.

LASERS. The vast majority of employees of the State who are members before July 1, 2006 contribute 7.5\% of their salaries. Act 75 of the 2005 Regular Session increases the member contribution rate from 7.5\% to $8.0 \%$ for new members hired after June 30, 2006. Act 835 of the 2006 Regular Session increases the contribution rate of peace officers employed by the

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Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of State Police, other than state troopers to $9.0 \%$. Exceptions include: judges, court officers, the governor, lieutenant governor, and legislators, who contribute $11.5 \%$ of their respective salaries; the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate who contribute $9.5 \%$ of their salaries; correctional officers, security personnel, and probation officers who contribute $9.0 \%$; wildlife agents who contribute 9.5\%; and Bridge Police employees for the Crescent City Connection who contribute $8.5 \%$ of their salaries. The employers of each group listed contributed $19.1 \%$ of the employees' salaries toward future benefits for fiscal year 2006.

Act 340 of the 2004 Regular Session amended the purchase of service credit provisions enacted by the Act 289 of the 1992 Regular Session. Effective July 1, 2004, Act 340 established that any LASERS member with at least one year of service credit in the system would be eligible to obtain up to five years of service credit in oneyear increments (referred to as "Airtime" service credit purchases) provided that application for the purchase of service was made on or before June 30, 2005. However, Act 75 of the 2005 Regular Session amended Act 340 and provided that purchases of service credit made on or after July 1, 2005, will be used solely for the calculation of retirement benefits, and may not be used for the attainment of additional years of retirement eligibility.

TRSLA. Contributions required of TRSLA members and their employers are based on the plan in which the employee participates. During the year ended June 30, 2006, members of the system's Regular Plan contributed 8.0\% of their earned compensation, with the employer contributing 15.9\%. Members of the TRSLA Plan A contributed $9.1 \%$ of their salary and the employer contributed 15.9\%. Members of TRSLA Plan B contributed $5.0 \%$ of their compensation and the employer made a $15.9 \%$ contribution. The sources of employer contributions are appropriated state funds and tax proceeds collected in the parishes and remitted by the respective parishes' sheriff's office.

LSERS. Member contributions are established by statute and are currently $7.5 \%$ of earned compensation. Employer contributions, provided by the Board of Trustees, were increased to $18.4 \%$ for fiscal year 2006.

Act 278 of the 1999 Regular Session provided for the establishment of an Employer Credit Account consisting of the accumulated excess employer contributions which exceeded the actuarially required employer rate. The account had a balance of $\$ 0$ for the last three fiscal years.

LSPRS. Member contributions are $8.0 \%$ of earned compensation and are deducted from the member's salary. The employer's contributions consist of various fees collected by the Office of Motor Vehicle, and appropriations from the State.

Act 45 of the 2005 First Extraordinary Session amended retirement service and salary credit for public employees on involuntary furlough without pay, or placed on leave without pay on or after August 29, 2005, due to a gubernatorially declared disaster or emergency to be entitled to purchase service and salary credit for each day of service during the period beginning August 29, 2005, and ending on June 30, 2006. The remittance of payment shall be made to the system on or before December 31, 2006. The purchased service and salary credit may not be used for the purpose of meeting the minimum service requirements for disability retirement.

As required by GASB Statement 27, paragraph 20b(3), the LSERS and the TRSLA, both cost-sharing employers, disclose the following information:

| Fiscal Year <br> Ending | Annual Required <br> Contribution (ARC) | Percentage <br> Contributed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LSERS |  |  |
| 6/30/04 | $\$ 47,980,745$ | $58.7 \%$ |
| $6 / 30 / 05$ | $\$ 46,187,680$ | $61.0 \%$ |
| $6 / 30 / 06$ | $\$ 50,768,224$ | $85.6 \%$ |
|  |  |  |
| TRSLA |  | $94.4 \%$ |
| $6 / 30 / 04$ | $\$ 527,899,270$ | $105.6 \%$ |
| $6 / 30 / 05$ | $\$ 555,169,630$ | $108.1 \%$ |

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As required by GASB Statement 27, paragraph 21, the LASERS and LSPRS, both single employers, disclose the following information.

The state's annual pension cost and net pension obligation to LASERS and LSPRS for the current year are as follows:

|  | LASERS |  | LSPRS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual required contribution | \$ | 423,502,813 | \$ | 36,698,310 |
| Interest on net pension obligation |  | 2,603,054 |  | 236,228 |
| Adjustment to annual required contribution |  | $(10,920,692)$ |  | 686,872 |
| Annual pension cost |  | 415,185,175 |  | 37,621,410 |
| Contributions made |  | $(394,108,196)$ |  | $(37,483,229)$ |
| Increase (Decrease) in net pension obligation |  | 21,076,979 |  | 138,181 |
| Net pension obligation beginning of year |  | 31,552,169 |  | 3,149,715 |
| Net pension obligation end of year | \$ | 52,629,148 | \$ | 3,287,896 |

In accordance with GASB 27, paragraph 21(b), the LASERS and LSPRS disclose the following:

| Fiscal <br> Year <br> Ending | Annual <br> Pension <br> Cost (APC) | Percentage <br> of APC <br> Contributed | Net <br> Pension <br> Obligation |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LASERS |  |  |  |
| $6 / 30 / 04$ | $\$ 364,930,168$ | $96.1 \%$ | $\$ 35,367,487$ |
| $6 / 30 / 06$ | $\$ 404,460,067$ | $100.9 \%$ | $\$ 31,552,169$ |
| LSPRS | $\$ 415,185,175$ | $94.9 \%$ | $\$ 52,629,148$ |
| 6/30/04 | $\$ 33,855,791$ |  |  |
| $6 / 30 / 05$ | $\$ 35,886,584$ | $77.8 \%$ | $\$(3,304,234)$ |
| $6 / 30 / 06$ | $\$ 37,621,412$ | $82.0 \%$ | $\$ 3,149,715$ |
|  |  | $99.6 \%$ | $\$ 3,287,896$ |

## Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The following table provides information concerning actuarial methods and assumptions.

|  | LASERS <br> Projected <br> Unit Credit | TRSLA <br> Projected <br> Unit Credit | LSERS <br> Entry Age | LSPRS <br> Entry Age |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amortization Method | Level Percentage of <br> Projected Payroll | Level Dollar | Level Percentage of <br> Projected Payroll | Level Dollar |

**The listed rates do not include those for judges, correction officers and wildlife agents.

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## Funding Status and Progress

Because the purpose of each system is to provide specific benefits to groups of employees at various times in the future, actuarial valuations and assumptions are made regularly. The most recent actuarial valuation for the four statewide retirement systems is as of June 30, 2006. The Schedule of Funding Progress for the six* most recent actuarial valuations are as follows:

Schedule of Funding Progress
(Expressed in Thousands)

|  | $\underline{2006}$ | $\underline{2005}$ | $\underline{2004}$ | $\underline{2003}$ | $\underline{2002}$ | $\underline{2001}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LASERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Actuarial Valuation Date | 6/30/06 | 6/30/05 | 6/30/04 | 6/30/03 | 6/30/02 | 6/30/01 |
| Actuarial Value of Assets | \$7,430,784 | \$6,673,500 | \$6,097,815 | \$6,487,538 | \$6,460,594 | \$6,418,296 |
| Actuarial Accrued Liability | \$11,548,680 | \$10,847,062 | \$10,237,574 | \$9,796,306 | \$9,206,734 | \$8,652,591 |
| Unfunded AAL | \$4,117,896 | \$4,173,562 | \$4,139,759 | \$3,308,768 | \$2,746,140 | \$2,234,295 |
| Funded Ratio | 64.3\% | 61.5\% | 59.6\% | 66.2\% | 70.2\% | 74.2\% |
| Annual Covered Payroll | \$1,979,705 | \$2,100,043 | \$2,017,726 | \$1,924,680 | \$1,861,887 | \$1,782,884 |
| UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll | 208.0\% | 198.7\% | 205.2\% | 171.9\% | 147.5\% | 125.3\% |
|  | $\underline{2006}$ | $\underline{2005}$ | $\underline{2004}$ | $\underline{2003}$ | $\underline{2002}$ | $\underline{2001}$ |
| TRSLA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Actuarial Valuation Date | 6/30/06 | 6/30/05 | 6/30/04 | 6/30/03 | 6/30/02 | 6/30/01 |
| Actuarial Value of Assets | \$13,088,358 | \$12,082,682 | \$11,409,404 | \$11,826,926 | \$12,019,552 | \$12,062,136 |
| Actuarial Accrued Liability | \$19,390,781 | \$18,699,765 | \$18,067,486 | \$17,196,812 | \$16,263,239 | \$15,390,417 |
| Unfunded AAL | \$6,302,423 | \$6,617,083 | \$6,658,082 | \$5,369,886 | \$4,243,687 | \$3,328,281 |
| Funded Ratio | 67.5\% | 64.6\% | 63.1\% | 68.8\% | 73.9\% | 78.4\% |
| Annual Covered Payroll | \$2,892,959 | \$3,132,169 | \$3,017,087 | \$2,977,885 | \$2,777,667 | \$2,582,831 |
| UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll | 217.9\% | 211.3\% | 220.7\% | 180.3\% | 152.8\% | 128.9\% |
|  | $\underline{2006}$ | $\underline{2005}$ | $\underline{2004}$ | $\underline{2003}$ | $\underline{2002}$ | $\underline{2001}$ |
| LSERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Actuarial Valuation Date | 6/30/06 | 6/30/05 | 6/30/04 | 6/30/03 | 6/30/02 | 6/30/01 |
| Actuarial Value of Assets | \$1,480,748 | \$1,423,207 | \$1,381,154 | \$1,369,601 | \$1,433,859 | \$1,516,236 |
| Actuarial Accrued Liability | \$1,872,594 | \$1,889,445 | \$1,820,959 | \$1,730,796 | \$1,582,071 | \$1,472,423 |
| Unfunded AAL | \$391,846 | \$466,238 | \$439,805 | \$361,195 | \$148,212 | \$(43,814) |
| Funded Ratio | 79.1\% | 75.3\% | 75.8\% | 79.1\% | 90.6\% | 103.0\% |
| Annual Covered Payroll | \$239,321 | \$259,232 | \$259,698 | \$268,656 | \$258,876 | \$249,674 |
| UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll | 163.7\% | 179.9\% | 169.4\% | 134.4\% | 57.3\% | (17.5)\% |
|  | $\underline{2006}$ | $\underline{2005}$ | $\underline{2004}$ | $\underline{2003}$ | $\underline{2002}$ | $\underline{2001}$ |
| LSPRS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Actuarial Valuation Date | 6/30/06 | 6/30/05 | 6/30/04 | 6/30/03 | 6/30/02 | 6/30/01 |
| Actuarial Value of Assets | \$379,704 | \$322,482 | \$288,865 | \$271,062 | \$271,694 | \$261,576 |
| Actuarial Accrued Liability | \$546,238 | \$516,427 | \$477,085 | \$447,694 | \$386,698 | \$355,629 |
| Unfunded AAL | \$166,534 | \$193,945 | \$188,220 | \$176,631 | \$115,004 | \$94,053 |
| Funded Ratio | 69.5\% | 62.4\% | 60.6\% | 60.6\% | 70.3\% | 73.6\% |
| Annual Covered Payroll | \$49,256 | \$49,290 | \$47,923 | \$44,148 | \$31,695 | \$32,157 |
| UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll | 338.1\% | 393.5\% | 392.8\% | 400.1\% | 362.8\% | 292.5\% |

(* GASB 25, paragraph 34, requires only three years of valuations for single employer plans. We chose to show six years for all statewide retirement systems.)

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) differs from the Unfunded Funding Actuarial Liability (UFAL) for funding purposes. UFAL for funding purposes excludes the Texaco Settlement Fund Assets. The UFAL reported for LASERS, TRSLA and LSPRS on June 30, 2006, are $\$ 4,164,543,814, \$ 6,554,989,762$ and $\$ 166,534,087$ respectively. The UFAL dollar amount for LSERS in FY 2006 is the same amount as the UAAL.

The Actuarial Value of Assets for TRSLA also has a deficit in the LSU Agriculture and Extension Service Fund of $\$ 132,576$ which is not included. Considering this deficit, TRSLA's funded ratio would be reduced to $66.2 \%$. Act 588 of the 2004 Regular Legislative Session reset the Employee Experience Account balance to zero and thereafter limited the account balance to no more than the reserve for two COLAs. The Employee Experience Account had balances for LASERS and TRSLA of $\$ 155,832,126$ and $\$ 534,616,331$ respectively at June 30, 2006. The Experience account can only be used to fund retiree cost-of-living adjustments.

## State of Louisiana

## B. LOUISIANA LOTTERY CORPORATION RETIREMENT PLANS

Pursuant to LRS 47:9015(A), the Louisiana Lottery Corporation provides two defined contribution retirement plans for its employees.

## 1. Basic Retirement

The Basic Retirement Plan was established effective September 1, 1993, with all employees eligible except those who elect coverage under a State retirement plan and those who are either independent contractors or leased employees. Eligible employees may participate in the Plan immediately upon employment. Employer contributions for fiscal year 2006 were $5 \%$ of the participant's compensation. Employee contributions were $6.2 \%$ of their compensation. Participants are fully vested immediately. Plan assets do not revert for the benefit of the employer. Benefit distributions commence as of the date designated by the participant (annuity starting date) after termination of employment, but not later than April 1st of the year following the calendar year in which the participant attains age seventy and one half. The participant must make a qualified election to receive the distribution in the form of a single-sum payment or in the form of a qualified joint and survivor annuity or single life annuity contract. Employee and employer contributions for fiscal year 2006 were $\$ 309,093$ and $\$ 248,552$, respectively.

## 2. Supplemental Retirement

Substantially all full-time employees are eligible to participate in the Supplemental Retirement Plan. The Louisiana Lottery Corporation contributed 4.5\% of each participant's compensation for fiscal year 2006. Generally, participants are not permitted to contribute to the Plan; however, participants may contribute proceeds from a qualified rollover distribution as allowed by IRS Section 402. Effective July 1, 1991, all eligible employees employed by the Corporation on or before that date participate in the Plan. Thereafter, an eligible employee participates in the Plan as of the entry date that coincides with or immediately follows the date on which the eligible employee completes 90 consecutive calendar days of employment with the Corporation. Each plan year, the board of directors of the Corporation may determine the amount of a discretionary contribution not to exceed 2\% of each participant's compensation for any plan year. Plan participants are fully vested and amounts are nonforfeitable upon the participant's death, disability, or attainment of the normal retirement date or upon the completion of three years of service. Any forfeiture of
nonvested amounts is reallocated to the accounts of all the remaining participants. Plan assets do not revert for the benefit of the employer. The distribution of a participant's vested and nonforfeitable portion of his or her account is made in the form of a single-sum payment after the participant terminates employment with the employer, attains the normal retirement age ( 65 years of age), or dies. Employer contributions for fiscal year 2006 were \$297,544.

## C. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

## Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits

In accordance with LRS 42:821-871, the State provides health care and life insurance benefits to its active and retired employees and their eligible dependents through either self-insured and self-funded Office of Group Benefits (OGB) programs or, in the case of certain boards and commissions, through private insurance companies. All benefits and premium structures are reviewed by the OGB Policy and Planning Board. A written recommendation from this Board is forwarded to the House Appropriations Committee and Senate Finance Committee for oversight. The OGB provides health care and life insurance to substantially all of employees of the State, employees of school boards of 43 out of the 68 school systems, and employees of eligible political subdivisions of the State. The health care insurance or HMO coverage for both active and retired employees is financed by contributions from the State and the participating employee. Life insurance for the individual employee is financed by equal contributions from the State and the employee; insurance for eligible dependents and voluntary optional life products are funded totally through employees' contributions. Upon retirement, substantially all employees become eligible for continuing health care and life insurance benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the State. Other post-employment benefits (OPEB) administered through the OGB are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. Expenses are recognized by the OGB as retirees report claims and include provisions for health claims reported but unpaid, and health claims incurred but unreported. Computed under the requirements of GASB Statement 12 as reported by state agencies, the cost to the State of providing insurance benefits to retirees and their eligible dependents for the year ended June 30, 2006, was $\$ 189,871,470$ and the number of retirees meeting eligibility requirements was 31,419 . Actual claims expense incurred by the OGB for other postemployment benefits cannot readily be separated from the expenses of similar types of benefits provided to active employees and their dependents.

## State of Louisiana

## NOTE 7: LEASES

## A. LEASE AGREEMENTS

The State of Louisiana has entered into numerous operating and capital lease agreements for equipment, land, and buildings. Most leases contain non-appropriation exculpatory clauses that allow lease cancellation if the Louisiana Legislature does not make an appropriation for its continuation during any future fiscal period. Because legislative appropriation is reasonably assured, all leases contracted by the state are included in subsequent schedules.

## B. OPERATING LEASES

Operating lease payments are recorded as expenditures or expenses of the applicable fund when the related liability is incurred and totaled $\$ 67,850,902$ (component units totaled $\$ 19,265,662$ ) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006. Commitments of the primary government under operating lease agreements for equipment, land, and buildings provide for future annual rental payments as follows (expressed in thousands):

| Fiscal Year | Office Space |  | Equipment |  | Land |  | Other |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | \$ | 39,906 | \$ | 2,871 | \$ | 154 | \$ | 2,740 | \$ | 45,671 |
| 2008 |  | 26,894 |  | 1,109 |  | 97 |  | 2,242 |  | 30,342 |
| 2009 |  | 21,170 |  | 1,058 |  | 95 |  | 1,919 |  | 24,242 |
| 2010 |  | 14,978 |  | 745 |  | 78 |  | 1,900 |  | 17,701 |
| 2011 |  | 9,134 |  | 719 |  | 59 |  | 1,841 |  | 11,753 |
| 2012-2016 |  | 12,973 |  | 495 |  | 235 |  | 355 |  | 14,058 |
| 2017-2021 |  | 2,048 |  | 449 |  | 261 |  | 75 |  | 2,833 |
| Total | \$ | 127,103 | \$ | $\underline{7,446}$ | \$ | 979 | \$ | 11,072 | \$ | 146,600 |

Operating leases for component units are as follows (expressed in thousands):
Office space - \$54,955; Equipment - \$9,398; Land - \$406; and Other - \$19,432 for a total of \$84,191.

## C. CAPITAL LEASES AND INSTALLMENT PURCHASE AGREEMENTS

Capital lease obligations are payable from resources of the governmental and proprietary funds. The following is a schedule of future minimum payments remaining under contracts in existence at June 30, 2006 (expressed in thousands):

| Fiscal Year | Governmental Activities |  | Business-Type Activities |  | Component Units |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | \$ | 9,670 | \$ | 71 | \$ | 12,157 |
| 2008 |  | 8,261 |  | 69 |  | 11,662 |
| 2009 |  | 6,036 |  | 42 |  | 10,476 |
| 2010 |  | 5,089 |  | 7 |  | 8,479 |
| 2011 |  | 4,804 |  |  |  | 7,760 |
| 2012-2016 |  | 22,561 |  |  |  | 35,380 |
| 2017-2021 |  | 14,635 |  |  |  | 32,513 |
| 2022-2026 |  |  |  |  |  | 16,060 |
| 2027-2031 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,071 |
| Subtotal |  | 71,056 |  | 189 |  | 136,558 |
| Less interest and executory costs |  | 18,918 |  | 9 |  | 43,436 |
| Present value of minimum lease |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Payments | \$ | 52,138 | \$ | 180 | \$ | 93,122 |

The gross amount of the leased assets at June 30, 2006 (expressed in thousands) for governmental activities is $\$ 9,584$ for office space and $\$ 15,482$ for equipment; and component units is $\$ 5,541$ for office space, $\$ 101,236$ for equipment, and $\$ 9,876$ for land.

## State of Louisiana

Total capital leases by asset classes include the following (expressed in thousands):

|  | Governmental Activities |  | Business-Type Activities |  | Component Units |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buildings | \$ | 61,116 | \$ |  | \$ |  |
| Office Space |  | 324 |  |  |  | 7,891 |
| Equipment |  | 9,360 |  | 189 |  | 112,787 |
| Land |  | 256 |  |  |  | 15,880 |
| Total Capital Leases | \$ | 71,056 | \$ | 189 | \$ | 136,558 |

## D. LESSOR LEASES

Various property and facilities are leased to outside parties as leases from port authorities, levee districts, universities, and various other entities. The current amount of lease revenues for the primary government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006 , is $\$ 3,549,220$ (component units $\$ 6,337,295$ ).

The value of the property carried on the financial reports for the entities included below (expressed in thousands) is $\$ 7,958$ for land; $\$ 239,239$ for buildings; and $\$ 728$ for equipment; accumulated depreciation on the buildings and other totaled $\$ 79,805$.

## 1. OPERATING LEASES

The following is a schedule by years of minimum future rentals on operating leases as of June 30, 2006 (expressed in thousands):

| Fiscal Year | Governmental <br> Activities |  | Business- <br> Type Activities |  | Component Units |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | \$ | 3,658 | \$ | 162 | \$ | 10,421 |
| 2008 |  | 2,675 |  | 58 |  | 5,820 |
| 2009 |  | 2,533 |  | 21 |  | 5,219 |
| 2010 |  | 2,272 |  | 14 |  | 4,690 |
| 2011 |  | 2,266 |  | 14 |  | 3,743 |
| 2012-2016 |  | 384 |  | 1 |  | 13,544 |
| 2017-2021 |  |  |  |  |  | 12,903 |
| 2022-2026 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,242 |
| Total | \$ | 13,788 | \$ | 270 | \$ | 57,582 |

The contingent rental revenue received from the lessor operating leases above as of June 30, 2006 (expressed in thousands) is $\$ 647$ for office rentals, $\$ 583$ for equipment rentals, and $\$ 63$ for land rentals totaling $\$ 1,293$.

## 2. CAPITAL LEASES

The following is a schedule by years of minimum future rentals on capital leases as of June 30, 2006 (expressed in thousands):
$\qquad$
Component
Units

| 2007 | $\$$ | 61 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2008 |  | 191 |
| 2009 |  | 191 |
| 2010 |  | 191 |
| 2011 | 130 |  |
| $12-2016$ | 16,050 |  |
| $17-2021$ | 14,925 |  |
| $22-2026$ |  | 95,925 |
| Total | $\$$ | 97,664 |
|  |  |  |

## State of Louisiana

## NOTE 8: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

## A. DEBT AUTHORIZATION AND LIMITATIONS

The Louisiana Constitution of 1974 provides that the State shall have no power, directly or indirectly, through any board, agency, commission, or otherwise, to incur debt or issue bonds except by law enacted by two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the Legislature. LRS 39:1365(25) limits the legislative authorization of general obligation bonds and other general obligations secured by the full faith and credit of the State by prohibiting total authorized bonds from exceeding an amount equal to two times the average annual revenues of the Bond Security and Redemption Fund for the last three fiscal years prior to such authorization. The bond authorization limitation is $\$ 22,239,690,000$. The total general obligation bonds authorized are $\$ 2,038,810,000$ at June 30, 2006 , or $9.16 \%$ of the bond authorization limit.

LRS 39:1402(D) limits issuance by the Louisiana State Bond Commission of general obligation bonds or other general obligations secured by the full faith and credit of the State. The highest annual debt service requirement for the current or any subsequent fiscal years for general obligation debt, including the debt service on any bonds or other obligations that are proposed to be sold by the Louisiana State Bond Commission, may not exceed $10 \%$ of the average annual revenues of the Bond Security and Redemption Fund for the last three fiscal years completed prior to the issuance being proposed. The general obligation debt issuance limitation is $\$ 1,111,985,000$. At June 30, 2006, the highest current or future annual general obligation debt service requirement is $\$ 240,685,000$, which represents $21.64 \%$ of the debt issuance limitation.

LRS 39:1367, enacted pursuant to a constitutional amendment, provides that the State Bond Commission establish annually a limit on the net State tax-supported debt issued subject to certain percentages established in the statutes and based on General Fund and dedicated funds revenues forecast by the Revenue Estimating Conference. The maximum amount of net State tax-supported debt allowed by statute for fiscal year 2005-2006 is $6.00 \%$ of estimated General Fund and dedicated funds revenues established by the Revenue Estimating Conference which was $\$ 540,319,800$. During the fiscal year 2005-2006, the total net State tax-supported debt paid was $\$ 289,723,820$ or $3.22 \%$ of the estimated General Fund and dedicated funds to revenues established by the Revenue Estimating Conference.

## B. AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED DEBT

The Omnibus Bond Authorization Act of 2006 provides for the repeal of all acts, except any Act authorizing issuance of refunding bonds for the issuance of general obligation bond authorizations which are no longer found feasible or
desirable, and to reauthorize general obligation bonds for projects deemed to be essential, and to authorize new projects. As a result, there were no authorized but unissued bonds outstanding at June 30, 2006.

## C. PURPOSE AND RETIREMENT OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

General obligation bonds are authorized and issued primarily to provide funds for constructing and improving State-owned facilities including ports, university facilities, public schools, parks, bridges, roads, and charity hospitals. General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the State. Although certain general obligation debt is being retired from the resources of the enterprise funds and discretely presented component units and is therefore recorded in these funds, the State remains contingently liable for its payment. General obligation debt issued to finance the construction and equipping of education buildings and other facilities for colleges and universities and not secured by a pledge of revenues from the related facilities is a direct obligation of the State and is reported in the government-wide financial statements. Other general obligation debt of the college and university funds, which is being retired from pledged resources of those funds, is reported as a liability of the component units although the State remains contingently liable for its retirement.

In order to facilitate the funding of capital improvements by certain governmental units and political subdivisions of the State, the Omnibus Bond Authorization Act of 2006 authorized the issuance of general obligation bonds contingent upon executing a reimbursement contract with the State Bond Commission pertaining to the reimbursement payments and reimbursement reserve account payments for such projects. A reimbursement contract is a contract between the State, as bond issuer, and an entity, through which the entity receives a portion of bond money for its project. The entity repays or reimburses the State at the same interest rate and the same maturity dates as the bond issue. Entities utilize reimbursement contracts to attempt to obtain a better interest rate.

Reimbursement contracts include colleges and universities in the amount of $\$ 1,434,707$ and miscellaneous contracts in the amount of $\$ 829,544$. Applicable interest to maturity is $\$ 339,178$ and $\$ 212,106$, respectively. In the accompanying financial statements, reimbursement contracts are shown as accounts receivable and the debt shown is not reduced for these items. In addition, the Sabine River Authority (Sabine), a component unit, was the recipient of $\$ 10$ million in proceeds of General Obligation Issued 1975-B. Act 453 of 2005 (effective July 1, 2008) authorizes the State of Louisiana to forgive certain debt due to the State from Sabine. The amount of the debt forgiven, according to the Act, will be $\$ 8.6$ million less any payments made prior to July 1, 2008.

## State of Louisiana

## D. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS OUTSTANDING AT JUNE 30, 2006

Long-term obligations outstanding at June 30, 2006, principal only, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

| Long-Term Obligations | Beginning <br> Balance |  | Additions |  | Deletions |  |  | Ending <br> Balance |  | Due <br> Within <br> One Year | Interest Rates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General obligation bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Payable | \$ | 2,121,610 | \$ | -- | \$ | 82,800 | \$ | 2,038,810 | \$ | 139,565 | 2.50-7.75\% |
| Other bonds payable by agency: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crescent City Connection |  | 16,310 |  | -- |  | 1,815 |  | 14,495 |  | 1,855 | 2.00-3.65\% |
| Health Education Authority of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana |  | 8,650 |  | -- |  | 255 |  | 8,395 |  | 270 | $5.70-8.30 \%$ |
| Louisiana Correctional Facilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporation |  | 24,730 |  | -- |  | 4,840 |  | 19,890 |  | 5,075 | 3.00-4.96\% |
| Office Facilities Corporation |  | 225,195 |  | -- |  | 11,680 |  | 213,515 |  | 12,210 | 4.00-5.50\% |
| Office Facilities Corporation (Internal Service Fund) |  | 115,000 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 115,000 |  | 4,370 | Variable |
| Public Safety LPFA * |  | 84,210 |  | -- |  | 3,900 |  | 80,310 |  | 4,060 | 4.25-5.88\% |
| Tobacco Settlement Financing |  | 1,083,505 |  | -- |  | 21,695 |  | 1,061,810 |  | 43,345 | 5.50-6.36\% |
| Transportation Infrastructure Model for Economic Development |  | 786,690 |  | -- |  | 5,105 |  | 781,585 |  | 5,255 | 3.00-5.38\% |
| Total Other Bonds Payable by agency* |  | 2,344,290 |  | -- |  | 49,290 |  | 2,295,000 |  | 76,440 |  |
| Total bonded debt |  | 4,465,900 |  | -- |  | 132,090 |  | 4,333,810 |  | 216,005 |  |
| Other liabilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compensated absences |  | 188,540 |  | 51,287 |  | 52,409 |  | 187,418 |  | 15,281 |  |
| Capital lease obligations |  | 55,190 |  | 4,534 |  | 7,586 |  | 52,138 |  | 9,670 |  |
| Claims and judgments |  | 2,237,257 |  | 1,500,711 |  | 1,379,404 |  | 2,358,564 |  | 233,931 |  |
| Unamortized bond premium |  | 167,499 |  | -- |  | 9.953 |  | 157,546 |  | 9,953 |  |
| Other long-term obligations |  | 2,259 |  | 1,029 |  | 866 |  | 2,422 |  | 667 |  |
| Total other liabilities |  | 2,650,745 |  | 1,557,561 |  | 1,450,218 |  | 2,758,088 |  | 269,502 |  |
| Total long-term obligations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Governmental Activities* | \$ | 7,116,645 | \$ | 1,557,561 | \$ | 1,582,308 | \$ | 7,091,898 | \$ | 485,507 |  |

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:

## Bonds payable:

Revenue bonds*

## Other liabilities:

Compensated absences
Capital lease obligations
Notes payable
Other long-term liabilities Total other liabilities
Total long-term obligations Business-Type Activities
*restated
\$ $\qquad$ \$ $\qquad$ \$ $\qquad$ \$

| \$ 162,149 | $\$$ | -- |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| 2,184 |  |  |
| 180 |  | 683 |
| 73 |  | 71 |
| 91,102 |  | -- |
| 93,539 |  | 773 |
|  |  |  |

\$
\$ 279,025
\$ $\qquad$ \$ $\qquad$ \$ 255,688 \$ $\qquad$ $3.50-5.34 \%$

## State of Louisiana

| Long-Term Obligations |  | Beginning Balance |  | Additions |  | Deletions |  | Ending <br> Balance |  | Due Within One Year | Interest Rates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COMPONENT UNITS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bonds payable: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue bonds* | \$ | 1,241,049 | \$ | 362,222 | \$ | 270,052 | \$ | 1,333,219 | \$ | 35,327 | Variable |
| Other liabilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compensated absences |  | 194,019 |  | 37,436 |  | 46,399 |  | 185,056 |  | 17,428 |  |
| Capital lease obligations |  | 81,780 |  | 21,483 |  | 10,141 |  | 93,122 |  | 7,789 |  |
| Amounts held in custody for others |  | 29,191 |  | 7,027 |  | 1,949 |  | 34,269 |  | 16,682 |  |
| Notes payable |  | 143,986 |  | 29,550 |  | 60,053 |  | 113,483 |  | 29,166 |  |
| Claims and Judgments |  | 22,737 |  | 4,428 |  | 4 |  | 27,161 |  | 18 |  |
| Other long-term liabilities |  | 28,524 |  | 70,961 |  | 6,943 |  | 92,542 |  | 13,762 |  |
| Total other liabilities |  | 500,237 |  | 170,885 |  | 125,489 |  | 545,633 |  | 84,845 |  |
| Total long-term obligations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Component units | \$ | 1,741,286 | \$ | 533,107 | \$ | 395,541 | \$ | 1,878,852 | \$ | 120,172 |  |
| *restated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## E. DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AT JUNE 30, 2006

Annual principal and interest payments for bonds and notes (expressed in thousands) are as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Gov |  | ental Ac |  | es |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Gene | al | bligation | n | nds |  |  | the | Bonded D | Deb |  |  |  |  | Totals |  |  |
| Year: |  | Principal |  | Interest |  | Total |  | Principal |  | Interest |  | Total |  | Total <br> Principal |  | Total Interest |  | Total |
| 2007 | \$ | 139,565 | \$ | 101,573 | \$ | 241,138 | \$ | 76,440 | \$ | 103,791 | \$ | 180,231 | \$ | 216,005 | \$ | 205,364 | \$ | 421,369 |
| 2008 |  | 133,405 |  | 94,122 |  | 227,527 |  | 87,710 |  | 119,093 |  | 206,803 |  | 221,115 |  | 213,215 |  | 434,330 |
| 2009 |  | 140,395 |  | 86,751 |  | 227,146 |  | 98,085 |  | 114,040 |  | 212,125 |  | 238,480 |  | 200,791 |  | 439,271 |
| 2010 |  | 147,380 |  | 79,410 |  | 226,790 |  | 94,640 |  | 108,909 |  | 203,549 |  | 242,020 |  | 188,319 |  | 430,339 |
| 2011 |  | 154,850 |  | 71,612 |  | 226,462 |  | 99,530 |  | 104,053 |  | 203,583 |  | 254,380 |  | 175,665 |  | 430,045 |
| 2012-16 |  | 636,585 |  | 248,530 |  | 885,115 |  | 621,460 |  | 430,532 |  | 1,051,992 |  | 1,258,045 |  | 679,062 |  | 1,937,107 |
| 2017-21 |  | 482,665 |  | 108,585 |  | 591,250 |  | 577,790 |  | 235,776 |  | 813,566 |  | 1,060,455 |  | 344,361 |  | 1,404,816 |
| 2022-26 |  | 203,965 |  | 17,875 |  | 221,840 |  | 179,310 |  | 140,979 |  | 320,289 |  | 383,275 |  | 158,854 |  | 542,129 |
| 2027-31 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 220,550 |  | 94,725 |  | 315,275 |  | 220,550 |  | 94,725 |  | 315,275 |
| 2032-36 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 239,485 |  | 30,959 |  | 270,444 |  | 239,485 |  | 30,959 |  | 270,444 |
| Total | \$ | $\underline{2,038,810}$ | \$ | 808,458 | \$ | $\underline{\text { 2,847,268 }}$ | \$ | $\underline{\text { 2,295,000 }}$ | \$ | $\underline{\text { 1,482,857 }}$ | \$ | $\underline{\text { 3,777,857 }}$ | \$ | $\underline{\text { 4,333,810 }}$ | \$ | $\underline{\text { 2,291,315 }}$ | \$ | $\underline{6,625,125}$ |


|  | Business-Type Activities |  |  |  |  |  | Component Units |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Revenue Bonds |  |  |  |  |  | Revenue Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year: |  | incipal |  | Interest |  | Total |  | Principal |  | Interest |  | Total |
| 2007 | \$ | -- | \$ | 6,624 | \$ | 6,624 | \$ | 35,327 | \$ | 55,037 | \$ | 90,364 |
| 2008 |  | -- |  | 6,624 |  | 6,624 |  | 41,021 |  | 54,628 |  | 95,649 |
| 2009 |  | -- |  | 6,624 |  | 6,624 |  | 42,527 |  | 56,514 |  | 99,041 |
| 2010 |  | 65,198 |  | 5,813 |  | 71,011 |  | 51,186 |  | 54,879 |  | 106,065 |
| 2011 |  | -- |  | 3,382 |  | 3,382 |  | 82,476 |  | 51,446 |  | 133,922 |
| 2012-16 |  | 2,105 |  | 16,789 |  | 18,894 |  | 257,265 |  | 203,741 |  | 461,006 |
| 2017-21 |  | 14,800 |  | 15,496 |  | 30,296 |  | 180,572 |  | 152,879 |  | 333,451 |
| 2022-26 |  | 35,064 |  | 17,818 |  | 52,882 |  | 215,205 |  | 113,651 |  | 328,856 |
| 2027-31 |  | 44,982 |  | 34,391 |  | 79,373 |  | 230,479 |  | 66,910 |  | 297,389 |
| 2032-36 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 177,492 |  | 20,794 |  | 198,286 |
| 2037-41 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 19,669 |  | -- |  | 19,669 |
| Total | \$ | 162,149 | \$ | 113,561 | \$ | 275,710 | \$ | 1,333,219 | \$ | 830,479 | \$ | 2,163,698 |

## State of Louisiana

|  | Business-Type Activities |  |  |  |  |  | Component Units |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Notes Payable |  |  |  | Total |  | Notes Payable |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year: | Principal |  | Interest |  |  |  | Principal |  | Interest |  | Total |  |
| 2007 | \$ | 19 | \$ | 4 | \$ | 23 | \$ | 29,166 | \$ | 4,034 | \$ | 33,200 |
| 2008 |  | 23 |  | 2 |  | 25 |  | 34,113 |  | 3,198 |  | 37,311 |
| 2009 |  | 24 |  | 1 |  | 25 |  | 17,512 |  | 2,237 |  | 19,749 |
| 2010 |  | 7 |  | -- |  | 7 |  | 13,867 |  | 1,430 |  | 15,297 |
| 2011 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 3,123 |  | 1,059 |  | 4,182 |
| 2012-16 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 6,223 |  | 3,932 |  | 10,155 |
| 2017-21 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 6,442 |  | 1,894 |  | 8,336 |
| 2022-26 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 3,037 |  | 519 |  | 3,556 |
| 2027-31 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| Total | \$ | 73 | \$ | 7 | \$ | 80 | \$ | 113,483 | \$ | 18,303 | \$ | 131,786 |

## F. DEFEASED BONDS

The following table enumerates the principal balances of previously outstanding bonds considered defeased at June 30, 2006 (expressed in thousands). The defeased bonds are not included in the accompanying financial statements.
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{rrrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Bond Series } \\
\text { Primary Government: }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Date } \\
\text { Defeased }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Maturity } \\
\text { Date }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Amount } \\
\text { Defeased }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Outstanding at } \\
\text { June 30, 2006 }\end{array}
$$ <br>

1981-A \& 2 / 87 \& Various \& \$ \& 60,085\end{array}\right]\)| \$- |
| :--- |
| 1985-C |

Component Units:
Louisiana Stadium and
Exposition District:

| 1994-A | $12 / 98$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1995-A | $12 / 98$ |
| 1995-B | $12 / 98$ |
| 1996-A | $12 / 98$ |
| Orleans |  |
| mission | $11 / 92$ |


| Various | $\$$ | 48,475 | $\$$ | 48,390 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $7 / 24$ |  | 10,500 |  | 10,500 |
| $7 / 25$ |  | 12,140 |  | 12,090 |
| Various |  | 63,095 |  | 62,520 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Various |  | 54,920 |  | 44,005 |

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## G. CONDUIT DEBT

Revenue bonds were issued by the Louisiana Agricultural Finance Authority (LAFA), a component unit, which constituted conduit debt outstanding at year-end totaling $\$ 86,407,949$ which is currently in default. The authority and the State have no responsibility for the repayment of this debt, and it is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

Revenue bonds were issued by the Louisiana Public Facilities Authority (LPFA), a component unit, which
constituted conduit debt outstanding at year-end totaling $\$ 3,810,135,342$. The authority and the State have no responsibility for the repayment of this debt, and it is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

## H. OTHER GENERAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The liability for compensated absences is described in detail in Note 1 Section C; the liability for capital leases is described in more detail in Note 7; the liability for claims and litigation is described in more detail in Notes 9 and 11.
become final, holding the State liable for all damages occasioned by the flood. These damages, including interest, total approximately $\$ 271,000,000$ (accrued in the accompanying financial statements).

In a second tort matter, a collection of cases against the State involving claims alleging damages to oyster leases caused by coastal restoration efforts has been litigated to conclusion. While the trial court awarded damages in excess of one billion dollars ( $\$ 1,000,000,000$ ) when judicial interest is included, the appellate court dismissed plaintiffs' claims in their entirety. The Legislature also passed a series of acts in the Regular Session of 2003, including proposed amendments to the Louisiana Constitution, which will significantly limit or reduce the State's liability in future oyster lease cases. The amendment was approved by the voters in the fall of 2003.

The State, through the Office of the Attorney General, petitioned the court to declare Acts 739 and 802 of the 2006 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature constitutional. These acts extended the prescriptive period for damage claims resulting from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The district court and the Louisiana Supreme Court found both acts to be constitutionally sound.

## B. CLAIMS AND LIABILITIES HANDLED OUTSIDE OF THE OFFICE OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The Attorney General has opined that only a small portion of the dollar amount of potential liability to the State resulting from pending litigation not being handled through the Office of Risk Management will ultimately be recovered by plaintiffs. It is his opinion that the estimated probable future liability for existing claims against the State is $\$ 84,136,648$ (accrued in the accompanying financial statements). In addition, as of June 30, 2006, there are claims totaling \$302,770,602 against the State where it is reasonably possible that the State will incur liability.

In September 1993, the Louisiana Supreme Court invalidated, on constitutional grounds, R.S. 13:5106,

## State of Louisiana

limiting the liability of the State for general damages to a maximum of $\$ 500,000$. Following the same reasoning, in January 1994, the Supreme Court invalidated R.S. 13:5112(C), limiting the liability of the State for prejudgment interest to 6\%. Subsequently, the voters approved a constitutional amendment curing the defect found by the Supreme Court in the two cases. This amendment, along with the re-enactment of the two cited statutes, as well as several other statutes intended to protect the State in tort claims, became effective in November 1995. The efforts of the State to have the amendment and the legislation made applicable to then pending claims to limit recovery in accordance with the statutes were unsuccessful. Consequently, any case pending in September 1993 will have no upper limit on general damages, any case pending in January 1994 will not be subject to $6 \%$ interest pre-judgment, and any claim arising as late as November 24, 1995, will not be limited by either statute. The financial impact of this court-imposed hiatus has been significant, but is declining, as cases are resolved. The State's Medical Malpractice Statute (R.S. 40:1299.39) was not impacted by the Supreme Court's decision vis a vis R.S. 13:5106.

In February 2004, the Louisiana Supreme Court held that the parents who brought a wrongful death action against the State of Louisiana were each entitled to the statutory cap of $\$ 500,000$ for wrongful death actions. Previously, it was the belief that the limit was $\$ 500,000$ per death victim. This could impose an adverse impact upon the State's liability for tort compensation. In the 2005 Regular Legislative Session, the Legislature passed Senate Bill No. 258 which was signed by the Governor and enacted as Act No. 1 of the 2005 Regular Legislative Session in response to the Louisiana Supreme Court's erroneous interpretation of the statutory cap found under R.S. 13: 5106 in Lockett v. the State of Louisiana, Department of Transportation and Development, 2003 - 1767 (La 2/25/04), 869 So.2d 87. The provisions of Act No. 1 are intended to explain the original intent of the legislature, notwithstanding the contrary interpretation by the Louisiana Supreme Court in Lockett, but shall be applied prospectively only from its effective date of May 27, 2005.

In May 1999, the Louisiana Supreme Court invalidated R.S. 9:2800, which limited the circumstances under which the State could be held liable for damages caused by the condition of things under its care and custody. The Court's judgment was applied retroactively to November 23, 1995, the effective date of its implementation, thus imposing an adverse and severe impact upon the liability of the State for tort compensation.

Act 3 of the First Extraordinary Session of the Legislature of 1996 amended Article 2323 of the Louisiana Civil Code to require trial quantification of the degree of liability of
known non-parties, unknown persons not made a party, and statutorily immune parties such as the employer of a plaintiff suing a third party tortfeasor. The same act also amended Article 2324 of the Civil Code to provide that a negligent defendant would pay compensation calculated solely on the degree of his liability under comparative fault, regardless of the ability of co-defendants to pay their respective shares. The Louisiana Supreme Court declared that the provisions of Act 3 were remedial in nature and, therefore, retroactive in application to pending cases. This ruling will result in some reduction of the ultimate liability of the State in pending and future cases.

In June 2000, the Louisiana Supreme Court refused to consider a lower court decision which held that the Medical Liability for State Services Act did not apply to blood transfusions received in hospitals operated by the State. The State has pending cases alleging serious or fatal infections linked to blood transfusions in hospitals operated by the State. The decision denied the State the benefits of the medical malpractice reforms in those cases. However, Civil Code Article 2322.1, effective June 30, 1999, shields the health care providers.

In June 2001, the Louisiana Supreme Court held that the administrative remedy procedure for inmates in the custody of the Department of Corrections was unconstitutional. Under the procedure, inmate complaints that reached the state court system did so as judicial review of agency decisions. Many of those complaints will now be lawsuits rather than administrative matters. The financial impact of this decision will be significant, both in the expense of defending these cases and in the potential judgments, but is declining as cases are resolved.

In the First Extraordinary Session of 2002, the Legislature passed Act 89 to address the impact of the Supreme Court's inmate administrative remedy decision. The legislation was signed into law on April 19, 2002, and affects suits filed thereafter. The Act may significantly limit litigation costs and the tort exposure of the State in inmate claims going forward from enactment; however, it does not significantly limit the hundreds of suits filed before enactment. The Louisiana Supreme Court has held in Cheron v. LCS Corrections Services that exhaustion of inmate claims is not required during the time period from the Pope decision, in June 2001, until the passage of Act 89 in April of 2002. The Constitutionality of Act 89 was upheld in the $1^{\text {st }}$ and $2^{\text {nd }}$ Circuit Courts of Appeal.

From the beginning of fiscal year 2002-2003 to the present, the self-insurance fund of the State has not been available as a source of funds to settle tort claims involving road defect allegations nor to pay final judgments in such matters. As a result, settlements and judgments in such road hazard tort claims have been and will continue to be

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funded and paid only through individual legislative appropriation. The sum appropriated for such matters totaled approximately \$49,303,012 since fiscal year 2002. Included in that amount is $\$ 15,910,224$ which was appropriated in FY 2005-2006.

While not included in the dollar values set forth above, it should be noted that suits have been filed challenging the constitutionality of various provisions of state law, including challenges to state laws pertaining to elections, specialty license plates, the indigent defender system, campaign finance regulations, and tax exemptions for certain nonprofit organizations. While these cases do not seek recovery for damages, rulings adverse to the State could result in liability for the plaintiffs' attorneys' fees.

As of June 30, 2006, the Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) advises that there are 878 expropriation cases pending with an estimated dollar demand of $\$ 45,750,692$ and DOTD estimates its exposure to be $\$ 35,896,904$. There were 55 outstanding inverse condemnation suits with demands of \$5,394,948 and with an estimated exposure of $\$ 1,348,737$. Expropriation suits filed by levee boards and other expropriating entities, other than DOTD, have not been included in this number because the State does not appropriate the dollar amount due to the landowners. In addition to the amount reported as Fund Balance-Reserve for Construction in the Capital Outlay Escrow Fund, DOTD indicates that \$738,261,693 in flood control and construction contracts is outstanding and unfunded as of June 30, 2006.

As of June 30, 2006, the State is not aware of any pending suits concerning the ability of the State to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness.

The Department of Revenue (DOR) reports that the total amount of pending litigation affecting the department's right to tax, where there is a probable likelihood that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred as of June 30, 2006, is $\$ 38,103,704$. The DOR has also advised that the total dollar amount of pending litigation affecting the DOR's right to tax, where it is reasonably possible that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred as of fiscal year end June 30, 2006, is $\$ 49,796,468$. These figures include a large number of refund claims that were filed as a result of Act 6 of the First Extraordinary Session of the Louisiana Legislature of 2001. This legislation amended R.S. $47: 1621$ and expanded the conditions under which the Department of Revenue is now authorized to make tax refunds.

As to judgments rendered prior to June 30, 2006, but not appropriated in the 2006 Legislative Session, the Department of Agriculture and Forestry reports \$347,307.

State agencies did not report any unasserted claims as of June 30, 2006.

The Injured Worker Reemployment Program encourages employers to hire physically handicapped employees who have a permanent partial disability, by reimbursing the employer or, if insured, his or her insurance carrier for part of the workers' compensation costs for on-the-job injuries. The estimated total future payments to be made for claims outstanding at June 30, 2006, were $\$ 178,400,000$. Funds to make these payments will come from an annual assessment made against all insurance companies writing workers' compensation insurance in the State and all employers that are self- insured.

## Discrete Component Units

It is estimated that the future liability for the existing claims and judgments against the discrete component units of the State is approximately $\$ 30,351,319$ (accrued on the accompanying financial statements). Also, as of June 30, 2006, there are existing claims totaling $\$ 31,068,000$ against discrete component units of the State where there is a reasonable possibility that the State will incur liability. These probable and reasonably possible liabilities include claims and judgments against Pontchartrain Levee District for $\$ 34,429,951$, Orleans Levee District for $\$ 23,663,368$, Louisiana Housing Finance Agency for \$1,375,000, Sabine River Authority for \$1,200,000 and other component units for \$751,000

## C. DISALLOWANCES

A significant amount of federal grant dollars is received by the State subject to financial and compliance audits mandated by the grantors. Questioned costs resulting from these audits may be disallowed by the Federal grantor and may become a liability of the State. Disallowances are estimated to be $\$ 31,569,268$ as of June 30, 2006. This amount is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

## D. LIABILITIES AS A RESULT OF ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY

The State is the recipient of food commodities from the federal government and is responsible for distribution to the agencies, institutions, etc., that will ultimately distribute the food. The value of surplus commodities on hand in State warehouses at June 30, 2006, is $\$ 2,396,734$. At this time, the State anticipates no material losses because of this federal program

## E. LOUISIANA'S INACTIVE AND ABANDONED SITES

On July 1, 1999, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) initiated its reorganization

## State of Louisiana

effort. This resulted in the dissolution of the Inactive and Abandoned Sites Division and the creation of the Remediation Services Division (RSD). This new division oversees not only remediation of inactive and abandonedtype sites, but also remediation of hazardous waste sites, solid waste sites, and underground storage tank sites. This departmental reorganization also included development of a new electronic tracking system, TEMPO (Tools for Environmental Management and Protection Organizations). The RSD continues to enter historical information along with new programmatic information into TEMPO.

Currently, the RSD universe consists of 1,721 sites in some phase of remediation: confirmed sites-154; solid waste sites-273; hazardous waste sites-81; underground storage tank sites-958; ground water sites-181; voluntary remediation program sites-61; and undesignated sites in TEMPO-13. There are also 436 "potential" sites that have not currently been assessed to determine: (1) if there is a need for remediation, and (2) their regulatory jurisdiction.

The 154 confirmed sites are from the former Inactive and Abandoned Sites Division and are in remediation under CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act), the Environmental Quality Act, and the Inactive and Abandoned Sites Regulations. Sites without financially viable responsible parties may be eligible for remediation with funding from the State Hazardous Waste Site Cleanup Fund or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund program.

Within the subset of confirmed sites, currently there are four government funded Superfund sites (Southern Shipbuilding, Bayou Bonfouca, Madisonville Wood Preserving and Delatte Metals) that are in the Operation and Maintenance (O\&M) phase. The State is responsible for funding and implementing O\&M at three of these four sites until determined to be no longer necessary through five-year reviews. The Southern Shipbuilding site is now privately owned; therefore, the State is not funding and implementing the O\&M, but LDEQ oversees the O\&M. In future years, the State will be responsible for O\&M at additional Superfund sites.

Prior to the O\&M phase, the State is also responsible for $10 \%$ of all remediation expenses for sites that are funded by the U.S. EPA Superfund program. During FY 05-06 site remediation work continued at two of these Superfund sites in Louisiana: American Creosote Works, Inc. and Old Inger Oil Refinery. At the other two EPA-funded sites, Mallard Bay Landing Bulk Plant and Central Wood Preserving, remediation work has been completed; however, the LDEQ will continue to pay $10 \%$ state match in accordance with its EPA Superfund State Contracts
(SSCs) until all contract expenses are invoiced by the EPA. O\&M contracts are not anticipated as necessary for these two sites, although the LDEQ staff will continue to monitor these sites through regular inspections.

For FY 05-06, LDEQ prepared $10 \%$ state match payments for the EPA-lead Superfund sites in the amount of $\$ 1,177,490$. State match is invoiced and paid in accordance with Superfund State Contracts (SSCs); payments are due in October each year. The LDEQ contract expenditures for Operation and Maintenance (O\&M) for FY 05-06 totaled \$435,242. For the Delatte Metals site, LDEQ paid both state match for EPA-funded remediation work and state-funded O\&M contract work during FY 05-06 (as it did in FY 0405). To allow for state budgeting, SSC invoices are billed by EPA one year in advance of the October payment due date. Due to post-term EPA contract audits, fee audit adjustments may result in continued state-match payments due for remediation work through the 2006-07 SSC billing period. These will be invoiced to LDEQ and due for payment in October 2007.

The 273 Solid Waste sites include those from the former Solid Waste Division and are remediated under HSWA (Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments). These are active sites with existing parties that are responsible for site remediation.

The 81 Hazardous Waste sites include those from the former Hazardous Waste Division and are remediated under RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act). These are active sites with existing parties that are responsible for site remediation.

The 958 Underground Storage Tanks (UST) sites are remediated under RCRA Subtitle I and may be eligible for funding through the State's Motor Fuels Trust Fund or the U.S. EPA's Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund. Additionally, as of July 1, 2001, a new state source of funding for LUST remediation is available to LDEQ to address "orphan" LUST sites. RSD has identified and prioritized 23 "orphan" sites among the 958 known leaking UST sites.

Act 1121 of the 2001 Regular Session directed that beginning July 1, 2001, all interest monies earned by the Motor Fuels Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund shall be used for the closure of abandoned motor fuel USTs and assessment and remediation of property contaminated by abandoned motor fuel USTs. In order to implement this legislation, the Remediation Services Division (RSD) has developed an identification and ranking process for abandoned UST sites and the contracts necessary to utilize Trust Fund interest monies in accordance with State bid and contracting requirements to meet the requirements of the Act.

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The Louisiana Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP) provides a mechanism by which property owners (or potential owners) or others can clean up contaminated properties and receive a release of liability for further cleanup of historical contamination at a site. This release of liability flows to future owners of the property as well. Through the Voluntary Remediation Program, LDEQ hopes to provide administrative, technical, and legal incentives in order to encourage the redevelopment and reuse of brownfields properties.

There are 13 sites without program designation and they are either new sites where the program determination has not been made or the site is in some phase of remediation, but the program designation has not been entered into TEMPO. The designations will fall into the categories listed above.

At present, no reliable estimate of the total cleanup cost for the known and unknown waste sites is available. As a result, no amounts have been accrued in the accompanying financial statement related to liabilities involving inactive and abandoned waste site cleanup.

## F. COOPERATIVE ENDEAVORS

R.S. 33:9022 defines "cooperative endeavor" as any form of economic development assistance between and among the State, its local governmental subdivisions, political corporations, public benefit corporations, the United States government or its agencies, or any public or private association, corporation, or individual. The term cooperative endeavor includes cooperative financing, cooperative development, or any form of cooperative economic development activity. The State has entered into cooperative endeavor agreements with certain entities aimed at developing the economy of the State. The estimated amounts outstanding for governmental units as of June 30, 2006, which are not reflected on the accompanying financial reports, are as follows:

- General funds \$643,409,937
- Self-Generated funds 152,513,112
- Statutorily Dedicated funds 147,904,312
- General Obligation Bonds 216,823,797
- Federal funds 39,935,668
- Interagency transfers 15,065,751
- Other funds

Total \$1,274,362,845

## NOTE 10: FUND BALANCE/NET ASSETS DISCLOSURES

A. Reservations of fund balance are those amounts either legally restricted to a specific future use or not available for appropriation or expenditure. Designations of fund balance represent self-imposed limitations on the use of otherwise available expendable financial resources. The following table enumerates the fund balance reservations and designations (expressed in thousands).

|  | General Fund |  | Louisiana Education Quality Trust Fund |  | Nonmajor Funds |  | Component Units |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reserved for: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Debt Service | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | 134,412 | \$ | 14,227 |
| Inventories |  | 67,909 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| Encumbrances |  | 96,215 |  | -- |  | 51,505 |  | -- |
| Continuing Projects |  | -- |  | -- |  | 280,936 |  | -- |
| Construction |  | -- |  | -- |  | 740,768 |  | 8,731 |
| Trust Principal |  | --- |  | 940,937 |  | 13,650 |  | -- |
| Other Specific Purposes |  | 176,260 |  | -- |  | 88,407 |  | 91,823 |
| Nonexpendable |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 606,102 |
| Expendable |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 619,039 |
| Total Reservations of Fund Balances | \$ | 340,384 | \$ | 940,937 | \$ | 1,309,678 | \$ | 1,339,922 |

## Designated for:

 Total Net Unrealized Gains on Fair Value of Investments $\qquad$B. Total encumbrances amounted to $\$ 841,888,675$. Encumbrances relating to federal revenues not deferred totaling $\$ 561,191,245$ are not reported on the face of the General Fund balance sheet. Encumbered interagency transfers of $\$ 129,541,009$ and self-generated funds of $\$ 3,436,028$ are also not included in the reserve for encumbrances on the General Fund balance sheet because monies were not available at fiscal year end to cover these encumbrances. Encumbrances of statutory dedications totaling $\$ 51,504,871$ are reported in the appropriate fund types as reserve for encumbrances. The amount reserved for encumbrances on the General Fund balance sheet is $\$ 96,215,432$.

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C. NET ASSETS RESTRICTED BY ENABLING LEGISLATION
(expressed in thousands)
The government-wide statement of net assets reports \$8,395,981 of restricted net assets for the primary government of which $\$ 4,347,688$ is restricted by enabling legislation.

## D. NET ASSETS RESTATEMENT - GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table discloses restatements of net assets for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements (expressed in thousands):

|  | Governmental <br> Activities |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Net Assets at June 30, 2005 | $\$$ | $13,358,613$ |
| Prior Period Adjustments |  | 5,304 |
| Beginning Net Assets | $\$$ | $13,363,917$ |
| as Restated |  |  |

## E. FUND BALANCE/NET ASSETS RESTATEMENT - FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table discloses restatements of certain fund balance/net assets by fund type (expressed in thousands):

|  | General Fund |  | Major/Nonmajor Governmental Funds |  | Major/Nonmajor Enterprise Funds |  | Component Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fund Balances/Net Assets at June 30, 2005 | \$ 576,451 | \$ | 6,832,621 | \$ | 2,001,583 | \$ | 3,999,728 |
| Change in Reporting Entity |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,119 |
| Prior Period Adjustments | $(6,815)$ |  | 1,863 |  | 1,755 |  | 3,252 |
| Beginning Fund Balances/Net Assets as Restated | \$ 569,636 | \$ | 6,834,484 | \$ | 2,003,338 | \$ | 4,009,099 |

## F. ENTITY CONSOLIDATIONS

For the year ended June 30, 2006, Administrative Support was merged with Administrative Services, both internal service funds.

## G. CHANGE IN REPORTING ENTITY

(expressed in thousands)
The change in reporting entity of $\$ 6,119$ is due to the inclusion of the Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (UNAUDITED) as a major component unit.

## H. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

(expressed in thousands)
An adjustment in the General Fund decreased beginning fund balance by $\$ 6,815$. This adjustment is due to various entries including prior year off-system adjustments.

For non-major governmental funds, adjustments to beginning fund balance are comprised of increases of $\$ 1,863$ in the Louisiana Economic Development Fund, which consolidates its cash with a related discrete fund at year end. For enterprise funds, increases to beginning balance of $\$ 1,755$ for the Louisiana Transportation Authority are the result of revisions in amortization of bond issue costs. For discrete component units, increases to beginning balance of $\$ 3,252$ for Louisiana Agricultural Finance Authority are the result of various prior year adjustments.

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## NOTE 11: OTHER DISCLOSURES

## A. FEDERAL GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

The Office of Student Financial Assistance (OSFA) participates in the U.S. Department of Education's Guaranteed Student Loan Program whereby guaranteed loans are reinsured by the federal government. Through participation agreements with various lending institutions, OSFA guarantees $100 \%$, or $98 \%$, of principal and interest of qualified student loans made by lenders and purchases all defaulted loans to the extent of its guarantee. OSFA receives reinsurance reimbursements from the U.S. Department of Education for claims paid because of default, school closures, false certification, death, disability, and bankruptcy at rates varying from 75\% to 100\% of claims paid, depending on default rates in OSFA's portfolio and the dates the loans were guaranteed. Under the Federal Guaranteed Student Loan Program, OSFA is obligated to repay the U.S. Department of Education 77\% of subsequent collections on defaulted loans for which OSFA has received reinsurance reimbursements. OSFA is allowed to retain up to $23 \%$ for administrative expenses.

## B. PATIENTS' COMPENSATION FUND

The Patients' Compensation Fund acts primarily as an agent to facilitate payment of medical malpractice claims covering excess liability of private sector health care providers practicing in the State. The fund levies surcharges to private sector health care providers to pay settled claims and administrative expenses paid on behalf of health care providers during the prior year. Act 507 of 1988 amended RS 40:1299.44 to further define the fund by including language specifically stating that the fund and any income from it are not public monies. Therefore, obligations for payment of claims against the fund are not legal liabilities of the State. However, because of the provisions of GASB Codification Section 2100.108-112, the long-term obligations of the fund, $\$ 667,884,000$, are included in the accompanying financial statements. This balance of long-term obligations reported as of June 30, 2006, is based on projections contained in a draft actuarial report as of December 31, 2005.

## C. LOUISIANA CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (Citizens) (UNAUDITED), created via Act 1133 of the 2003 Regular Legislative Session, is a nonprofit corporation created to operate the insurance programs known as the Coastal Plan and the Fair Access to Insurance Requirements (FAIR) Plan to provide property insurance for commercial and residential properties in the State of Louisiana. All insurance companies that write property insurance in Louisiana
are required to be members of the plans. Citizens is funded by the premiums from the insurance issued by the plans and from an assessment against the member companies to cover any shortfall between revenues and exposure. The member companies are assessed on a percentage of their total written property premiums.

Pursuant to the provisions of GASB Codification 2100.138, Citizens is reported as a component unit (UNAUDITED) of the State in the accompanying financial statements. However, the State assumes no liability for the debt issued by Citizens and Citizens receives a stand alone rating from the rating agencies. Therefore, obligations for payment of claims against the corporation are not legal liabilities of the State.

## D. LOUISIANA HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency has single and multifamily mortgage revenue bonds outstanding of $\$ 662,722,000$, which are not included in the accompanying financial statements. The obligations of the programs are not obligations of the State, and the State is not liable for such obligations. The ability of the programs to meet the debt service requirements on bonds issued to finance mortgage loans is dependent on the ability of the mortgagers in such programs to generate sufficient funds to meet their respective mortgage repayments.

## E. OFFICE OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The Office of Risk Management purchases annuities to settle portions of certain claims. Third-party trustees then make payments to the claimants. Annuities totaling $\$ 41,486,253$ were purchased during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006. At June 30, 2006, there were 107 active annuities valued at $\$ 219,569,607$. Of the 107 annuities, 94 annuities release the State from further liability on the related claims. The remaining 13 annuities do not contain the wording necessary to release the State from any possible future liability, although the probability of these becoming a liability is remote.

## F. RECONCILIATION OF CLAIMS LIABILITY FOR STATE RISK PROGRAMS

In addition to risks related to the Office of Risk Management, the State is exposed to various risks of losses related to tort claims and the self-insured and selffunded State Employees' Group Benefits Program, which provides health and life insurance benefits to active and retired employees. Beginning in 1989, the State stopped carrying commercial insurance because of the prohibitive cost, and began covering all claim settlements and judgments with the resources of the General Fund. Claim expenditures and liabilities are reported when it is probable

## State of Louisiana

that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. Total claims and judgments expenditures were $\$ 613,025,340$. Changes in the reported liability since June 30, 2005, resulted from the following (expressed in thousands):

|  | Beginning o Fiscal Year Liability | Claims and Changes in Estimates |  | Recoveries from Settled and Unsettled Claims |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Claim Payments |  | Balance <br> at Fiscal <br> Year End |
| 2004-05 | \$1,257,845 | \$752,813 | \$704,121 | \$7,069 | \$1,299,468 |
| 2005-06 | \$1,299,468 | \$605,740 | \$690,408 | \$12,541 | \$1,202,259 |

## G. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education (SBESE) serves as the governing board for the Department of Education. The State Superintendent of Education is appointed by the SBESE. The State Superintendent is responsible for the daily administration of the department and submits educational policy and funding issues and awards to the SBESE for implementation authority.

The SBESE consists of eleven members representing eight geographic regions of the State (SBESE districts). Eight members are elected by citizens in the representative SBESE districts and three members at large are appointed by the governor. Elected and appointed members serve a term of four years concurrent with the term of the governor.

The Department of Education presents funding awards and/or allocations to the Finance Committee of the SBESE for recommendation to the full board. A majority of the board constitutes department authority to award funds to sub-recipients.

The elected SBESE member for the fourth SBESE district is currently the Superintendent of DeSoto Parish School Board and a sub-recipient of funds authorized by SBESE. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006, DeSoto Parish School Board received amounts totaling \$29,427,217 in funding authorized by SBESE and released by the Department of Education.

Louisiana Educational Television Authority (LETA) leases space on their satellite to various universities and the monies are deposited into the Foundation for Excellence in Louisiana Public Broadcasting. At June 30, 2006, the net amount held by the Foundation for rentals is $\$ 7,823,947$, which includes $\$ 2,218,600$ of interest earnings.

In addition, the Foundation entered into a contract with the Louisiana Lottery Corporation to provide production and nightly distribution services for the various lottery games. All equipment used in providing these services was purchased by the Foundation on behalf of LETA and were recorded on LETA's fixed asset listing in the prior years.

Accordingly, the cumulative net revenue included for the services amounted to $\$ 841,587$ and is owed to LETA.

## H. CONTINGENT RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES FOR UNCOMPENSATED CARE COSTS

Section 13621 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1993 amended Section 1923 of the Social Security Act to limit disproportionate share hospital (DSH) payments. For State fiscal years beginning after January 1, 1995, payments to all hospitals were limited to $100 \%$ of uncompensated costs. Uncompensated costs were defined as cost of services to Medicaid patients, less the amount paid by the State under the non-DSH payment provisions; plus cost of services to uninsured patients, less any cash payments made by them.

Estimates and draws for allowable costs requested from Health and Human Services by LSUHSC-HCSD through the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals were, after audit adjustments, found to be in excess of actual allowable expenditures of \$290,154,502, including \$210,603,336 in Federal Financial Participation (FFP). The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) has requested in a letter dated December 2, 2002, the State establish accounts receivable for these overpayments and refund the FFP within 60 days of receipt of the letter. The CMS letter further states "A disallowance will be issued if the State does not reflect the DHS overpayments as accounts receivable as requested."

The State has appealed the decision of the CMS based upon the advice of legal counsel. No receivable or payable has been reported in the accompanying financial statements for governmental activities due to its contingent nature as discussed in the Financial Accounting Standard Board Statement No. 5.

## I. LOUISIANA EXTENDED HURRICANE SMALL BUSINESS EMERGENCY BRIDGE LOAN PROGRAM

This program is a cooperative endeavor agreement entered into by the Department of Economic Development, Division of Administration and Louisiana Public Facilities Authority to facilitate a short-term loan program. Loan amounts from $\$ 5,000$ up to $\$ 100,000$, for periods not to exceed 180 days are available to provide temporary working capital to eligible businesses impacted by Hurricanes Katrina or Rita. This interagency agreement has made available up to $\$ 30,000,000$ for this program. The balance at 6/30/06 is disclosed in Note 9 in the cooperative endeavor section.

## J. THE ROAD HOME PROGRAM

The Road Home program is designed to assist residents of Louisiana affected by Hurricane Katrina or Rita with the return to their homes as quickly and fairly as possible. This program represents the largest single housing recovery

## State of Louisiana


#### Abstract

program in U.S. history. Working together, Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco, the Louisiana Recovery Authority and the Office of Community Development created The Road Home program with the approval of the Louisiana Legislature. The program affords eligible homeowners up to $\$ 150,000$ in compensation for their losses to return to their homes. The Road Home program is funded from the supplemental appropriation of Community Development Block Grant Program funds and Stafford Act Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds.


The goals of the Road Home program are to:

- repair and rebuild quality housing in safe neighborhoods
- restore pre-storm value to homeowners wanting to return
- provide affordable rental housing opportunities for displaced residents
- provide housing for the return of critical workforce

The program consists of four sets of programs for the restoration of Louisiana's housing stock and its communities:

- Homeowner Assistance
- Workforce and Affordable Rental Housing
- Homeless Housing
- Developer Incentives


## K. ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For the year ended June 30, 2006, the State of Louisiana implemented GASB Statement No. 42, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries, GASB Statement No. 44, Economic Condition Reporting: The Statistical Section, an amendment of NCGA Statement 1, GASB Statement No. 46, Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation, and GASB Statement No. 47, Accounting for Termination Benefits.

Interest Fund and the Debt Service Reserve fund, and to pay costs of issuance.

## B. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Thirteen proposed amendments to the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 were voted on at a general statewide election held September 30, 2006. All were passed. A summary of the thirteen amendments follows:

- Renames the Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Fund as the Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund; to provide that the eligible federal revenues received by the State generated from Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas activity shall be credited to the Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund and used only for purposes of coastal wetlands conservation, coastal restoration, hurricane protection, and infrastructure directly impacted by coastal wetland losses.
- Requires that twenty percent of the proceeds of tobacco securitization be deposited in the Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund, with a portion to be used for barrier island stabilization and preservation, and repeals the Louisiana Coastal Restoration Fund.
- Authorizes the legislature to establish: regional flood protection authorities and provide for its governing authority, powers, duties, and functions; the governing authority of levee districts within the territorial jurisdiction of the regional authority; and to authorize the levying of ad valorem taxes subject to voter approval.
- Provides that compensation paid for the taking of, or loss or damage to, property rights affected by the construction, enlargement, improvement, or modification of hurricane protection projects, including mitigation related thereto, shall be limited to


## State of Louisiana

the compensation required by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution; to provide an exception for the taking of buildings or structures destroyed or damaged by an event for which a presidential declaration of major disaster or emergency was issued, if the taking occurs within three years of such event; and to authorize the legislature by law to provide procedures and definitions for these requirements.

- Prohibits the expropriation of property by the state or a political subdivision of the state for predominant use by or transfer to a private person or entity under certain circumstances; to define "public purposes" relative to the expropriation of property; to provide exceptions for the operation of public ports and airports and for the expropriation of property for industrial development purposes; and to provide for items included in just compensation to be paid to the owner of the expropriated property.
- Prohibits, except in limited instances, the transfer or lease of property expropriated by the state or its political subdivisions to any person without first offering the property to the original owner; to provide that unused expropriated property be declared surplus property to be first offered to the original owner prior to sale to the general public by competitive bid.
- Authorizes the investment in equities of up to thirtyfive percent of the Medicaid Trust Fund for the Elderly.
- Authorizes the continuation of the homestead exemption and the special assessment levy where the homestead has been destroyed or is uninhabitable due to a declared disaster or emergency.
- Provides that no law, unless enacted by two-thirds of the elected members of each house of the legislature, requiring increased expenditures for any purpose shall be applicable to any city, parish, or other local public school board until approved by school board resolution or until, and as long as, the legislature appropriated funds to the school board for the purpose and only to the extent and amount of such funds or until a law provides for a local source of revenue to the school board for the purpose and the school board is authorized to levy and collect such revenue and only to the extent and amount of such revenue; and to provide for exceptions to such prohibition on increasing the financial burden of city, parish, and other local public school boards.
- Authorizes the investment in stocks of up to thirty-five percent of the state-funded permanently endowed funds of public or private colleges and universities.
- Extends the homestead exemption to property owned by a revocable trust, in addition to the existing application to property owned by an irrevocable trust.
- Provides for the filling of vacancies in the lieutenant governor's office and other statewide elective offices; to provide that if more than one year remains in the term, the person nominated by the governor and confirmed by the legislature to serve as lieutenant governor or the first assistant in other statewide elected offices, shall fill the vacancy only until the office can be filled at the next regular statewide or congressional election or until the governor is required to call a special election.
- Provides that a person shall have been admitted to the practice of law for ten years preceding election to the supreme court or a court of appeals and for eight years preceding election to a district court, family court, parish court, or court having solely juvenile jurisdiction; and to decrease the requirement that a person be domiciled in the respective district, circuit, or parish from two years to one year preceding election.

Eight additional proposed amendments to the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 were voted on at a general statewide election held November 7, 2006. All were passed. A summary of the eight amendments follows:

- Gives a property-tax break to many disabled military veterans by freezing the value of their homes for tax purposes.
- Allows parishes to keep \$850,000 of the severance taxes the state collects each year from oil and gas pumped out of those parishes. Parishes previously received $\$ 750,000$.
- Exempts from property taxes medical equipment leased long-term by small rural hospitals.
- Prohibits property taxes on motor vehicles; only Orleans Parish collects this tax.
- Exempts from property taxes art pieces that artists consign to art shops.
- Allows the Legislature to create special family or juvenile courts within district courts. Previously voters had to pass a constitutional amendment for each special court.
- Merges the seven tax assessors' offices in New Orleans into one office to set the value of property in that parish.
- Carves an independent school district out of the Central area of East Baton Rouge Parish.


## C. LOUISIANA STADIUM AND EXPOSITION DISTRICT

The Louisiana Stadium and Exposition District (LSED), the State, and the building's insurers filed suit in New Orleans Civil District Court on August 28, 2006 claiming the roof on the Stadium (Superdome), completed in 2002, should have survived Hurricane Katrina. The roof was supposed to ensure that the Superdome could serve as a haven from hurricanes which threaten New Orleans. It was believed

## State of Louisiana

the roof was able to withstand winds of 200 miles per hour. However, the suit asserts that during the storm the roof failed, allowing rain to pour down on most areas inside of the Superdome with tens of thousands of evacuees trapped inside.

## D. ORLEANS LEVEE BOARD

A dispute between the Orleans Levee Board and the Bohemia landowners dates to the 1920s, when the board bought the 30,000-acre spillway tract for use in flood control. When oil and gas deposits were discovered there in the 1940s, a lengthy ownership struggle ensued that was settled when the Legislature in 1984 ordered that the land be returned to the original owners, along with lost mineral revenues. Although many claims have been settled, others remain unsettled and the debt has continued to mount. In October 2006, U.S. District Court ordered the Levee Board to pay a group of about 250 class-action plaintiffs $\$ 17.4$ million, which rose to $\$ 23$ million once interest and legal fees were added.

The Levee Board is scheduled to be folded into a regional flood-control authority January 1, 2007, while the state Division of Administration takes control of the board's nonflood assets such as Lakefront Airport, marinas and other waterfront real estate.

With the estimated $\$ 23$ million or more legal judgments to pay and its official demise pending, the Orleans Levee Board asked the State Bond Commission for permission to declare bankruptcy.

## E. PATIENTS COMPENSATION FUND

The Patients Compensation Fund (PCF) has disclosed that as a result of Hurricane Katrina, two hundred claims have been filed with the PCF. The common denominator for all of the cases is that the failure to evacuate caused harm. Two lower courts have ruled that failure to evacuate does constitute medical malpractice. The PCF is going to appeal.

## F. MEDICAL MALPRACTICE CAP

The $3^{\text {rd }}$ Circuit Court of Appeal in Lake Charles ruled on September 27, 2006 that the Medical Malpractice Cap of $\$ 500,000$ as outlined in LRS 40:1299.41 is unconstitutional. The $\$ 500,000$ limit applied to all malpractice awards except those for future medical care.

## G. LOUISIANA CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION

A state district court ruled December 18, 2006, that Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (Citizens) (UNAUDITED) must pay the full value of a homeowners policy because both the policy and the policy application did not include a water-damage exclusion. Homeowners policies typically exclude coverage for damage caused by flooding, high water, waves, and storm surges. If the ruling stands, Citizens could be forced to make another assessment and issue more bonds to pay claims. The bond issue could be substantially more than the $\$ 1$ billion that Citizens borrowed to cover its costs from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Citizens plans to appeal the ruling.

# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OTHER THAN MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS 

## State of Louisiana

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
BUDGET TO ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

|  |  | GENERAL FUND |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | BUDGETED AMOUNTS |  |  | ACTUAL AMOUNTS BUDGETARY BASIS |  | VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE) |  |
| REVENUES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL | \$ | 6,442,340 | \$ | 10,331,590 | \$ | 7,955,274 | \$ | $(2,376,316)$ |
| USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY |  | 100 |  | 100 |  | 4,990 |  | 4,890 |
| SALES OF COMMODITIES |  | 748,457 |  | 757,193 |  | 675,942 |  | $(81,251)$ |
| OTHER |  | 152,988 |  | 147,974 |  | 165,354 |  | 17,380 |
| INTERAGENCY TRANSFERS |  | 366,916 |  | 381,713 |  | 317,543 |  | $(64,170)$ |
| total revenues |  | 7,710,801 |  | 11,618,570 |  | 9,119,103 |  | $(2,499,467)$ |
| EXPENDITURES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CURRENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GENERAL GOVERNMENT |  | 1,483,758 |  | 4,584,964 |  | 3,097,400 |  | 1,487,564 |
| CULTURE, RECREATION, AND TOURISM |  | 74,540 |  | 75,451 |  | 67,134 |  | 8,317 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT |  | 440,133 |  | 494,917 |  | 412,897 |  | 82,020 |
| PUBLIC SAFETY |  | 354,430 |  | 385,753 |  | 344,564 |  | 41,189 |
| HEALTH AND WELFARE |  | 7,507,168 |  | 7,907,878 |  | 6,913,403 |  | 994,475 |
| CORRECTIONS |  | 597,465 |  | 612,247 |  | 592,149 |  | 20,098 |
| YOUTH SERVICES |  | 139,378 |  | 133,721 |  | 124,858 |  | 8,863 |
| CONSERVATION |  | 379,591 |  | 442,257 |  | 280,151 |  | 162,106 |
| EDUCATION |  | 6,751,917 |  | 7,104,520 |  | 6,614,816 |  | 489,704 |
| OTHER |  | 8,135 |  | 8,035 |  | 6,359 |  | 1,676 |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL |  | 400,109 |  | 423,692 |  | 754,874 |  | $(331,182)$ |
| DEBT SERVICE |  | 46,126 |  | 46,160 |  | 42,520 |  | 3,640 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES |  | 18,182,750 |  | 22,219,595 |  | 19,251,125 |  | 2,968,470 |
| EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES |  | $(10,471,949)$ |  | $(10,601,025)$ |  | $(10,132,022)$ |  | 469,003 |
| OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TRANSFERS IN |  | $10,249,594$ |  | $10,047,369$ |  | $11,753,061$ |  | $1,705,692$ |
| TRANSFERS OUT |  | $(68,350)$ |  | $(59,950)$ |  | $(1,433,269)$ |  | $(1,373,319)$ |
| TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND (USES) |  | 10,181,244 |  | 9,987,419 |  | 10,319,792 |  | 332,373 |
| NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES | \$ | $(290,705)$ | \$ | $(613,606)$ | \$ | 187,770 | \$ | 801,376 |

The notes to required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule

## State of Louisiana

## NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## BUDGETARY REPORTING

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budget to Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) presents comparisons of the original and final legally adopted budget with actual data on a budgetary basis.

Since accounting principles applied for purposes of developing data on a budgetary basis differ significantly from those used to present financial statements in conformity with GAAP, a reconciliation of resulting basis, perspective, and entity differences in the revenues in excess of (less than) expenditures and other financing sources (uses) between budgetary and GAAP presentations for the year ended June 30, 2006, is presented below (expressed in thousands) for the General Fund.

Net Change in Fund Balances (GAAP)
Reconciling Adjustments:
Basis Differences:

| To Adjust for Revenue Accruals and Deferrals | $1,358,831$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| To Adjust for Capital Leases | 4,534 |
| To Adjust for Expenditure Accruals | $(1,365,241)$ |
| To Delete IAT Related Transfers In | $1,106,581$ |
| To Delete IAT Expenditures | $(1,115,569)$ |

Net Change in Fund Balances (Budgetary Basis)
\$ $\quad 187,770$

Generally, revenues and expenditures are budgeted using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The budget is prepared for each budget unit at the appropriated program level which is the lowest level at which appropriations are adopted. This level of control also applies to the special revenue funds.

The General Fund Budget and Actual Schedule is reported by agency in the Supplementary Information to the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report available on request from the Louisiana Division of Administration, Office of Statewide Reporting and Accounting Policy.

# BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE MAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUND 

## State of Louisiana

## BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

BUDGET TO ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

|  | BOND SECURITY AND REDEMPTION FUND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BUDGETED AMOUNTS |  |  |  | ACTUAL AMOUNTS BUDGETARY BASIS |  | VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE) |  |
|  | ORIGINAL |  | FINAL |  |  |  |  |  |
| REVENUES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL | \$ | 8,800 | \$ | 7,773 | \$ | 10,036 | \$ | 2,263 |
| TAXES |  | 7,225,219 |  | 7,200,600 |  | 8,111,618 |  | 911,018 |
| GAMING |  | 757,800 |  | 836,142 |  | 835,064 |  | $(1,078)$ |
| TOBACCO SETTLEMENT |  | 59,700 |  | 60,700 |  | 52,781 |  | $(7,919)$ |
| USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY |  | 566,817 |  | 545,679 |  | 707,851 |  | 162,172 |
| LICENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES |  | 267,075 |  | 225,188 |  | 362,013 |  | 136,825 |
| SALES OF COMMODITIES |  | 40,511 |  | 28,726 |  | 63,290 |  | 34,564 |
| OTHER |  | 443,738 |  | 656,755 |  | 330,550 |  | $(326,205)$ |
| INTERAGENCY TRANSFERS |  | 788,619 |  | 1,098,709 |  | 784,808 |  | $(313,901)$ |
| TOTAL REVENUES |  | 10,158,279 |  | 10,660,272 |  | 11,258,011 |  | 597,739 |
| EXPENDITURES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CURRENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEBT SERVICE |  | 148,222 |  | 189,310 |  | 189,693 |  | (383) |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES |  | 148,222 |  | 189,310 |  | 189,693 |  | (383) |
| EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES |  | 10,010,057 |  | 10,470,962 |  | 11,068,318 |  | 597,356 |
| OTHER FINANCING USES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TRANSFERS IN |  | -- |  | -- |  | 40,258 |  | 40,258 |
| TRANSFERS OUT |  | $(10,010,057)$ |  | $(10,470,962)$ |  | $(11,108,576)$ |  | $(637,614)$ |
| TOTAL OTHER FINANCING USES |  | $(10,010,057)$ |  | $(10,470,962)$ |  | (11,068,318) |  | $(597,356)$ |
| NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES | \$ | --- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- |



# COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULE - NONMAJOR FUNDS 



## State of Louisiana

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

## SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

| (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS) |
| :--- |
| REVENUES: |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES |
| TAXES |
| TOBACCO SETTLEMENT |
| USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY |
| LICENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES |
| OTHER |
| TOTAL REVENUES |
| EXPENDITURES: |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL |
| CAPITAL OUTLAY |
| DEBT SERVICE: |
| PRINCIPAL RETIREMENT |
| INTEREST AND FISCAL CHARGES |
| OTHER |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES
OVER EXPENDITURES
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):
TRANSFERS IN
TRANSFERS OUT
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING
SOURCES (USES)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR AS RESTATED
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR
(Continued)

## State of Louisiana

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS



## State of Louisiana

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006


COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED
REVENUES:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES
TAXES
TOBACCO SETTLEMENT
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY
LICENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES OTHER
TOTAL REVENUES

EXPENDITURES:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
CAPITAL OUTLAY
DEBT SERVICE:
PRINCIPAL RETIREMENT
INTEREST AND FISCAL CHARGES
OTHER
TOTAL EXPENDITURES
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES
OVER EXPENDITURES
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):
TRANSFERS IN
TRANSFERS OUT
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING
SOURCES (USES)

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR AS RESTATED
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR
(Continued)

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS


## State of Louisiana

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS





## State of Louisiana

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006


COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

| FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUN |
| :--- |
| (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS) |
| REVENUES: |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES |
| TAXES |
| TOBACCO SETTLEMENT |
| USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY |
| LICENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES |
| OTHER |
| TOTAL REVENUES |
|  |
| EXPENDITURES: |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL |
| CAPITAL OUTLAY |
| DEBT SERVICE: |
| PRINCIPAL RETIREMENT |
| INTEREST AND FISCAL CHARGES |
| OTHER |

TOTAL EXPENDITURES
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES
OVER EXPENDITURES
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):
TRANSFERS IN
TRANSFERS OUT
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING
SOURCES (USES)

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR AS RESTATED
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR
(Continued)

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS



## State of Louisiana

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

## SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2006


COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006



## State of Louisiana

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006


COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

| (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS) |
| :--- |
| REVENUES: |
| INERRGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES |
| TAXES |
| TOBACCO SETTLEMENT |
| USE OFMONEY AND PROPERTY |
| LIIENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES |
| OTHER |

otal Revenues

EXPENDITURES:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
CAPITAL OUTLAY
DEBT SERVICE:
PRINCIPAL RETIREMENT
INTEREST AND FISCAL CHARGES
OTHER
TOTAL EXPENDITURES
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES
OVER EXPENDITURES
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):
TRANSFERS IN
TRANSFERS OUT
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING
SOURCES (USES)

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR AS RESTATED
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR
(Continued)


## State of Louisiana

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006

| (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS) |
| :--- |
| ASSETS |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS |
| INVESTMENTS (NET) |
| RECEIVABLES (NET |
| DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS |
| DUE FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT |
| OTHER ASSETS |
| TOTAL ASSETS |
| LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES |

LIABILITIES:
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS
CONTRACTS AND RETAINAGE PAYABLE
DUE TO OTHER FUNDS
AMOUNTS DUE TO COMPONENT UNITS
DUE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
DEFERREDREVENUES
OTHER LIABILITIES
total liabilities
FUND BALANCES:
RESERVED FOR:
DEBT SERVICE
CONTINUING PROJECTS
CONTINUING PRO
TRUST PRINCIPAL
TRUSER
UNRESERVED:
DESIGNATED FOR:
OTHER
UNDESIGNATED
TOTAL FUND BALANCES
total liabilities and fund balances


COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS



## State of Louisiana

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006

| (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS) | $\begin{gathered} \text { MANUFACTURED } \\ \text { AND } \\ \text { HOUSING } \\ \text { COMMISSIN } \\ \text { FUND } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | LOUISIANA MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TRUST FUND |  | LOUISIANA <br> MILITARY FAMILY ASSISTANCE FUND |  | LOUISIANA QUALITY EDUCATION SUPPORT FUND |  | LOUISIANA STATE PARKS IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR FUND |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | \$ | 224 | \$ | 401,305 | \$ | 98 | \$ | 387 | \$ | 4,387 |
| INVESTMENTS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 78,646 |  |  |
| RECEIVABLES (NET) |  | -- |  | -- |  | - |  | 92 |  |  |
| DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS |  | 1 |  | 41,161 |  | -- |  | 15,055 |  | 558 |
| DUE FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT |  | -- |  | - |  | -- |  | - |  |  |
| OTHER ASSETS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ | 225 | \$ | 442.466 | \$ | 98 | \$ | 94.180 | \$ | 4.945 |
| LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- |
| CONTRACTS AND RETAINAGE PAYABLE |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |
| DUE TO OTHER FUNDS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 9,670 |  |  |
| AMOUNTS DUE TO COMPONENT UNITS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 17,585 |  |  |
| DUE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  |  |
| DEFERRED REVENUES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |
| OTHER LIABILITIES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 27,255 |  | -- |
| FUND BALANCES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEBT SERVICE |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |
| ENCUMBRANCES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  |  |
| CONTINUING PROJECTS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| CONSTRUCTION |  |  |  | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| TRUST PRINCIPAL |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  |  |
| OTHER |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| UNRESERVED: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DESIGNATED FOR: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OTHER |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 13,368 |  | -- |
| UNDESIGNATED |  | 225 |  | 442,466 |  | 98 |  | 53,557 |  | 4,945 |
| TOTAL FUND BALANCES |  | 225 |  | 442,466 |  | 98 |  | 66,925 |  | 4,945 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES | \$ | 225 |  | 442.466 |  | 98 | \$ | 94.180 |  | 4.945 |

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

| FOR THE YEAR ENDED JU |
| :--- |
| (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS) |
| REVENUES: |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES |
| TAXES |
| TOBACCO SETTLEMENT |
| USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY |
| LIIENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES |
| OTHER |

TOTAL REVENUES

EXPENDITURES:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
CAPITAL OUTLAY
DEBT SERVICE:
PRINCIPAL RETIREMENT
INTEREST AND FISCAL CHARGES
OTHER
OTHER
TOTAL EXPENDITURES
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES
OVER EXPENDITURES
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):
TRANSFERS IN
TRANSFERS OUT
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING
SOURCES (USES)

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR AS RESTATED
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR
(Continued)


## State of Louisiana

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

## SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2006


LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES
LIABILITIES:
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS CONTRACTS AND RETAINAGE PAYABLE DUE TO OTHER FUNDS
AMOUNTS DUE TO COMPONENT UNITS
DUE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
DEFERRED REVENUES
OTHER LIABILITIES
TOTAL LIABILITIES

FUND BALANCES:
RESERVED FOR:
DEBT SERVICE
CONTINUING PROJECTS
CONTINUING PR
TRUST PRINCIPAL
OTHER
UNRESERVED:
DESIGNATED FOR:
OTHER
UNDESIGNATED
TOTAL FUND BALANCES
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES


COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)


## State of Louisiana

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

## SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2006

| (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS) | OFFICE OF WORKER'S COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATIVE FUND |  | OIL AND GAS REGULATORY FUND |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { OLL SPILL } \\ \text { CONTINGENCY } \\ \text { FUND } \end{gathered}$ |  | OILFIELDSITERESTORATIONFUND |  | OYSTER DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | \$ | 4,483 | \$ | 896 | \$ | 5,682 | \$ | 6,776 | \$ | 56 |
| INVESTMENTS |  |  |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| RECEIVABLES (NET) |  | -- |  | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ |  | - |  | -- |  | - |
| DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS |  | -- |  | 456 |  | -- |  | 237 |  | 3 |
| DUE FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT |  | -- |  | -- |  | - |  | -- |  | - |
| OTHER ASSETS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ | 4.483 | \$ | 1.352 | \$ | 5682 | \$ | 7.013 | \$ | 59 |
| LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- |
| CONTRACTS AND RETAINAGE PAYABLE |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  | -- |
| DUE TO OTHER FUNDS |  | 258 |  | -- |  | 133 |  | 7 |  | 16 |
| AMOUNTS DUE TO COMPONENT UNITS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| DUE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| DEFERRED REVENUES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| OTHER LIABILITIES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| total liabilities |  | 258 |  | -- |  | 133 |  | 7 |  | 16 |
| FUND BALANCES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEBT SERVICE |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| ENCUMBRANCES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| CONTINUING PROJECTS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| CONSTRUCTION |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| TRUST PRINCIPAL |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  | -- |
| OTHER |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| UNRESERVED: DESIGNATED FOR: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OTHER |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| UNDESIGNATED |  | 4,225 |  | 1,352 |  | 5,549 |  | 7,006 |  | 43 |
| TOTAL FUND BALANCES |  | 4,225 |  | 1,352 |  | 5,549 |  | 7,006 |  | 43 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES |  | 4.483 | \$ | 1.352 | \$ | 5.682 | \$ | 7.013 | \$ | 59 |

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,

 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCESNONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS


SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS


## State of Louisiana

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006

| (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS) | PROPRIETARY SCHOOL STUDENTS PROTECTION FUND |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { PUBLIC } \\ \text { OYSTER SEED } \\ \text { GROUND } \\ \text { DEVEOPMENT } \\ \text { ACCOUNT } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | PUBLIC SAFETY DWI TESTING, MAINTENANCE, AND TRAINING FUND |  | QUAIL ACCOUNT |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { RAPID } \\ \text { RESPONSE } \\ \text { FUND } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS INVESTMENTS | \$ | 1,183 | \$ | 44 | \$ | 538 | \$ | 27 | \$ | 10,192 |
| RECEIVABLES (NET) |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | -- |  | -- |
| DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS |  |  |  | -- |  | 4 |  |  |  | 42 |
| DUE FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT |  |  |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |
| OTHER ASSETS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| TOTAL ASSETS |  | 1.183 | \$ |  | \$ | 542 | \$ | 27 | \$ | 10.234 |
| LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- |
| CONTRACTS AND RETAINAGE PAYABLE |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |
| DUE TO OTHER FUNDS |  | -- |  | 8 |  | 57 |  | -- |  | -- |
| AMOUNTS DUE TO COMPONENT UNITS |  |  |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |
| due to local governments |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |
| DEFERRED REVENUES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |
| OTHER LIABILITIES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| total liabilities |  | -- |  | 8 |  | 57 |  | -- |  | -- |
| FUND BALANCES: RESERVEDFOR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEBT SERVICE |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| ENCUMBRANCES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| CONTINUING PROJECTS |  |  |  | -- |  | - |  | - |  |  |
| CONSTRUCTION |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | - |  | -- |
| TRUST PRINCIPAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| OTHER |  | 332 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| UNRESERVED: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DESIGNATED FOR: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OTHER |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| UNDESIGNATED |  | 851 |  | 36 |  | 485 |  | 27 |  | 10,234 |
| TOTAL FUND BALANCES |  | 1,183 |  | 36 |  | 485 |  | 27 |  | 10,234 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES |  | 1.183 | \$ | 44 | \$ | 542 | \$ | 27 | \$ | 10.234 |

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS


SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS


## State of Louisiana

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006

| (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS) |
| :--- |
| ASSETS |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS |
| INVESTMENTS |
| RECEIVABLES (NET) |
| DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS |
| DUE FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT |
| OTHER ASSETS |
| TOTAL ASSETS |
|  |
| LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES |

LIABILITIES:
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS CONTRACTS AND RETAINAGE PAYABLE
DUE TO OTHER FUNDS
AMOUNTS DUE TO COMPONENT UNITS
DUE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
DEFERRED REVENUES
OTHER LIABILITIES
total liabilities
FUND BALANCES:
RESERVED FOR:
DEBT SERVICE
CONTINUING PROJECTS
CONSTRUCTION
TRUST PRINCIPAL
OTHER
UNRESERVED:
DESIGNATED FOR:
OTHER
UNDESIGNATED
TOTAL FUND BALANCES
total liabilities and fund balances


## COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,

 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCESNONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)


REVENUES:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES
TAXES
TOBACCO SETTLEMENT
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY
LICENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES OTHER

TOTAL REVENUES

EXPENDITURES:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
CAPITAL OUTLAY
DEBT SERVICE:
PRINCIPAL RETIREMENT
INTEREST AND FISCAL CHARGES
OTHER
TOTAL EXPENDITURES
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES
OVER EXPENDITURES
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):
TRANSFERS IN
TRANSFERS OUT
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING
SOURCES (USES)

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR AS RESTATED
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR
(Continued)

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS


## State of Louisiana

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006


COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS



## State of Louisiana

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006

| (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS) |  | TELEPHONIC SOLICITATION RELIEF FUND |  | TIDELANDS FUND |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOBACCO } \\ & \text { CONTROL } \\ & \text { SPECIAL } \\ & \text { FUND } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { TOBACCO } \\ \text { TAX } \\ \text { HEALTH } \\ \text { CARE } \\ \text { FUND } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | TRANSPORTATION <br> TRUST <br> FUND |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS INVESTMENTS | \$ | 144 | \$ | 4 | \$ | 15 | \$ | 660 | \$ | 258,294 |
| RECEIVABLES (NET) |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS |  | 5 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 6,984 |  | 88,203 |
| DUE FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 83,727 |
| OTHER ASSETS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ | $\underline{149}$ |  | 4 | \$ | 15 | \$ | 7.644 | \$ | 430.224 |

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES
LIABILITIES:
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS
CONTRACTS AND RETAINAGE PAYABLE
DUE TO OTHER FUNDS
AMOUNTS DUE TO COMPONENT UNITS
DUE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
DEFERRED REVENUES
OTHER LIABILITIES
total liabilities

FUND BALANCES:
RESERVED FOR:
DEBT SERVICE
CONTINUING PROJECTS
CONTINUING PRO
CONSTRUCTION
TRUST PRINCIPAL
OTHER
UNRESERVED:
DESIGNATED FOR:
OTHER
UNDESIGNATED
TOTAL FUND BALANCES
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES


## COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,

 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCESNONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS



## State of Louisiana

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

## SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2006


## COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES <br> NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS



# State of Louisiana 

CAPITAL


## State of Louisiana

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
PERMANENT FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006

| (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS) | EDUCATION EXCELLENCE FUND |  | FULLEREDWARDS ARBORETUM TRUST FUND |  | HEALTHEXCELLENCEFUND |  | W. R. IRBY BEQUEST FUND |  | LIFETIME LICENSE ENDOWMENT TRUST FUND |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS INVESTMENTS | \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51,803 \\ 436,028 \end{array}$ | \$ | 194 | \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,935 \\ 401,632 \end{array}$ | \$ | 2,270 | \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 245 \\ 13,285 \end{array}$ |
| RECEIVABLES (NET) |  | 242 |  | -- |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |
| DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 20 |
| DUE FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| OTHER ASSETS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ | 488.073 | \$ | 194 | \$ | 404.567 | \$ | 2.279 | \$ | 13.550 |
| LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS | \$ | 10 | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | 4 | \$ | -- |
| CONTRACTS AND RETAINAGE PAYABLE |  | -- |  | -- |  | $\square$ |  | -- |  | -- |
| DUE TO OTHER FUNDS |  | 249 |  | -- |  | 7 |  | -- |  | -- |
| AMOUNTS DUE TO COMPONENT UNITS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| DUE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| DEFERRED REVENUES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| OTHER LIABILITIES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 52 |  | -- |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES |  | 259 |  | -- |  | 7 |  | 56 |  | -- |
| FUND BALANCES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RESERVED FOR: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEBT SERVICE |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| ENCUMBRANCES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| CONTINUING PROJECTS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| CONSTRUCTION |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| TRUST PRINCIPAL |  | -- |  | 100 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 13,550 |
| OTHER |  | 87,088 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 987 |  | , |
| UNRESERVED: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DESIGNATED FOR: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OTHER |  | 1,017 |  | -- |  | 2,264 |  | -- |  | -- |
| UNDESIGNATED |  | 399,709 |  | 94 |  | 402,296 |  | 1,236 |  | -- |
| TOTAL FUND BALANCES |  | 487,814 |  | 194 |  | 404,560 |  | 2,223 |  | 13,550 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES | \$ | 488.073 | \$ | 194 | \$ | 404.567 | \$ | 2.279 | \$ | 13.550 |

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES <br> NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

| (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS) |
| :--- |
| REVENUES: |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES |
| TAXES |
| TOBACCO SETTLEMENT |
| USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY |
| LICENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES |
| OTHER |

total Revenues

EXPENDITURES:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
CAPITAL OUTLAY
DEBT SERVICE:
PRINCIPAL RETIREMENT
INTEREST AND FISCAL CHARGES
OTHER
TOTAL EXPENDITURES
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES
OVER EXPENDITURES
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):
TRANSFERS IN
TRANSFERS OUT
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING
SOURCES (USES)

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR AS RESTATED
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR
(Concluded)


## State of Louisiana

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BASIS]
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

REVENUES:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
TAXES
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY
LICENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES OTHER
total revenues
EXPENDITURES:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL OTHER

TOTAL EXPENDITURES
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES

OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): TRANSFERS IN TRANSFERS OUT

TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES



|  |  |  | LABOR PENALTY AND <br> HELP LOUISIANA VOTE FUND |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | VARIANCE |  |  |
| BUTEREST ACCOUNT |  |  |  |  |

EXPENDITURES: INTERGOVERNMENTAL OTHER

## TOTAL EXPENDITURES

EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES

OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):
TRANSFERS IN
TRANSFERS OUT
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
REVENUES:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
TAXES
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY
LICENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES
OTHER
TOTAL REVENUES

NET Changes in fund balances
(Continued)


COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BASIS)
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)
REVENUES:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
TAXES
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY
LICENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES
OTHER
TOTAL REVENUES
EXPENDITURES:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
OTHER
TOTAL EXPENDITURES
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES
OVER EXPENDITURES
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):
TRANSFERS IN
TRANSFERS OUT
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES


## State of Louisiana

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BASIS]
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

REVENUES:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
TAXES
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY
LICENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES OTHER
total revenues
EXPENDITURES:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL OTHER
TOTAL EXPENDITURES
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES
OVER EXPENDITURES
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):
TRANSFERS IN
TRANSFERS OUT
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES


|  | SEVERANCE TAX FUND |  | STATE HIGHWAY FUND NUMBER TWO |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | VARIANCE |  |  | VARIANCE |
| BUDGET | ACTUAL | FAVORABLE |  |  |

REVENUES:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL

## TAXES

USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY
LICENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES
OTHER
TOTAL REVENUES
EXPENDITURES:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
OTHER
TOTAL EXPENDITURES
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES
OVER EXPENDITURES
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):
TRANSFERS IN
TRANSFERS OUT
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)

| \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- \$ | \$ | -- \$ | \$ | -- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 10,200 |  | 10,959 |  | 759 |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 10,200 |  | 10,959 |  | 759 |
|  | 45,800 |  | 41,909 |  | 3,891 |  | 10,200 |  | 10,959 |  | (759) |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
|  | 45,800 |  | 41,909 |  | 3,891 |  | 10,200 |  | 10,959 |  | (759) |
|  | $(45,800)$ |  | $(41,909)$ |  | 3,891 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
|  | 45,800 |  | 41,909 |  | $(3,891)$ |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
|  | 45,800 |  | 41,909 |  | $(3,891)$ |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | --- \$ |  | -- \$ |  | -- |

(Continued)

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BASIS]
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

|  | TRANSPORTATION TRUST FUND |  |  |  |  |  | WETLANDS CONSERVATION ANDRESTORATION FUND |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BUDGET |  | ACTUAL |  | VARIANCE <br> FAVORABLE <br> (UNFAVORABLE) |  | BUDGET |  | ACTUAL |  | VARIANCE <br> FAVORABLE <br> (UNFAVORABLE) |  |
| REVENUES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL | \$ | 632,846 | \$ | 618,112 | \$ | $(14,734)$ | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- |
| TAXES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY |  | -- |  | (580) |  | (580) |  | -- |  | (307) |  | (307) |
| LICENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| OTHER |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| TOTAL REVENUES |  | 632,846 |  | 617,532 |  | $(15,314)$ |  | -- |  | (307) |  | (307) |
| EXPENDITURES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| OTHER |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OVER EXPENDITURES |  | 632,846 |  | 617,532 |  | $(15,314)$ |  | -- |  | (307) |  | (307) |
| OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TRANSFERS IN |  | 515,300 |  | 554,022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TRANSFERS OUT |  | (1,148,146) |  | (1,154,822) |  | $(6,676)$ |  | $(26,800)$ |  | $(32,224)$ |  | $(5,424)$ |
| TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) |  | $(632,846)$ |  | $(600,800)$ |  | 32,046 |  | -- |  | 2,111 |  | 2,111 |
| NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES | \$ | --- | \$ | 16,732 | \$ | 16,732 | \$ | -- | \$ | 1,804 | \$ | 1,804 |


|  | TOTAL BUDGETED SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BUDGET |  | ACTUAL |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VARIANCE } \\ & \text { FAVORABLE } \\ & \text { (UNFAVORABLE) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| REVENUES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL | \$ | 632,846 | \$ | 618,119 | \$ | $(14,727)$ |
| TAXES |  | 32,111 |  | 31,691 |  | (420) |
| USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY |  | 158,220 |  | 50,425 |  | $(107,795)$ |
| LICENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES |  | 55,900 |  | 55,216 |  | (684) |
| OTHER |  | -- |  | 1,021 |  | 1,021 |
| TOTAL REVENUES |  | 879,077 |  | 756,472 |  | $(122,605)$ |
| EXPENDITURES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL |  | 99,400 |  | 95,414 |  | 3,986 |
| OTHER |  | 45,700 |  | 44,133 |  | 1,567 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES |  | 145,100 |  | 139,547 |  | 5,553 |
| EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OVER EXPENDITURES |  | 733,977 |  | 616,925 |  | $(117,052)$ |
| OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TRANSFERS IN |  | 587,900 |  | 632,145 |  | 44,245 |
| TRANSFERS OUT |  | $(1,321,877)$ |  | (1,287,523) |  | 34,354 |
| TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) |  | $(733,977)$ |  | $(655,378)$ |  | 78,599 |
| NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES | \$ | --- | \$ | $(38,453)$ | \$ | $(38,453)$ |

(Concluded)

## State of Louisiana

## COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006

| (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS) |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## State of Louisiana



## State of Louisiana

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006



## State of Louisiana

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

| (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS) | BOARDSANDCOMMISSIONS |  | DRINKING WATER REVOLVING LOAN FUND |  | FEDERAL PROPERTY ASSISTANCE AGENCY |  | LOUISIANA LOTTERY CORPORATION |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASH RECEIVED FROM CUSTOMERS | \$ | 29,462 | \$ | 4,039 | \$ | 3,927 | \$ | 130,337 \$ | \$ | -- |
| CASH PAYMENTS TO SUPPLIERS FOR GOODS AND SERVICES |  | $(13,655)$ |  | -- |  | $(3,072)$ |  | $(23,667)$ |  | -- |
| CASH PAYMENTS TO EMPLOYEES FOR SERVICES |  | $(11,834)$ |  | -- |  | (567) |  | $(5,886)$ |  | -- |
| CLAIMS PAID TO OUTSIDERS |  | (6) |  | $(8,141)$ |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| OTHER OPERATING REVENUES |  | (10) |  | 333 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES |  | 3,957 |  | $(3,769)$ |  | 288 |  | 100,784 |  | -- |
| CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF BONDS |  | -- |  | 942 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| PRINCIPAL PAID ON BONDS |  | -- |  | $(1,500)$ |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |
| INTEREST PAID ON BOND MATURITIES |  | -- |  | (3) |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| TRANSFERS IN |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 13 |
| TRANSFERS OUT |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | $(118,174)$ |  | -- |
| OTHER |  | 400 |  | $\stackrel{--}{ }$ |  | 6 |  | --- |  | $(2,250)$ |
| NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES |  | 400 |  | (561) |  | 6 |  | (118,174) |  | $(2,237)$ |
| CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INTEREST PAID ON BONDED DEBT |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| PRINCIPAL PAID ON NOTES PAYABLE |  | (20) |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| INTEREST PAID ON NOTES PAYABLE |  | (5) |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| ACQUISITION/CONSTRUCTION OF CAPITAL ASSETS |  | (300) |  | -- |  | (8) |  | (660) |  | -- |
| PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF CAPITAL ASSETS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 215 |  | -- |
| CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS |  | -- |  | 6,823 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| OTHER |  | (122) |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) FOR CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACTIVITIES |  | (447) |  | 6,823 |  | (8) |  | (445) |  | -- |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PURCHASES OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES |  | $(3,760)$ |  | -- |  | -- |  | $(5,604)$ |  | -- |
| PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES |  | 1,016 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 21,566 |  | -- |
| INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS EARNED ON INVESTMENT SECURITIES |  | 665 |  | -- |  | 30 |  | 1,905 |  | -- |
| NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES |  | $(2,079)$ |  | -- |  | 30 |  | 17,867 |  | -- |
| NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS |  | 1,831 |  | 2,493 |  | 316 |  | 32 |  | $(2,237)$ |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR AS RESTATED |  | 24,547 |  | 7,599 |  | 796 |  | 53 |  | 2,419 |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR | \$ | 26,378 | \$ | 10,092 | \$ | 1.112 | \$ | 85 \$ | \$ | 182 |
| RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME(LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) | \$ | 4,193 | \$ | 2,390 | \$ | 335 | \$ | 117,230 \$ | \$ | -- |
| ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEPRECIATION |  | 252 |  | -- |  | 12 |  | 632 |  | -- |
| PROVISION FOR UNCOLLECTIBLE ACCOUNTS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | (122) |  | -- |
| OTHER |  | (70) |  | -- |  | -- |  | (5) |  | -- |
| CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (INCREASE)DECREASE IN ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE |  | (491) |  | (83) |  | (193) |  | $(1,288)$ |  | -- |
| (INCREASE)DECREASE IN DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS |  | (126) |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| (INCREASE)DECREASE IN PREPAYMENTS |  | (30) |  | -- |  | -- |  | 52 |  | -- |
| (INCREASE)DECREASE IN INVENTORIES |  | (5) |  | -- |  | (118) |  | -- |  | -- |
| (INCREASE)DECREASE IN OTHER ASSETS |  | 1 |  | $(6,076)$ |  | -- |  | (524) |  | -- |
| INCREASE(DECREASE) IN ACCOUNTS PAYABLE |  | (206) |  | -- |  | 242 |  | (199) |  | -- |
| INCREASE(DECREASE) IN ACCRUED PAYROLL AND RELATED |  | 71 |  | -- |  | 5 |  | -- |  | -- |
| INCREASE(DECREASE) IN COMPENSATED ABSENCES PAYABLE |  | (50) |  | -- |  | 5 |  | (1) |  | -- |
| INCREASE(DECREASE) IN DUE TO OTHER FUNDS |  | 126 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 1,259 |  | -- |
| INCREASE(DECREASE) IN DEFERRED REVENUES |  | 322 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| INCREASE(DECREASE) IN OTHER LIABILITIES |  | (30) |  | -- |  | -- |  | $(16,250)$ |  | -- |
| NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES |  | 3.957 | \$ | (3.769) | \$ | 288 |  | 100.784 \$ | \$ | $\cdots$ |

(Continued)

\$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ (23) \$ $\qquad$ (236) $\$$ $\qquad$

| 273 | -- | -- | 586 | 63 | 313 | 2,131 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -- | -- | -- | (6) | -- | -- | (128) |
| -- | -- | -- | (952) | 13 | 138 | (876) |
| 63 | -- | (73) | (361) | (377) | (301) | $(3,104)$ |
| -- | -- | (158) | -- | -- | (674) | (958) |
| -- | -- | - | 5 | -- | ) | 27 |
| -- | -- | (17,030) | (192) | (10) | (141) | (466) |
| -- | -- | $(17,030)$ | -- | -- | (5) | $(23,634)$ |
| 46 | -- | -- | 1,038 | 57 | 200 | 1,178 |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34 | 110 |
| 8 | -- | -- | 9 | (11) | 20 | (20) |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (46) | 1,339 |
| -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | 327 |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | $(16,280)$ |
|  | 581) | (5,451) | 1.491 | (288) | (698) | 95,738 |

## State of Louisiana

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

## NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)
NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF DENTISTRY
FIXED ASSET RETIREMENTS
3

LOUISIANA LOTTERY CORPORATION
NET DECREASE IN FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS
1,015
INTEREST ACCRUED ON DEPOSITS WITH MULTI-STATE LOTTERY ASSOCIATION 376


## State of Louisiana

## COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

## INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2006

| (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS) |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## State of Louisiana

|  | LOUISIANA <br> OFFICE <br> BUILDING CORPORATION |  | OFFICE FACILITIES CORPORATION |  | OFFICE OF AIRCRAFT SERVICES |  | OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIO MANAGEMENT |  | TOTAL INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ | 465 | \$ | 59,820 | \$ | 384 | \$ | 4,790 | \$ | 71,310 |
|  | -- |  | 3,103 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 3,103 |
|  | -- |  | 4,673 |  | 245 |  | 6,017 |  | 11,734 |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | 82 |  | -- |  | 1,127 |
|  | -- |  | 29 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 31 |
|  | -- |  | 37 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 1,263 |
|  | 465 |  | 67,662 |  | 711 |  | 10,807 |  | 88,568 |
|  | -- |  | 32,427 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 32,427 |
|  | -- |  | 301 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 301 |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 8 |
|  | -- |  | 485 |  | 8 |  | 3,511 |  | 5,059 |
|  | -- |  | 80,578 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 80,578 |
|  | -- |  | 3,024 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 3,024 |
|  | -- |  | 116,815 |  | 8 |  | 3,511 |  | 121,397 |
| \$ | 465 | \$ | 184,477 | \$ | 719 | \$ | 14,318 | \$ | 209,965 |
| \$ | -- | \$ | 4,163 | \$ | 16 | \$ | 1,562 | \$ | 6,003 |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 4 |  | 504 |
|  | -- |  | 732 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 732 |
|  | -- |  | 4,080 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 4,080 |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | 2 |  | 39 |  | 60 |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 523 |  | 667 |
|  | -- |  | 4,370 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 4,370 |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 40 |
|  | -- |  | 13,345 |  | 18 |  | 2,128 |  | 16,456 |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | 22 |  | 401 |  | 645 |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 1,397 |  | 1,755 |
|  | -- |  | 110,630 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 110,630 |
|  | -- |  | 38,362 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 38,996 |
|  | -- |  | 148,992 |  | 22 |  | 1,798 |  | 152,026 |
|  | -- |  | 162,337 |  | 40 |  | 3,926 |  | 168,482 |
|  | -- |  | 786 |  | 8 |  | 1,591 |  | 2,946 |
|  | -- |  | 32,552 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 36,405 |
|  | 465 |  | $(11,198)$ |  | 671 |  | 8,801 |  | 2,132 |
|  | 465 |  | 22,140 |  | 679 |  | 10,392 |  | 41,483 |
| \$ | 465 | \$ | 184,477 | \$ | 719 | \$ | 14,318 | \$ | 209,965 |

## State of Louisiana

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006

| (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS) |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- |

## State of Louisiana



## State of Louisiana

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006

| (1) |  |  |  | LOUISIANA CORRECTIONAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | CENTRAL | JACKSON |  |
|  | ADMINISTRATIVE | REGIONAL | REGIONAL | FACILITIES |
|  | SERVICES | LAUNDRY | LAUNDRY | CORPORATION |

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:
CASH RECEIVED FROM CUSTOMERS
CASH PAYMENTS TO SUPPLIERS FOR GOODS AND SERVICES
CASH PAYMENTS TO EMPLOYEES FOR SERVICES
OTHER OPERATING REVENUES
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:
TRANSFERS IN
OTHER
NET CASH PROVIDED BY NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:
PRINCIPAL PAID ON BONDS
INTEREST PAID ON BOND MATURITIES
PROCEEDS FROM ISSUANCE OF NOTES PAYABLE
PRINCIPAL PAID ON NOTES PAYABLE
INTEREST PAID ON NOTES PAYABLE
ACQUISITION/CONSTRUCTION OF CAPITAL ASSETS
OTHER
NET CASH USED BY CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:
PURCHASE OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES
PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES
INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS EARNED ON INVESTMENT SECURITIES
NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR AS RESTATED
CASH AND CASH EQUIVAIENTS AT END OF YEAR

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR

RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

## OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)

ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:
DEPRECIATION/AMORTIZATION
PROVISION FOR UNCOLLECTIBLE ACCOUNTS OTHER
CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:
(INCREASE)DECREASE IN ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
(INCREASE)DECREASE IN DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS
(INCREASE)DECREASE IN PREPAYMENTS
(INCREASE)DECREASE IN INVENTORIES
(INCREASE)DECREASE IN OTHER ASSETS
INCREASE(DECREASE) IN ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
INCREASE(DECREASE) IN COMPENSATED ABSENCES PAYABLE
INCREASE(DECREASE) IN DUE TO OTHER FUNDS
INCREASE(DECREASE) IN DEFERRED REVENUES
INCREASE(DECREASE) IN OTHER LIABILITIES
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES

| \$ | 6,790 | \$ | 476 | \$ | 710 | \$ | -- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $(4,556)$ |  | (167) |  | (154) |  | (161) |
|  | $(2,344)$ |  | (387) |  | (496) |  | -- |
|  | -- |  | 31 |  | -- |  | -- |
|  | (110) |  | (47) |  | 60 |  | (161) |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 5,950 |
|  | 6 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
|  | 6 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 5,950 |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | $(4,840)$ |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | $(1,096)$ |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
|  | (135) |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
|  | (17) |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
|  | (41) |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
|  | (193) |  | -- |  | -- |  | $(5,936)$ |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
|  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
|  | 34 |  | 7 |  | 2 |  | 153 |
|  | 34 |  | 7 |  | 2 |  | 153 |
|  | (263) |  | (40) |  | 62 |  | 6 |
|  | 1,503 |  | 257 |  | 14 |  | 4,312 |
| \$ | 1,240 | \$ | 217 | \$ | 76 | \$ | 4,318 |



## State of Louisiana



## State of Louisiana

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

## PENSION TRUST FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)


LIABILITIES

| ACCOUNTS PAYABLE | 1,738 | 12,657 | 624 | 10,937 | 25,956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INVESTMENT COMMITMENTS PAYABLE | 37,259 | 109,091 | 1,729 | 269,051 | 417,130 |
| OBLIGATIONS UNDER SECURITIES LENDING PROGRAM | 233,914 | 724,518 | 17,437 | 2,169,031 | 3,144,900 |
| REFUNDS PAYABLE AND OTHER | 436 | -- | -- | 11,514 | 11,950 |
| total liabilities | 273,347 | 846,266 | 19,790 | 2,460,533 | 3,599,936 |
| NET ASSETS HELD IN TRUST FOR |  |  |  |  |  |
| EMPLOYEES' PENSION BENEFITS | 1,504,396 | 8,008,508 | 379,982 | 14,007,613 | 23,900,499 |

(Schedule of Funding Progress - Note 6)

## State of Louisiana

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

## PENSION TRUST FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

|  |  | LOUISIANA SCHOOL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM |  | LOUISIANA STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM |  | LOUISIANA STATE POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM |  | TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF LOUISIANA |  | TOTAL JUNE 30, 2006 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ADDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONTRIBUTIONS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EMPLOYER | \$ | 43,458 | \$ | 424,850 | \$ | 34,652 | \$ | 529,983 | \$ | 1,032,943 |
| MEMBERS |  | 17,717 |  | 165,510 |  | 3,997 |  | 258,412 |  | 445,636 |
| TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS |  | 61,175 |  | 590,360 |  | 38,649 |  | 788,395 |  | 1,478,579 |
| INVESTMENT INCOME: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NET INCREASE IN FAIR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VALUE OF INVESTMENTS |  | 32,662 |  | 614,260 |  | 18,473 |  | 1,394,148 |  | 2,059,543 |
| INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS |  | 54,138 |  | 188,131 |  | 8,440 |  | 309,218 |  | 559,927 |
| ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT INCOME |  | 295 |  | 55,960 |  | -- |  | 97,733 |  | 153,988 |
| LESS ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT EXPENSES |  | (131) |  | (409) |  | -- |  | $(28,474)$ |  | $(29,014)$ |
| SECURITIES LENDING INCOME |  | 9,967 |  | 7,693 |  | 890 |  | 22,168 |  | 40,718 |
| LESS SECURITIES LENDING EXPENSES |  | $(9,487)$ |  | $(4,931)$ |  | (808) |  | $(16,629)$ |  | $(31,855)$ |
| OTHER INVESTMENT INCOME |  | 4 |  | 965 |  | -- |  | 676 |  | 1,645 |
| LESS INVESTMENT EXPENSE OTHER THAN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES LENDING |  | $(3,408)$ |  | $(28,461)$ |  | $(1,434)$ |  | $(41,175)$ |  | $(74,478)$ |
| NET INVESTMENT INCOME |  | 84,040 |  | 833,208 |  | 25,561 |  | 1,737,665 |  | 2,680,474 |
| OTHER INCOME |  | -- |  | 33,115 |  | 2,909 |  | 52,502 |  | 88,526 |
| TOTAL ADDITIONS |  | 145,215 |  | 1,456,683 |  | 67,119 |  | 2,578,562 |  | 4,247,579 |
| DEDUCTIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RETIREMENT BENEFITS |  | 119,960 |  | 620,367 |  | 27,040 |  | 1,204,473 |  | 1,971,840 |
| REFUNDS OF CONTRIBUTIONS |  | 7,070 |  | 37,822 |  | 219 |  | 38,538 |  | 83,649 |
| ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES |  | 3,277 |  | 15,291 |  | 408 |  | 13,362 |  | 32,338 |
| DEPRECIATION EXPENSE |  | 133 |  | 750 |  | 7 |  | 489 |  | 1,379 |
| OTHER |  | 778 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 778 |
| TOTAL DEDUCTIONS |  | 131,218 |  | 674,230 |  | 27,674 |  | 1,256,862 |  | 2,089,984 |
| NET INCREASE IN NET ASSETS |  | 13,997 |  | 782,453 |  | 39,445 |  | 1,321,700 |  | 2,157,595 |
| NET ASSETS HELD IN TRUST FOR EMPLOYEES' PENSION BENEFITS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BEGINNING OF YEAR |  | 1,490,399 |  | 7,226,055 |  | 340,537 |  | 12,685,913 |  | 21,742,904 |
| END OF YEAR | \$ | 1,504,396 | \$ | 8,008,508 | \$ | 379,982 | \$ | 14,007,613 | \$ | 23,900,499 |

## State of Louisiana

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

AGENCY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

|  | DEBT SERVICE RESERVE FUND |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ESCROW } \\ \text { FUND } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FREE } \\ & \text { SCHOOL } \\ & \text { FUND } \end{aligned}$ |  | FUTURE MEDICAL CARE FUND |  | INSURANCETRUSTS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | \$ | 4,312 | \$ | 287,951 | \$ | 1,954 | \$ | 9,775 | \$ | 2,518 |
| INVESTMENTS |  | -- |  | 86,454 |  | 18,615 |  | -- |  | 72,077 |
| RECEIVABLES |  | -- |  | 133,791 |  | 357 |  | -- |  | 22,969 |
| OTHER ASSETS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 640 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ | 4,312 | \$ | 508,196 | \$ | 20,926 | \$ | 9,775 | \$ | 98,204 |

LIABILITIES

| AMOUNTS HELD IN CUSTODY FOR OTHERS OTHER LIABILITIES | \$ | 4,312 | \$ | $\begin{aligned} & 346,375 \\ & 161,821 \end{aligned}$ | \$ | 20,926 | \$ | 9,775 | \$ | $98,204$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | \$ | 4,312 | \$ | 508,196 | \$ | 20,926 | \$ | 9,775 | \$ | 98,204 |
|  |  | LOUISIANA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | MANUFACTURED |  |  |  |  |  | REVER- |  |  |
|  |  | AND MOBILE |  | MISCEL- |  |  |  | SIONARY |  |  |
|  |  | HOMES |  | LANEOUS |  | PAYROLL |  | MEDICAL |  |  |
|  |  | SETTLEMENT |  | AGENCY |  | CLEARING |  | TRUST |  | TOTAL |
|  |  | FUND |  | FUNDS |  | FUND |  | FUND |  | JUNE 30, 2006 |

ASSETS

| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | \$ | -- | \$ | 18,489 | \$ | 1,332 | \$ | 1,761 | \$ | 328,092 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INVESTMENTS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 177,146 |
| RECEIVABLES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 157,117 |
| OTHER ASSETS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 640 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ | -- | \$ | 18,489 | \$ | 1,332 | \$ | 1,761 | \$ | 662,995 |

LIABILITIES
AMOUNTS HELD IN CUSTODY FOR OTHERS

OTHER LIABILITIES
TOTAL LIABILITIES


## State of Louisiana

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

## AGENCY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

|  | BALANCE JULY 1, 2005 |  | ADDITIONS |  | DELETIONS |  | BALANCE JUNE 30, 2006 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DEBT SERVICE RESERVE FUND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASSETS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | \$ | 4,281 | \$ | 31 | \$ | -- | \$ | 4,312 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ | 4,281 | \$ | 31 | \$ | -- | \$ | 4,312 |
| LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AMOUNTS HELD IN CUSTODY FOR OTHERS | \$ | 4,281 | \$ | 31 | \$ | -- | \$ | 4,312 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | \$ | 4,281 | \$ | 31 | \$ | -- | \$ | 4,312 |
| ESCROW FUND * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASSETS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | \$ | 294,720 | \$ | 992,746 | \$ | 999,515 | \$ | 287,951 |
| INVESTMENTS |  | 64,692 |  | 21,762 |  | -- |  | 86,454 |
| RECEIVABLES |  | 121,863 |  | 133,791 |  | 121,863 |  | 133,791 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ | 481,275 | \$ | 1,148,299 | \$ | 1,121,378 | \$ | 508,196 |
| LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AMOUNTS HELD IN CUSTODY FOR OTHERS | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ | 346,375 |
| OTHER LIABILITIES |  | $175,202$ |  | $161,821$ |  | $175,202$ |  | $161,821$ |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | \$ | 481,275 | \$ | 1,180,389 | \$ | 1,153,468 | \$ | 508,196 |
| * Balance July 1, 2005 as restated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FREE SCHOOL FUND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASSETS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | \$ | 1,461 | \$ | 2,272 | \$ | 1,779 | \$ | 1,954 |
| INVESTMENTS |  | 19,135 |  | 1,500 |  | 2,020 |  | 18,615 |
| RECEIVABLES |  | 350 |  | 357 |  | 350 |  | 357 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ | 20,946 | \$ | 4,129 | \$ | 4,149 | \$ | 20,926 |
| LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AMOUNTS HELD IN CUSTODY FOR OTHERS | \$ | 20,770 | \$ | 1,628 | \$ | 1,472 | \$ | 20,926 |
| OTHER LIABILITIES |  | 176 |  | -- |  | 176 |  | -- |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | \$ | 20,946 | \$ | 1,628 | \$ | 1,648 | \$ | 20,926 |

## State of Louisiana

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

## AGENCY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

| BALANCE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JULY 1, 2005 | ADDITIONS | DELETIONS |

FUTURE MEDICAL CARE FUND
ASSETS:
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
TOTAL ASSETS

LIABILITIES:
AMOUNTS HELD IN CUSTODY FOR OTHERS
TOTAL LIABILITIES

| $\$ 10,558$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| \$ | 10,558 | \$ | 409 | \$ | 1,192 | \$ | 9,775 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ | 10,558 | \$ | 409 | \$ | 1,192 | \$ | 9,775 |

INSURANCE TRUSTS
ASSETS:
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
INVESTMENTS
RECEIVABLES
OTHER ASSETS
TOTAL ASSETS

| \$ | 2,677 | \$ | 21,181 | \$ | 21,340 | \$ | 2,518 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 78,088 |  | 10,965 |  | 16,976 |  | 72,077 |
|  | 21,704 |  | 7,618 |  | 6,353 |  | 22,969 |
|  | 644 |  | 5 |  | 9 |  | 640 |
| \$ | 103,113 | \$ | 39,769 | \$ | 44,678 | \$ | 98,204 |
| \$ | 103,113 | \$ | 39,769 | \$ | 44,678 | \$ | 98,204 |
| \$ | 103,113 | \$ | 39,769 | \$ | 44,678 | \$ | 98,204 |

LOUISIANA MANUFACTURED AND MOBILE HOMES SETTLEMENT FUND
ASSETS:
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
TOTAL ASSETS


LIABILITIES:
OTHER LIABILITIES
TOTAL LIABILITIES


MISCELLANEOUS AGENCY FUNDS
ASSETS:
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
TOTAL ASSETS


LIABILITIES:
AMOUNTS HELD IN CUSTODY FOR OTHERS
TOTAL LIABILITIES

| $\$ 13,652$ | $\$$ | 57,664 | $\$$ | 52,827 | $\$$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

(Continued)

## State of Louisiana

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

## AGENCY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

| BALANCE |  | BALANCE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JULY 1, 2005 | ADDITIONS | DELETIONS |

## PAYROLL CLEARING FUND

ASSETS:
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
TOTAL ASSETS

LIABILITIES:
AMOUNTS HELD IN CUSTODY FOR OTHERS
TOTAL LIABILITIES

| $\$$ | 1,237 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## REVERSIONARY MEDICAL TRUST FUND

ASSETS:
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
TOTAL ASSETS


LIABILITIES:
AMOUNTS HELD IN CUSTODY FOR OTHERS
TOTAL LIABILITIES
\$ 2,761 \$ ${ }^{\text {\$ }}$ \$ ${ }^{\text {\$ }}$


## TOTAL ALL AGENCY FUNDS

ASSETS:
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
INVESTMENTS
RECEIVABLES
OTHER ASSETS
TOTAL ASSETS

(Concluded)

## State of Louisiana

## COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

## NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

JUNE 30, 2006

| (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BOARDSANDCOMMISSIONS |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CAPITAL AREA } \\ & \text { HUMAN } \\ & \text { SERVICES } \\ & \hline \text { DISTRICT } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { FLORIDA } \\ \text { A PARISHES } \\ \text { HUMAN } \\ \text { SERVICES } \\ \text { AUTHORITY } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | GREATER BATON ROUGE PORT COMMISSION ** |  | GREATER NEW ORLEANS EXPRESSWAY COMMISSION * |  | JEFFERSON PARISH HUMAN SERVICES AUTHORITY |  |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CURRENT ASSETS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | \$ | 3,143 \$ | \$ | 1,896 | \$ | 230 | \$ | 963 | \$ | 2,326 | \$ | 1,193 |
| INVESTMENTS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 14,112 |  | 19,040 |  | -- |
| RECEIVABLES (NET) |  | 441 |  | 435 |  | 379 |  | 802 |  | 28 |  | 1,034 |
| AMOUNTS DUE FROM PRIMARY GOVERNMENT |  | -- |  | 2,941 |  | 587 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 1,301 |
| DUE FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT |  | -- |  | 285 |  | 32 |  | 234 |  | -- |  | -- |
| INVENTORIES |  | -- |  | 1,036 |  | 563 |  | -- |  | 330 |  | 137 |
| PREPAYMENTS |  | 9 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 99 |  | 18 |  | 16 |
| NOTES RECEIVABLE |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 271 |  | -- |  | -- |
| OTHER CURRENT ASSETS |  | 28 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 16 |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS |  | 3,621 |  | 6,593 |  | 1,791 |  | 16,481 |  | 21,742 |  | 3,697 |
| NONCURRENT ASSETS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RESTRICTED ASSETS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASH |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 64 |  | -- |  | -- |
| INVESTMENTS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 761 |  | 18,283 |  | -- |
| RECEIVABLES (NET) |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  |  |  | 1,735 |  | -- |
| NOTES RECEIVABLE |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 1,735 |  | -- |
| INVESTMENTS |  | 24,418 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| NOTES RECEIVABLE |  | , |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| CAPITAL ASSETS (NOTE 5) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LAND |  | 237 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 5,619 |  | -- |  | -- |
| BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS (NET OF DEPRECIATION) |  | 731 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 33,202 |  | 983 |  | 641 |
| MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (NET OF DEPRECIATION) |  | 245 |  | 33 |  | 67 |  | 929 |  | 2,087 |  | 281 |
| INFRASTRUCTURE (NET OF DEPRECIATION) |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 8,038 |  | 94,403 |  | -- |
| CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 6,226 |  |  |  | -- |
| OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 216 |  | 1,532 |  | -- |
| TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS |  | 25,631 |  | 33 |  | 67 |  | 55,055 |  | 119,023 |  | 922 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ | 29,252 \$ | \$ | 6,626 | \$ | 1,858 | \$ | 71,536 | \$ | 140,765 | \$ | 4,619 |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS | \$ | 481 \$ | \$ | 2,103 | \$ | 789 | \$ | 1,366 | \$ | 2,568 | \$ | 1,567 |
| AMOUNTS DUE TO PRIMARY GOVERNMENT |  | -- |  | 853 |  | 26 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| DUE TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| DEFERRED REVENUES |  | 32 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 557 |  | 686 |  | 15 |
| OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES |  | 131 |  | 8 |  | -- |  | 197 |  | -- |  | -- |
| CURRENT PORTION OF LONG-TERM LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONTRACTS PAYABLE |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| COMPENSATED ABSENCES PAYABLE |  | 31 |  | 424 |  | 323 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 4 |
| NOTES PAYABLE |  | 22 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 355 |  | -- |  | -- |
| LIABILITIES PAYABLE FROM RESTRICTED ASSETS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 700 |  | -- |
| BONDS PAYABLE |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 1,817 |  | -- |
| OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 1,480 |  | 1 |
| TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES |  | 697 |  | 3,388 |  | 1,138 |  | 2,475 |  | 7,251 |  | 1,587 |
| LONG-TERM LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NONCURRENT PORTION OF LONG-TERM LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONTRACTS PAYABLE |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| COMPENSATED ABSENCES PAYABLE |  | 164 |  | 583 |  | 321 |  | -- |  | 1,020 |  | 638 |
| CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 7 |
| ESTIMATED LIABILITY FOR CLAIMS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| NOTES PAYABLE |  | 125 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 6,987 |  | -- |  | -- |
| BONDS PAYABLE |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 63,725 |  | -- |
| OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 167 |  | 1,548 |  | -- |
| TOTAL LONG-TERM LIABILITIES |  | 289 |  | 583 |  | 321 |  | 7,154 |  | 66,293 |  | 645 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES |  | 986 |  | 3,971 |  | 1,459 |  | 9,629 |  | 73,544 |  | 2,232 |
| NET ASSETS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INVESTED IN CAPITAL ASSETS, NET OF RELATED DEBT |  | 1,066 |  | 33 |  | 67 |  | 46,672 |  | 31,931 |  | 910 |
| RESTRICTED FOR: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CAPITAL PROJECTS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 125 |  | -- |
| DEBT SERVICE |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 273 |  | -- |  | -- |
| OTHER PURPOSES |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 17,838 |  | -- |
| UNRESTRICTED |  | 27,200 |  | 2,622 |  | 332 |  | 14,962 |  | 17,327 |  | 1,477 |
| TOTAL NET ASSETS |  | 28,266 |  | 2,655 |  | 399 |  | 61,907 |  | 67,221 |  | 2,387 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS | \$ | $\underline{29,252}$ \$ | \$ | 6,626 | \$ | 1,858 | \$ | 71,536 | \$ | 140,765 | \$ | 4,619 |

* As of October 31, 2005.
** As of December 31, 2005.
(Continued)


## State of Louisiana



## State of Louisiana

## COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

## NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

## JUNE 30, 2006

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)


## COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

## NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)


[^5]

## III. STATISTICAL SECTION

## State of Louisiana

## Statistical Section

This part of the Louisiana comprehensive annual 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 Louisiana overall financial health.

## Contents <br> Page

Financial Trends 159
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how Louisiana's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

## Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess Louisiana's most significant state revenue source, sales tax.
Debt Capacity ..... 168

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

## Demographic and Economic Information <br> 173

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to to help the reader understand the environment within which Louisiana's financial activities take place.
Operating Information ..... 175

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in Louisiana's financial report relates to the services Louisiana provides and the activities it performs.

NET ASSETS BY COMPONENT LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS
(ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

|  |  | 2006 |  | 2005 |  | 2004 |  | 2003 |  | 2002 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INVESTED IN CAPITAL ASSETS, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NET OF RELATED DEBT | \$ | 11,304,859 | \$ | 10,982,851 | \$ | 10,438,398 | \$ | 9,963,831 | \$ | 9,844,678 |
| RESTRICTED |  | 6,988,644 |  | 6,825,025 |  | 5,750,785 |  | 5,513,915 |  | 5,313,419 |
| UNRESTRICTED |  | $(3,460,580)$ |  | $(4,449,263)$ |  | $(4,065,966)$ |  | $(2,982,946)$ |  | $(2,881,310)$ |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES NET ASSETS | \$ | 14,832,923 | \$ | 13,358,613 | \$ | 12,123,217 | \$ | 12,494,800 | \$ | 12,276,787 |
| BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INVESTED IN CAPITAL ASSETS, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NET OF RELATED DEBT | \$ | 22,353 | \$ | 20,251 | \$ | 21,512 | \$ | 22,036 | \$ | 46,716 |
| RESTRICTED |  | 1,407,337 |  | 1,547,700 |  | 1,573,788 |  | 1,602,480 |  | 1,648,089 |
| UNRESTRICTED |  | 467,360 |  | 433,632 |  | 397,431 |  | 369,811 |  | 348,715 |
| TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVIES NET ASSETS | \$ | 1,897,050 | \$ | 2,001,583 | \$ | 1,992,731 | \$ | 1,994,327 | \$ | 2,043,520 |
| PRIMARY GOVERNMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INVESTED IN CAPITAL ASSETS, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NET OF RELATED DEBT | \$ | 11,327,212 | \$ | 11,003,102 | \$ | 10,459,910 | \$ | 9,985,867 | \$ | 9,891,394 |
| RESTRICTED |  | 8,395,981 |  | 8,372,725 |  | 7,324,573 |  | 7,116,395 |  | 6,961,508 |
| UNRESTRICTED |  | $(2,993,220)$ |  | $(4,015,631)$ |  | $(3,668,535)$ |  | $(2,613,135)$ |  | $(2,532,595)$ |
| TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT NET ASSETS | \$ | 16,729,973 | \$ | 15,360,196 | \$ | 14,115,948 | \$ | 14,489,127 | \$ | 14,320,307 |

Note: Ten years are required; however, only five fiscal years since the implementation of GASB 34 in Fiscal Year 2002.

Source: Office of Statewide Reporting and Accounting Policy

## State of Louisiana

## CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

## LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

## (ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

## EXPENSES

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

| GENERAL GOVERNMENT | \$ | 4,806,262 | \$ | 2,655,471 | \$ | 2,620,442 | \$ | 2,726,764 | \$ | 2,392,167 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CULTURE, RECREATION, AND TOURISM |  | 66,927 |  | 69,415 |  | 63,512 |  | 69,659 |  | 71,718 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT |  | 1,054,044 |  | 835,901 |  | 820,757 |  | 807,856 |  | 746,564 |
| PUBLIC SAFETY |  | 301,338 |  | 271,118 |  | 225,307 |  | 291,283 |  | 289,396 |
| HEALTH AND WELFARE |  | 7,412,815 |  | 7,458,289 |  | 7,267,104 |  | 6,805,797 |  | 6,755,431 |
| CORRECTIONS |  | 550,627 |  | 664,961 |  | 640,371 |  | 625,391 |  | 609,607 |
| Youth Services |  | 116,975 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT |  | 283,692 |  | 297,097 |  | 289,712 |  | 274,926 |  | 298,436 |
| EDUCATION |  | 5,514,318 |  | 5,310,194 |  | 5,162,768 |  | 4,789,472 |  | 4,425,915 |
| OTHER |  | 26,251 |  | 33,833 |  | 16,048 |  | 4,793 |  | 2,042 |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL |  | 1,037,043 |  | 375,373 |  | 354,846 |  | 362,099 |  | 322,025 |
| INTEREST ON LONG-TERM DEBT |  | 230,976 |  | 216,750 |  | 216,514 |  | 149,798 |  | 117,769 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES EXPENSES |  | 21,401,268 |  | 18,188,402 |  | 17,677,381 |  | 16,907,838 |  | 16,031,070 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND |  | 823,987 |  | 264,458 |  | 338,910 |  | 372,160 |  | 307,878 |
| NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS |  | 298,879 |  | 274,268 |  | 327,375 |  | 297,902 |  | 303,784 |
| TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES EXPENSES |  | 1,122,866 |  | 538,726 |  | 666,285 |  | 670,062 |  | 611,662 |
| TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT EXPENSES | \$ | 22,524,134 | \$ | 18,727,128 | \$ | 18,343,666 | \$ | 17,577,900 | \$ | 16,642,732 |

PROGRAM REVENUES
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

| CHARGES FOR SERVICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GENERAL GOVERNMENT | \$ | 2,017,870 | \$ | 1,905,839 | \$ | 1,597,757 | \$ | 1,717,172 | \$ | 1,161,310 |
| CULTURE, RECREATION, AND TOURISM |  | 30,531 |  | 29,145 |  | 27,435 |  | 23,696 |  | 5,453 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT |  | 79,099 |  | 136,642 |  | 65,507 |  | 74,451 |  | 60,849 |
| PUBLIC SAFETY |  | 276,020 |  | 271,052 |  | 252,990 |  | 253,206 |  | 264,066 |
| HEALTH AND WELFARE |  | 187,920 |  | 305,674 |  | 581,160 |  | 533,205 |  | 968,463 |
| CORRECTIONS |  | 33,926 |  | 33,407 |  | 36,376 |  | 36,878 |  | 33,645 |
| Youth Services |  | 513 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT |  | 653,286 |  | 647,685 |  | 618,354 |  | 513,999 |  | 465,156 |
| EDUCATION |  | 49,735 |  | 39,783 |  | 50,026 |  | 23,496 |  | 36,663 |
| INTERGOVERNMENTAL |  | 954 |  | 1,396 |  | 1,273 |  | 1,265 |  | 1,187 |
| OPERATING GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS |  | 9,323,509 |  | 7,052,411 |  | 6,914,691 |  | 6,369,929 |  | 5,858,641 |
| CAPITAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS |  | 978,072 |  | 520,376 |  | 552,527 |  | 578,082 |  | 492,072 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES PROGRAM REVENUES |  | 13,631,435 |  | 10,943,410 |  | 10,698,096 |  | 10,125,379 |  | 9,347,505 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CHARGES FOR SERVICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND |  | 264,349 |  | 267,602 |  | 255,914 |  | 252,430 |  | 232,828 |
| NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS |  | 422,489 |  | 385,309 |  | 445,427 |  | 412,562 |  | 396,212 |
| OPERATING GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS |  | 419,438 |  | 7,104 |  | 46,221 |  | 70,249 |  | 142,735 |
| CAPITAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS |  | 16,588 |  | 21,188 |  | 30,344 |  | 15,221 |  | 22,473 |
| TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM REVENUES |  | 1,122,864 |  | 681,203 |  | 777,906 |  | 750,462 |  | 794,248 |
| TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT PROGRAM REVENUES | \$ | 14,754,299 | \$ | 11,624,613 | \$ | 11,476,002 | \$ | 10,875,841 | \$ | 10,141,753 |

Note: Ten years are required; however, only five fiscal years since the implementation of GASB 34 in Fiscal Year 2002.

Source: Office of Statewide Reporting and Accounting Policy

|  | 2006 |  | 2005 |  | 2004 |  | 2003 |  | 2002 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NET(EXPENSE) REVENUE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES | \$ | $(7,769,833)$ |  | $(7,244,992)$ | \$ | $(6,979,285)$ | \$ | $(6,782,459)$ | \$ | $(6,683,565)$ |
| BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES |  | (2) |  | 142,477 |  | 111,621 |  | 80,400 |  | 182,586 |
| TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE | \$ | $\underline{(7,769,835)}$ | \$ | $\underline{(7,102,515)}$ | \$ | $\stackrel{(6,867,664)}{ }$ | \$ | $\stackrel{(6,702,059)}{ }$ | \$ | $\stackrel{(6,500,979)}{ }$ |

general revenues and other changes in net assets
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

| TAXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INCOME TAXES | \$ | 3,129,906 | \$ | 3,030,085 | \$ | 2,457,114 | \$ | 2,022,765 | \$ | 2,054,025 |
| SALES TAXES |  | 3,108,824 |  | 2,483,101 |  | 2,455,444 |  | 2,489,153 |  | 2,605,908 |
| FRANCHISE TAXES |  | 262,392 |  | 276,891 |  | 181,044 |  | 187,447 |  | 247,471 |
| GASOLINE TAXES, restricted |  | 621,683 |  | 590,286 |  | 559,274 |  | 446,706 |  | 481,562 |
| TOBACCO TAXES |  | 96,872 |  | 105,476 |  | 102,231 |  | 82,217 |  | 128,570 |
| miscellaneous taxes |  | 1,112,506 |  | 1,093,984 |  | 942,950 |  | 903,328 |  | 1,010,102 |
| TOBACCO SETTLEMENT |  | 50,102 |  | 57,249 |  | 58,987 |  | 66,234 |  | 1,135,519 |
| GAMING |  | 711,378 |  | 624,271 |  | 596,693 |  | 578,152 |  | 547,695 |
| UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT EARNINGS |  | 25,739 |  | 4,127 |  | 28,518 |  | 76,586 |  | 99,150 |
| MISCELLANEOUS |  | -- |  | 8,940 |  | 18,682 |  | 114,379 |  | 63,613 |
| OTHER |  | 23,924 |  | 14,148 |  | -- |  | 786 |  | 49 |
| EXTRAORDINARY ITEM - loss on impairment of capital assets |  | $(24,464)$ |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| TRANSFERS |  | 119,977 |  | 108,582 |  | 120,808 |  | 108,596 |  | 108,411 |
| total governmental activities |  | 9,238,839 |  | 8,397,140 |  | 7,521,745 |  | 7,076,349 |  | 8,482,075 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OTHER |  | 13,505 |  | 3,232 |  | 4,824 |  | 8,297 |  | 22,803 |
| EXTRAORDINARY ITEM - gain on impairment of capital assets |  | 186 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |
| TRANSFERS |  | $(119,977)$ |  | $(108,582)$ |  | $(120,808)$ |  | $(108,596)$ |  | $(108,411)$ |
| TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES |  | $(106,286)$ |  | $(105,350)$ |  | $(115,984)$ |  | $(100,299)$ |  | $(85,608)$ |
| TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT | \$ | 9,132,553 | \$ | 8,291,790 | \$ | 7,405,761 | \$ | 6,976,050 | \$ | 8,396,467 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CHANGE IN NET ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES | \$ | 1,469,006 | \$ | 1,152,148 | \$ | 542,460 | \$ | 293,890 | \$ | 1,798,510 |
| BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES |  | $(106,288)$ |  | 37,127 |  | $(4,363)$ |  | $(19,899)$ |  | 96,978 |
| TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT | \$ | 1,362,718 | \$ | 1,189,275 | \$ | 538,097 | \$ | 273,991 | \$ | 1,895,488 |

## State of Louisiana

## FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

## LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

(MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

|  | 2006 |  | 2005 |  | 2004 |  | 2003 |  | 2002 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GENERAL FUND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RESERVED | \$ | 340,384 | \$ | 312,266 | \$ | 298,138 | \$ | 327,878 | \$ | 424,998 |
| UNRESERVED |  | 442,346 |  | 264,185 |  | $(10,998)$ |  | 18,330 |  | $(33,953)$ |
| TOTAL GENERAL FUND | \$ | 782,730 | \$ | 576,451 | \$ | 287,140 | \$ | 346,208 | \$ | 391,045 |
| ALL OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RESERVED | \$ | 2,250,615 | \$ | 2,744,131 | \$ | 2,055,580 | \$ | 2,249,286 | \$ | 2,087,078 |
| UNRESERVED, REPORTED IN: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS |  | 3,383,163 |  | 2,880,995 |  | 2,389,374 |  | 2,106,328 |  | 1,929,626 |
| DEBT SERVICE FUNDS |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | 2,859 |  | 3,042 |
| CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS |  | 21 |  | 157 |  | 204 |  | 366 |  | 297 |
| PERMANENT FUNDS |  | 1,209,392 |  | 1,207,338 |  | 1,140,736 |  | 1,128,191 |  | 1,032,244 |
| TOTAL ALL OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS | \$ | 6,843,191 | \$ | 6,832,621 | \$ | 5,585,894 | \$ | 5,487,030 | \$ | 5,052,287 |

Note: Ten years are required; however, only five fiscal years since the implementation of GASB 34 in Fiscal Year 2002.

Source: Office of Statewide Reporting and Accounting Policy

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS
(MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)


Note: Ten years are required; however, only five fiscal years since the implementation of GASB 34 in Fiscal Year 2002.

Source: Office of Statewide Reporting and Accounting Policy

## State of Louisiana

## TAXABLE SALES BY CATEGORY LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

(IN THousANDS)

RETAIL SALES
BEVERAGE STORES
EATING AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
HOME FURNISHINGS
AUTO DEALERS AND SUPPLIES

TOTALS

STATE DIRECT SALES TAX RATE

|  | 2005 |  | 2004 |  | 2003 |  | 2002 |  | 2001 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RETAIL SALES | \$ | 56,638 | \$ | 52,810 | \$ | 50,074 | \$ | 48,311 | \$ | 49,918 |
| BEVERAGE STORES |  | 6,374 |  | 6,663 |  | 6,190 |  | 6,370 |  | 6,519 |
| EATING AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS |  | 5,846 |  | 5,425 |  | 5,079 |  | 4,854 |  | 4,874 |
| GENERAL MERCHANDISE |  | 9,548 |  | 8,906 |  | 8,440 |  | 7,390 |  | 7,626 |
| HOME FURNISHINGS |  | 1,920 |  | 1,818 |  | 1,659 |  | 1,494 |  | 1,705 |
| AUTO DEALERS AND SUPPLIES |  | 12,522 |  | 12,409 |  | 12,140 |  | 12,833 |  | 13,612 |
| TOTALS | \$ | 92,848 | \$ | 88,031 | \$ | 83,582 | \$ | 81,252 | \$ | 84,254 |
| STATE DIRECT SALES TAX RATE |  | 4\% |  | 4\% |  | 4\% |  | 4\% |  | 4\% |

$4 \% 4 \% 4 \% 4 \%$

| 2000 |  | 1999 |  | 1998 |  | 1997 |  | 1996 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ | 47,947 | \$ | 41,200 | \$ | 39,122 | \$ | 37,956 | \$ | 37,668 |
|  | 6,383 |  | 7,518 |  | 7,289 |  | 7,347 |  | 7,268 |
|  | 4,552 |  | 3,985 |  | 3,747 |  | 3,545 |  | 3,661 |
|  | 7,352 |  | 6,272 |  | 5,971 |  | 5,703 |  | 5,584 |
|  | 1,720 |  | 1,664 |  | 1,566 |  | 1,508 |  | 1,514 |
|  | 13,505 |  | 10,641 |  | 9,993 |  | 9,659 |  | 9,523 |
| \$ | 81,459 | \$ | 71,280 | \$ | 67,688 | \$ | 65,718 | \$ | 65,218 |

4\%
4\%
$4 \%$
$4 \%$
$4 \%$

Source: State Department of Economic Development

## SALES TAX RATES

## LAST TEN YEARS

| YEAR | TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY | COMMUNICATIONS | COMMERCIAL UTILITIES | HOME UTILITIES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2006 | 4.0 \% | 3.0 \% | 3.8 \% | 4.0 \% |
| 2005 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 |
| 2004 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 |
| 2003 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| 2002 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| 2001 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| 2000 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 1999 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 1998 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 1997 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |

[^6]
## State of Louisiana

## TAX RATE BY MAJOR SOURCES OF REVENUE

TAX TYPE COLLECTION UNIT RATE/DESCRIPTION

| Alcoholic Beverage Taxes |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beer Tax | Department of Revenue | $\$ 10$ per 31-gallon barrel. This includes all alcoholic beverages with alcohol content of $6 \%$ or less. |
| Liquor and Wine Tax | Department of Revenue | $\$ 0.66$ per liter on liquor; $\$ 0.42$ per liter on sparkling wine; $\$ 0.03$ per liter on still wine with alcoholic content not over $14 \%$; $\$ 0.06$ per liter on still wine with alcoholic content over $14 \%$ but not over $24 \%$. |
| Corporation Franchise Tax | Department of Revenue | The tax is currently assessed on the taxable base at the rate of $\$ 1.50$ per $\$ 1,000$ on the first $\$ 300,000$ and $\$ 3.00$ per $\$ 1,000$ over $\$ 300,000$. The minimum amount of tax paid by a corporation is $\$ 10$ per year. |
| Gasoline Tax | Department of Revenue | $\$ 0.20$ per gallon. Petroleum Products Testing Fee - the fee for testing the quality and quantity of petroleum products is $1 / 32$ cent per gallon, which was collected through August 31, 2003. Effective September 1, 2003, the fee was raised to $4 / 32$ cents per gallon. |
| Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Tax | Department of Natural Resources | Annual user fee of \$15 per mile, or fraction thereof, of hazardous liquids pipeline operated. |
| Hazardous Waste Disposal Tax | Department of Revenue | $\$ 30$ per dry-weight ton for waste disposed of on-site, $\$ 40$ per dry-weight ton for waste disposed of off-site from where generated, and $\$ 100$ per dry-weight ton on extremely hazardous waste disposed of in Louisiana. |
| Income Tax |  |  |
| Corporate income tax | Department of Revenue | $4 \%$ on the first $\$ 25,000$ of net taxable income; $5 \%$ on the next $\$ 25,000 ; 6 \%$ on the next $\$ 50,000 ; 7 \%$ on the next $\$ 100,000$; and $8 \%$ on all net taxable income in excess of $\$ 200,000$. |
| Individual income tax | Department of Revenue | For taxable periods beginning after December 31, 2002, the rate of tax for taxpayers filing as single, married filing separately, or head of household is: $2 \%$ on the first $\$ 12,500 ; 4 \%$ on the next $\$ 12,500$, and $6 \%$ on the taxable income above $\$ 25,000$. Married persons filing a joint return or qualifying surviving spouse are taxed at the following rates: $2 \%$ on the first $\$ 25,000$; $4 \%$ on the next $\$ 25,000$; and $6 \%$ on the taxable income above $\$ 50,000$. The combined personal exemption and standard deduction is $\$ 4,500$ for single individuals and married persons filing separately; $\$ 9,000$ for married couples filing jointly, qualified surviving spouses, and heads of households. A dependency deduction of $\$ 1,000$ is allowed for each dependent, each taxpayer and/or spouse who is 65 years of age or older, and for each taxpayer and/or spouse who is blind. |
| Inheritance Tax | Department of Revenue | A. Inheritances of a surviving spouse are totally exempt from the tax. |
|  |  | B. Inheritances are taxed on all amounts that exceed the following exemption per heir or legatee: Class A (lineal descendants and ascendants), \$25,000; Class B (collateral relationships such as brothers and sisters and their descendants), \$1,000; Class C (nonrelated), \$500. The tax rate for Class $A$ is two percent of the first $\$ 20,000$ of taxable value and three percent of amounts over $\$ 20,000$ of taxable value. Class B is taxed at five percent of the first $\$ 20,000$ of taxable value and at seven percent of amounts over $\$ 20,000$ of taxable value. Class $C$ is taxed at five percent of the first $\$ 5,000$ of taxable value and at 10 percent of amounts over $\$ 5,000$ of taxable value. <br> C. For deaths occurring after June 30, 1998 and before July 1, 2001, the tax rates were reduced by eighteen percent; for deaths occurring after June 20, 2001, and before July 1, 2002, the tax rate shall be reduced by forty percent; for deaths occurring after June 30, 2002 and before July 1,2003 , the tax rates shall be reduced by sixty percent; for deaths occurring after June 30, 2003, and before July 1, 2004, the tax rates shall be reduced by eighty percent; and for deaths occurring after June 30, 2004, the tax shall not apply when judgment of possessions is rendered or when the succession is judicially opened no later than the last day of the ninth month following the death of the decedent. |
| Insurance Excise License Tax | Department of Insurance | A. The tax rate for life, accident, health and service is $\$ 140$ for annual premiums up to $\$ 7,000$ and $\$ 225$ for each additional $\$ 10,000$ or fraction thereof. <br> B. The rate for fire, marine, transportation and casualty and surety is $\$ 185$ for annual premiums up to $\$ 6,000$ and $\$ 300$ for each additional $\$ 10,000$ or fraction thereof. |

Mineral Resources -
Royalties and Bonuses
Motor Vehicle - Licenses
and Fees
Natural Gas Franchise Department of Revenue

Transportation and
Communications Utilities Tax

Sales Tax

Severance Tax

Special Fuels Tax
Surface Mining
and Reclamation Fee
Tobacco Tax

Department of Natural Resources

Department of Public Safety

These are not taxes. However, all oil and gas leases provide for a bonus, which is bid on at the time the lease is given. Leasehold payments contained within the lease form, such as "delay rentals," "in-lieu royalty," and "deferred development" payments, and royalty which is bid on at the lease sale cannot, by statutory law, be less than $1 / 8$ th of the value of production. Mineral leases for solid mineral, such as sulfur, potash, salt, or lignite, provide for a royalty based on tonnage production at a market price paid per ton.
A. The minimum vehicle registration license tax is $\$ 20$ biannually for private passenger vehicles purchased before January 1, 1990. If purchased after January 1, 1990, the registration is based on the value of the vehicle - $.1 \%$ of the value of the vehicle per year; with a minimum base of $\$ 10,000$. The license plates are sold in two-year increments; therefore, the minimum price is $\$ 20.00$. The registration fee is $\$ 40$ (four-year increments) for trucks up to 6,000 pounds and the fees vary annually for trucks over 6,000 pounds depending on the use and the gross axle weight (usually from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 480$ ).
B. Driver's license fees range from $\$ 13.50$ to $\$ 36.00$ for four years for drivers of private vehicles. Other driver's license fees may vary.
C. A fee not to exceed \$3 per service or transaction, at a local field office, enacted by LRS $32: 429$, is used solely to defray cost of operations of that office not fully funded by the State.
$1 \%$ of the gross receipts from the operation of franchises or charters in the State.
$2 \%$ of the gross receipts from intrastate business.
$4 \%$ sales tax is collected on the sale, use, consumption, distribution, or storage for use or consumption of any tangible personal property, on retail sales, leases, and rentals, and on certain sales of services including repairs of tangible personal property; 3\% aggregate sales tax is collected on intrastate telecommunications and certain prepaid telephone services; effective April 1, 2004, the sales tax rate on interstate telecommunication services was reduced to $2 \%$. Most statutory exemptions have been partially and temporarily suspended from July 1, 1986, through June 30, 2009, and are currently taxed at the suspended rate of $4 \%$ except for sales of electricity, water, natural gas and steam for other than residential use. The tax rate on these items is $3.8 \%$ from July 1, 2003 through December 31, 2005. For the period January 1, 2006, to June 30, 2009, sale for nonresidential purposes of natural gas for energy and electric power will be subject to a suspended rate of 3.3 percent. Sales of steam and water for nonresidential use will continue to be taxed at the suspended rate of 3.8 percent.
A. The tax on oil/condensate is based on the value. The full rate of oil/condensate is $12.5 \%$ of the value. The incapable oil rate is $6.25 \%$ of the value. The stripper oil rate is $31 / 8 \%$ of the value. Stripper oil is exempt as long as the average value is less than $\$ 20$ per barrel.
B. The severance tax on natural gas is based on per thousand cubic feet. The full rate is adjusted annually on July 1, and may never be less than 7 cents per thousand cubic feet. As of July 1,2006 , the full rate is $\$ 0.373$ per thousand cubic feet at 15.025 pounds per square inch absolute. The rate on incapable oil well gas is $\$ 0.03$ per thousand cubic feet. The rate on incapable gas well gas is $\$ 0.013$ per thousand cubic feet.
C. The tax rate on sulfur is $\$ 1.03$ per long-ton ( 2,240 pounds).
D. The tax rate on salt is $\$ 0.06$ per ton.
E. The tax rates on timber are $2.25 \%$ of stumpage value and $5 \%$ of stumpage value of pulpwood.
F. The tax rate on shell and sand is $\$ 0.06$ per ton.
G. The tax rate on stone is $\$ 0.03$ per ton.
$H$. The tax rate on lignite is $\$ 0.12$ per ton.
I. The tax rate on marble is $\$ 0.20$ per ton.

The tax on special fuels is levied at a rate of $\$ 0.20$ per gallon on motor fuels other than gasoline.

The fee on coal and lignite mined in Louisiana is $\$ 0.08$ per ton.
An excise tax is imposed on the first dealer who handles a tobacco product in the State. Cigars invoiced up to $\$ 120$ per thousand are taxed at $8 \%$ of the manufacturer's net invoice price, whereas cigars invoiced over $\$ 120$ per thousand are taxed at $20 \%$ on the net invoice price. The tax rate on smoking tobacco is computed at $33 \%$ of the invoice price to wholesalers. The tax rate on smokeless tobacco is $20 \%$ of the invoice price. The tax rate on cigarettes is $\$ 0.018$ per cigarette.

## State of Louisiana

## LEGAL DEBT MARGIN AND DEBT LIMITATIONS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

|  | 2006 |  | 2005 |  | 2004 |  | 2003 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LEGAL DEBT MARGIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BOND AUTHORIZATION LIMITATION | \$ | 22,239,690 | \$ | 20,693,990 | \$ | 20,742,360 | \$ | 20,458,126 |
| TOTAL NET DEBT APPLICABLE TO LIMITATION |  | 2,038,810 |  | 2,121,610 |  | 1,846,790 |  | 2,010,977 |
| LEGAL DEBT MARGIN | \$ | 20,200,880 | \$ | 18,572,380 | \$ | 18,895,570 | \$ | 18,447,149 |
| TOTAL NET DEBT APPLICABLE TO THE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIMIT AS A PERCENTAGE OF DEBT LIMIT |  | 9.16\% |  | 10.25\% |  | 8.90\% |  | 9.83\% |

## LEGAL DEBT MARGIN CALCULATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006

BSRF REVENUES (3 YEARS)
DEBT LIMIT CALCULATION (Revenues divided by 3 times 2) DEBT APPLICABLE TO LIMIT:
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
LEGAL DEBT MARGIN

TAX-SUPPORTED DEBT LIMITATION
ESTIMATED GENERAL FUND AND DEDICATED FUND REVENUE PER REVENUE ESTIMATING

PERCENTAGE ESTABLISHED PER LRS 39:1367
NET STATE TAX-SUPPORTED DEBT LIMIT
TOTAL NET STATE TAX-SUPPORTED DEBT PAID
PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED GENERAL FUND AND DEDICATED FUND REVENUES PER REVENUE ESTIMATING

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ \\
\hline
\end{array} \begin{array}{r}
33,359,536 \\
22,239,690 \\
2,038,810 \\
\hline
\end{array} \begin{array}{r}
20,200,880 \\
\hline \hline
\end{array}
$$

| \$ | 9,005,330 \$ | 8,325,500 \$ | 7,889,700 \$ | 7,837,100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6.00\% | 6.00\% | 6.00\% | 6.50\% |
|  | 540,320 | 499,530 | 473,382 | 509,412 |
| \$ | 289,724 \$ | 348,715 \$ | 373,134 \$ | 479,909 |

## GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT LIMITATION

THREE YEAR AVERAGE BOND SECURITY REVENUES
PERCENTAGE DEBT LIMITATION
GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT LIMITATION
HIGHEST CURRENT OR FUTURE ANNUAL GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENT

PERCENTAGE OF THE GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENT
\$ $11,119,845 \$ 10,346,995$ \$ $10,371,180 \$ 10,229,060$

| 10.00\% | 10.00\% | 10.00\% | 10.00\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,111,985 | 1,034,700 | 1,037,118 | 1,022,906 |

$\begin{array}{ccc}\$ 240,685 \\ & \\ 21.64 \% & 240,685 \\ & \\ & 23.26 \% & 264,601 \\ \end{array}$
$2002-2001 \quad 1999 \quad 1998 \quad 1997$
\$ $19,585,399 \$ 17,373,270 \$ 16,046,056 \$ 15,501,084 \$ 14,724,210 \$ 13,722,258$

| 2,000,590 | 1,941,026 | 1,759,655 | 1,761,745 | 1,898,683 | 1,923,390 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17,584,809 | 15,432,244 | 14,286,401 | 13,739,339 | 12,825,527 | 11,798,868 |


| $10.21 \%$ | $11.18 \%$ | $10.97 \%$ | $11.37 \%$ | $12.89 \%$ | $14.08 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

\$

| \$ | 7,858,900 \$ | 7,556,100 \$ | 7,222,100 \$ | 6,902,100 \$ | 6,574,700 \$ | 5,822,500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6.40\% | 6.60\% | 7.00\% | 9.00\% | 10.20\% | 10.60\% |
|  | 502,970 | 498,703 | 505,547 | 621,189 | 670,619 | 617,185 |
| \$ | 368,921 \$ | 311,714 \$ | 165,751 \$ | 266,927 \$ | 315,539 \$ | 452,463 |
|  | 4.70\% | 4.13\% | 2.30\% | 3.87\% | 4.80\% | 7.77\% |


| \$ | 9,792,696 \$ | \$ | 8,686,635 | \$ | 8,023,028 | \$ | 7,750,542 | \$ | 7,362,105 | \$ | 6,861,129 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10.00\% |  | 10.00\% |  | 10.00\% |  | 10.00\% |  | 10.00\% |  | 10.00\% |
|  | 979,270 |  | 868,664 |  | 802,303 |  | 775,054 |  | 736,211 |  | 686,113 |
| \$ | 286,909 \$ | \$ | 309,553 | \$ | 281,709 | \$ | 281,709 | \$ | 282,031 | \$ | 266,336 |
|  | 29.30\% |  | 35.64\% |  | 35.11\% |  | 36.35\% |  | 38.31\% |  | 38.82\% |

## State of Louisiana

## REVENUE BOND COVERAGE

 LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT COVERAGE RATIO)

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { FISCAL } \\ \text { YEAR } \\ \text { ENDED } \\ \text { JUNE } 30 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | GROSS REVENUE |  | DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSES |  | AVAILABLE FOR DEBT SERVICE |  | RINCIPAL |  | NTEREST |  | ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE | $\begin{gathered} \text { COVERAGE } \\ \text { RATIO } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRIMARY GOVERNMENT: PUBLIC FACILITIES BONDS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana Office Building Corporation ** | 2006 | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | -- |
|  | 2005 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | - | -- |
|  | 2004 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- | - |
|  | 2003 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- | -- |
|  | 2002 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- | - |
|  | 2001 |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- |  | -- | -- |
|  | 2000 |  | 274 |  | 89 |  | 185 |  | 130 |  | 6 |  | 136 | 1.36 |
|  | 1999 |  | 360 |  | 60 |  | 300 |  | 585 |  | 34 |  | 619 | 0.48 |
|  | 1998 |  | 346 |  | 77 |  | 269 |  | 485 |  | 57 |  | 542 | 0.50 |
|  | 1997 |  | 261 |  | 191 |  | 70 |  | 550 |  | 83 |  | 633 | 0.11 |
| Louisiana Correctional Facilities Corporation | 2006 | \$ | 1,271 | \$ | 161 | \$ | 1,110 | \$ | 4,840 | \$ | 1,097 | \$ | 5,937 | 0.19 |
|  | 2005 |  | 1,474 |  | 34 |  | 1,440 |  | 4,610 |  | 1,326 |  | 5,936 | 0.24 |
|  | 2004 |  | 3,413 |  | 904 |  | 2,509 |  | 4,410 |  | 1,526 |  | 5,936 | 0.42 |
|  | 2003 |  | 9,967 |  | 133 |  | 9,834 |  | 38,705 |  | 2,524 |  | 41,229 | 0.24 |
|  | 2002 |  | 5,766 |  | 53 |  | 5,713 |  | 15,290 |  | 2,304 |  | 17,594 | 0.32 |
|  | 2001 |  | 6,523 |  | 28 |  | 6,495 |  | 14,315 |  | 3,093 |  | 17,408 | 0.37 |
|  | 2000 |  | 121 |  | 1,420 |  | $(1,299)$ |  | 13,435 |  | 3,805 |  | 17,240 | (0.08) |
|  | 1999 |  | 246 |  | 3,078 |  | $(2,832)$ |  | 12,645 |  | 4,444 |  | 17,089 | (0.17) |
|  | 1998 |  | 737 |  | 1,193 |  | (456) |  | 11,925 |  | 5,022 |  | 16,947 | (0.03) |
|  | 1997 |  | 313 |  | 77 |  | 236 |  | 11,280 |  | 5,544 |  | 16,824 | 0.01 |
| Louisiana Office Facilities Corporation | 2006 | \$ | 32,529 | \$ | 13,411 | \$ | $19,118$ | \$ | 11,680 | \$ | 16,854 | \$ | 28,534 | 0.67 |
|  | 2005 |  | $33,618$ |  | $15,555$ |  | $18,063$ |  | $11,160$ |  | 17,364 |  | 28,524 | 0.63 |
|  | 2004 |  | 30,975 |  | 21,433 |  | 9,542 |  | 10,700 |  | 15,415 |  | 26,115 | 0.37 |
|  | 2003 |  | 22,844 |  | 11,952 |  | 10,892 |  | 6,775 |  | 13,001 |  | 19,776 | 0.55 |
|  | 2002 |  | 19,592 |  | 7,267 |  | 12,325 |  | 6,500 |  | 14,360 |  | 20,860 | 0.59 |
|  | 2001 |  | 11,421 |  | 3,267 |  | 8,154 |  | 1,075 |  | 8,444 |  | 9,519 | 0.86 |
|  | 2000 |  | 9,024 |  | 3,250 |  | 5,774 |  | 820 |  | 5,651 |  | 6,471 | 0.89 |
|  | 1999 |  | 3,278 |  | 3,634 |  | (356) |  | 670 |  | 1,025 |  | 1,695 | (0.21) |
|  | 1998 |  | 4,961 |  | 2,451 |  | 2,510 |  | 625 |  | 1,071 |  | 1,696 | 1.48 |
|  | 1997 |  | 4,846 |  | 2,078 |  | 2,768 |  | 585 |  | 1,114 |  | 1,699 | 1.63 |
| COMPONENT UNITS: <br> INFRASTRUCTURE BONDS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orleans Levee District | 2006 | \$ | 9,233 | \$ | 22,882 | \$ | $(13,649)$ | \$ | 4,775 | \$ | 3,808 | \$ | 8,583 | (1.59) |
|  | 2005 |  | 18,147 |  | 28,194 |  | $(10,047)$ |  | 4,455 |  | 4,067 |  | 8,522 | (1.18) |
|  | 2004 |  | 14,981 |  | 25,365 |  | $(10,384)$ |  | 1,495 |  | 1,711 |  | 3,206 | (3.24) |
|  | 2003 |  | 15,158 |  | 22,833 |  | $(7,675)$ |  | 1,395 |  | 1,786 |  | 3,181 | (2.41) |
|  | 2002 |  | 16,098 |  | 22,600 |  | $(6,502)$ |  | 1,310 |  | 1,866 |  | 3,176 | (2.05) |
|  | 2001 |  | 13,143 |  | 10,559 |  | 2,584 |  | 1,230 |  | 1,941 |  | 3,171 | 0.81 |
|  | 2000 |  | 11,306 |  | 7,976 |  | 3,330 |  | 1,183 |  | 3,053 |  | 4,236 | 0.79 |
|  | 1999 |  | 9,883 |  | 5,684 |  | 4,199 |  | 1,118 |  | 3,109 |  | 4,227 | 0.99 |
|  | 1998 |  | $10,523$ |  | 6,290 |  | 4,233 |  | 1,066 |  | 3,167 |  | 4,233 | 1.00 |
|  | 1997 |  | 11,467 |  | 7,364 |  | 4,103 |  | 33,898 |  | 5,955 |  | 39,853 | 0.10 |
| Greater Baton Rouge Port Commission* | 2006 | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | \$ | -- | -- |
|  | 2005 |  | 4,980 |  | 4,919 |  | 61 |  | 320 |  | 433 |  | 753 | 0.08 |
|  | 2004 |  | 4,827 |  | 4,025 |  | 802 |  | 300 |  | 455 |  | 755 | 1.06 |
|  | 2003 |  | 5,280 |  | 3,850 |  | 1,430 |  | 285 |  | 477 |  | 762 | 1.88 |
|  | 2002 |  | 6,391 |  | 4,136 |  | 2,255 |  | 270 |  | 499 |  | 769 | 2.93 |
|  | 2001 |  | 4,899 |  | 3,217 |  | 1,682 |  | 260 |  | 520 |  | 780 | 2.16 |
|  | 2000 |  | 4,154 |  | 2,849 |  | 1,305 |  | 2,730 |  | 375 |  | 3,105 | 0.42 |
|  | 1999 |  | 4,025 |  | 3,216 |  | 809 |  | 400 |  | 119 |  | 519 | 1.56 |
|  | 1998 |  | 4,316 |  | 2,857 |  | 1,459 |  | 385 |  | 82 |  | 467 | 3.12 |
|  | 1997 |  | 4,376 |  | 3,288 |  | 1,088 |  | 370 |  | 94 |  | 464 | 2.34 |

* Greater Baton Rouge Port Commission reclassified the bonds payable as notes payable in fiscal year 2005-2006.
** Bonds paid off in fiscal year 2000.
***Louisiana Agricultural Finance Authority was an enterprise fund in fiscal years 1997-2002
Source: Office of Statewide Reporting and Accounting Policy


## State of Louisiana

|  | FISCAL <br> YEAR <br> ENDED <br> JUNE 30 |  | GROSS REVENUE |  | DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSES |  | AVAILABLE FOR DEBT SERVICE |  | RINCIPAL |  | NTEREST |  | ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE | COVERAGE <br> RATIO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Greater New Orleans Expressway Commissio | 2006 | \$ | 14,276 | \$ | 10,925 | \$ | 3,351 | \$ | 1,750 | \$ | 3,013 | \$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,763 \\ & 3,191 \end{aligned}$ | 0.70 |
|  | 2005 |  | 16,090 |  | 11,024 |  | 5,066 |  | 1,230 |  | 1,961 |  |  | 1.59 |
|  | 2004 |  | 15,934 |  | 8,935 |  | 6,999 |  | 650 |  | 3,709 |  | 4,359 | 1.61 |
|  | 2003 |  | 15,130 |  | 8,275 |  | 6,855 |  | 5,795 |  | 3,867 |  | 9,662 | 0.71 |
|  | 2002 |  | 17,314 |  | 8,051 |  | 9,263 |  | -- |  | 4,014 |  | 4,014 | 2.31 |
|  | 2001 |  | 582 |  | 381 |  | 201 |  | 2,685 |  | 4,147 |  | 6,832 | 0.03 |
|  | 2000 |  | 769 |  | 438 |  | 331 |  | 1,985 |  | 3,795 |  | 5,780 | 0.06 |
|  | 1999 |  | 587 |  | 952 |  | (365) |  | 1,895 |  | 3,612 |  | 5,507 | (0.07) |
|  | 1998 |  | 399 |  | 342 |  | 57 |  | 1,540 |  | 3,685 |  | 5,225 | 0.01 |
|  | 1997 |  | 468 |  | 718 |  | (250) |  | 1,510 |  | 3,784 |  | 5,294 | (0.05) |
| Sabine River Authority | 2006 | \$ | 4,581 | \$ | 4,457 | \$ | 124 | \$ | 660 | \$ | 386 | \$ | $1,046$ |  |
|  | 2005 |  | 6,581 |  | 4,253 |  | 2,328 |  | 630 |  | 282 |  | 912 | 2.55 |
|  | 2004 |  | 6,282 |  | 3,603 |  | 2,679 |  | 9,035 |  | 724 |  | 9,759 | 0.27 |
|  | 2003 |  | 6,042 |  | 4,030 |  | 2,012 |  | 1,985 |  | 473 |  | 2,458 | 0.82 |
|  | 2002 |  | 5,922 |  | 3,570 |  | 2,352 |  | 1,210 |  | 523 |  | 1,733 | 1.36 |
|  | 2001 |  | 7,054 |  | 4,259 |  | 2,795 |  | 1,150 |  | 572 |  | 1,722 | 1.62 |
|  | 2000 |  | 5,033 |  | 3,868 |  | 1,165 |  | 635 |  | 595 |  | 1,230 | 0.95 |
|  | 1999 |  | 6,796 |  | 4,085 |  | 2,711 |  | 945 |  | 160 |  | 1,105 | 2.45 |
|  | 1998 |  | 7,222 |  | 4,139 |  | 3,083 |  | 900 |  | 208 |  | 1,108 | 2.78 |
|  | 1997 |  | 4,962 |  | 4,096 |  | 866 |  | 865 |  | 249 |  | 1,114 | 0.78 |
| Other Levee Districts | 2006 | \$ | 3,501 | \$ | 4,644 | \$ | $(1,143)$ | \$ | 1,195 | \$ | 140 | \$ | $1,335$ |  |
|  | 2005 |  | 482 |  | 5,709 |  | $(5,227)$ |  | 1,150 |  | 165 |  | 1,315 | (3.97) |
|  | 2004 |  | 3,963 |  | 6,612 |  | $(2,649)$ |  | 1,650 |  | 141 |  | 1,791 | (1.48) |
|  | 2003 |  | 5,734 |  | 9,381 |  | $(3,647)$ |  | 810 |  | 197 |  | 1,007 | (3.62) |
|  | 2002 |  | 3,573 |  | 7,502 |  | $(3,929)$ |  | 615 |  | 299 |  | 914 | (4.30) |
|  | 2001 |  | 14,308 |  | 13,401 |  | 907 |  | 725 |  | 356 |  | 1,081 | 0.84 |
|  | 2000 |  | 11,769 |  | 12,838 |  | $(1,069)$ |  | 1,080 |  | 537 |  | 1,617 | (0.66) |
|  | 1999 |  | 12,299 |  | 9,744 |  | 2,555 |  | 630 |  | 439 |  | 1,069 | 2.39 |
|  | 1998 |  | 10,651 |  | 11,301 |  | (650) |  | 585 |  | 478 |  | 1,063 | (0.61) |
|  | 1997 |  | 16,280 |  | 16,634 |  | (354) |  | 430 |  | 440 |  | 870 | (0.41) |
| PUBLIC FACILITIES BONDS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana Agricultural Finance Authority*** | 2006 | \$ | 22,866 | \$ | 14,270 | \$ | 8,596 | \$ | 7,608 | \$ | 266 | \$ | 7,874 | $1.09$ |
|  | 2005 |  | 4,624 |  | 5,364 |  | (740) |  | 841 |  | $929$ |  |  | (0.42) |
|  | 2004 |  | 5,791 |  | 6,379 |  | (588) |  | 275 |  | 72 |  | 347 | (1.69) |
|  | 2003 |  | 1,937 |  | 3,679 |  | $(1,742)$ |  | 7,275 |  | 79 |  | 7,354 | (0.24) |
|  | 2002 |  | 1,590 |  | 2,946 |  | $(1,356)$ |  | 820 |  | 116 |  | 936 | (1.45) |
|  | 2001 |  | 2,416 |  | 2,983 |  | (567) |  | 785 |  | 152 |  | 937 | (0.61) |
|  | 2000 |  | 2,394 |  | 4,537 |  | $(2,143)$ |  | 640 |  | 180 |  | 820 | (2.61) |
|  | 1999 |  | 2,239 |  | 1,568 |  | 671 |  | 1,640 |  | 75 |  | 1,715 | 0.39 |
|  | 1998 |  | 1,804 |  | 1,233 |  | 571 |  | 2,075 |  | 241 |  | 2,316 | 0.25 |
|  | 1997 |  | 102 |  | 892 |  | (790) |  | 1,275 |  | 303 |  | 1,578 | (0.50) |
| Louisiana Stadium and Exposition District | 2006 | \$ | 7,404 | \$ | 19,517 | \$ | $(12,113)$ | \$ | 4,580 | \$ | 9,586 | \$ | 14,166 | (0.86) |
|  | 2005 |  | 25,130 |  | 43,596 |  | $(18,466)$ |  | 4,545 |  | 9,820 |  | 14,365 | (1.29) |
|  | 2004 |  | 30,597 |  | 45,581 |  | $(14,984)$ |  | 4,120 |  | 9,663 |  | 13,783 | (1.09) |
|  | 2003 |  | 32,112 |  | 48,331 |  | $(16,219)$ |  | 3,905 |  | 9,876 |  | 13,781 | (1.18) |
|  | 2002 |  | 29,466 |  | 43,045 |  | $(13,579)$ |  | 3,710 |  | 10,076 |  | 13,786 | (0.98) |
|  | 2001 |  | 29,079 |  | 39,838 |  | $(10,759)$ |  | 3,520 |  | 10,264 |  | 13,784 | (0.78) |
|  | 2000 |  | 27,078 |  | 34,810 |  | $(7,732)$ |  | 3,185 |  | 10,598 |  | 13,783 | (0.56) |
|  | 1999 |  | 19,023 |  | 27,636 |  | $(8,613)$ |  | -- |  | 1,632 |  | 1,632 | (5.28) |
|  | 1998 |  | 17,860 |  | 24,751 |  | $(6,891)$ |  | 2,375 |  | 11,777 |  | 14,152 | (0.49) |
|  | 1997 |  | 17,728 |  | 26,335 |  | $(8,607)$ |  | 670 |  | 5,788 |  | 6,458 | (1.33) |
| HOUSING LOAN BONDS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana Housing Finance Authority | 2006 | \$ | 18,716 | \$ |  | \$ | 6,117 | \$ |  | \$ | 2,843 | \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,808 \\ 8,304 \\ 2,229 \\ 1,034 \end{array}$ | 0.14 |
|  | 2005 |  | 14,398 |  | 7,494 |  | 6,904 |  | 4,005 |  | 4,299 |  |  | 0.83 |
|  | 2004 |  | 11,956 |  | 7,967 |  | 3,989 |  | 1,625 |  | 604 |  |  | 1.79 |
|  | 2003 |  | 13,630 |  | 6,445 |  | 7,185 |  | 465 |  | 569 |  |  | 6.95 |
| STUDENT UNIVERSITY BONDS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colleges and Universities | 2006 | \$ | 851,690 | \$ | 4,036,354 | \$ | $(3,184,664)$ | \$ | 15,728 | \$ | 22,043 | \$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,771 \\ & 97,414 \\ & 53,203 \\ & 65,462 \\ & 24,929 \end{aligned}$ | (84.32) |
|  | 2005 |  | 848,806 |  | 2,916,686 |  | $(2,067,880)$ |  | 75,675 |  | 21,739 |  |  | (21.23) |
|  | 2004 |  | 757,334 |  | 2,687,044 |  | (1,929,710) |  | 32,430 |  | 20,773 |  |  | (36.27) |
|  | 2003 |  | 669,838 |  | 2,502,360 |  | $(1,832,522)$ |  | 51,851 |  | 13,611 |  |  | (27.99) |
|  | 2002 |  | 656,545 |  | 2,316,838 |  | $(1,660,293)$ |  | 12,494 |  | 12,435 |  |  | (66.60) |
|  |  |  |  |  | 171- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## State of Louisiana

## RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

## (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS)

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES


|  | BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { FISCAL } \\ \text { YEAR } \end{gathered}$ |  | OFFICE <br> FACILITIES CORPORATION (3) |  | OTHER (4) |  | TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT | PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME |
| 2006 | \$ | -- | \$ | 274,224 | \$ | 6,896,534 | * |
| 2005 |  | -- |  | 277,889 |  | 7,258,984 | 1.61 |
| 2004 |  | 182,776 |  | -- |  | 5,574,372 | 1.13 |
| 2003 |  | 155,826 |  | 851 |  | 5,853,014 | 1.26 |
| 2002 |  | 160,806 |  | 3,261 |  | 5,281,682 | 1.17 |
| 2001 |  | 399,228 |  | 5,468 |  | 3,298,196 | 0.75 |
| 2000 |  | 245,835 |  | 7,749 |  | 2,904,509 | 0.70 |
| 1999 |  | 20,034 |  | 10,473 |  | 2,816,161 | 0.72 |
| 1998 |  | 21,729 |  | 11,870 |  | 3,085,590 | 0.80 |
| 1997 |  | 23,425 |  | 19,394 |  | 3,201,928 | 0.88 |

(1) General Obligation Bonds less Reimbursable Contracts
(2) Includes Crescent City Connection, Health Education Authority, LA Correctional Facilities Corporation, Public Safety LPFA, Ascension-St. James Bridge Authority,
LA Agricultural Finance, LA Office Building Corporation, and Parish Road Fund
(3) Part of Office Facilities Corporation was an enterprise fund, then reclassified to a governmental fund in fiscal year 2004-2005.
(4) Includes the Louisiana Transportation Authority and Louisiana Opportunity Loan Fund

* Information not yet available

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS

## LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

| YEAR | POPULATION <br> (A)(B)(1)(2) |  | PERSONAL INCOME (A)(3) |  | PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (C)(3) | MEDIAN AGE <br> (1) | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (A)(1) | LOUISIANA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (1) | U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2005 | 4,524 | \$ | 111,200,646 | \$ | 24,582 | 35.2 | 1,923 | 7.1 \% | 5.1 \% |
| 2004 | 4,516 |  | 122,913,214 |  | 27,581 | 34.9 | 2,058 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| 2003 | 4,496 |  | 116,176,096 |  | 26,038 | 34.7 | 2,037 | 6.6 | 6.0 |
| 2002 | 4,483 |  | 112,709,180 |  | 25,370 | 34.5 | 2,006 | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| 2001 | 4,465 |  | 110,256,197 |  | 24,084 | 34.3 | 2,050 | 6.0 | 4.8 |
| 2000 | 4,469 |  | 103,150,742 |  | 23,041 | 34.0 | 2,030 | 5.5 | 4.0 |
| 1999 | 4,372 |  | 98,199,625 |  | 22,847 | 34.1 | 2,052 | 5.1 | 4.2 |
| 1998 | 4,369 |  | 96,677,099 |  | 21,385 | 33.9 | 2,063 | 5.7 | 4.5 |
| 1997 | 4,352 |  | 91,431,716 |  | 20,473 | 33.6 | 2,024 | 6.1 | 4.9 |
| 1996 | 4,351 |  | 87,036,428 |  | 19,664 | 33.0 | 1,997 | 6.7 | 5.4 |
|  |  |  |  | (A) Expressed in thousands <br> (B) Population figures are estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau and are revised yearly; however, only the original estimates are reported here <br> (C) Expressed in dollars |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Sources: | (1) U.S. Census Bureau <br> (2) Louisiana Department of Labor <br> (3) Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Ana |  |  |  |  |  |

## State of Louisiana

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

| 2006 EMPLOYER | RANGE | 1997 EMPLOYER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STATE OF LOUISIANA (1) | 50,000+ | WAL-MART STORES, INC |
| LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY (2) (3) | 25,000+ | U.S. POST OFFICE |
| BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE | 10,000+ | ORLEANS PARISH SCHOOL BOARD |
| OCHSNER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL (3) | 5,000-9,999 | WINN DIXIE LOUISIANA, INC. |
| OCHSNER CLINIC FOUNDATION (3) | 5,000-9,999 | JEFFERSON PARISH SCHOOL BOARD |
| NORTHROP GRUMNAN SHIP SYSTEMS | 5,000-9,999 | E. BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD |
| CANAL STREET ASSEMBLY OF GOD (3) | 5,000-9,999 | DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE |
| TULANE UNIVERSITY (3) | 5,000-9,999 | CADDO PARISH SCHOOL BOARD |
| WILLS KNIGHTON HEALTH SYSTEM | 5,000-9,999 | CITY OF NEW ORLEANS |
| U.S. POST OFFICE | 1,000-4,999 | LSU MEDICAL CENTER NEW ORLEANS (2) |
| ACADIANA SHARPENING SERVICE | 1,000-4,999 | ST. TAMMANY PARISH SCHOOL BOARD |
| J RAY MCDERMOTT, INC | 1,000-4,999 | LA DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION \& DEVELOPMENT (1) |
| OUR LADY OF THE LAKE MEDICAL CENTER | 1,000-4,999 | THE MEDICAL CENTER OF LOUISIANA (2) |
| CHRISTUA SCHUMPERT HEALTH | 1,000-4,999 | AVONDALE INDUSTRIES |
| HORSESHOE CASINO | 1,000-4,999 | BELL SOUTH TELECOMMUNICATION |

Source: 2006 employer list is based on range information from InfoUSA.
1997 employer list is from the Office of Statewide Reporting and
Accounting Policy archive files - range information not available.
(1) Government - Primary
(2) Government - Component Unit
(3) Affected by Hurricane Katrina

## LOUISIANA STATE EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM

LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

|  | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GENERAL GOVERNMENT |  |  |  |  |  |
| CLASSIFIED | 6,138 | 6,414 | 6,282 | 6,343 | 6,287 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 4,229 | 4,165 | 4,030 | 4,082 | 4,027 |
| CULTURE, RECREATION, AND TOURISM |  |  |  |  |  |
| CLASSIFIED | 594 | 715 | 722 | 708 | 754 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 352 | 676 | 664 | 665 | 685 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |
| CLASSIFIED | 4,705 | 5,005 | 5,168 | 5,228 | 5,181 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 96 | 92 | 103 | 105 | 91 |
| PUBLIC SAFETY |  |  |  |  |  |
| CLASSIFIED | 2,835 | 2,890 | 2,892 | 2,834 | 2,762 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 85 | 93 | 125 | 113 | 112 |
| HEALTH AND WELFARE |  |  |  |  |  |
| CLASSIFIED | 16,373 | 17,688 | 17,687 | 17,840 | 17,672 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 1,030 | 1,091 | 1,020 | 1,010 | 1,000 |
| CORRECTIONS |  |  |  |  |  |
| CLASSIFIED | 5,794 | 7,370 | 7,378 | 7,660 | 7,701 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 256 | 546 | 583 | 536 | 569 |
| YOUTH SERVICES [1] |  |  |  |  |  |
| CLASSIFIED | 1,029 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 175 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT |  |  |  |  |  |
| CLASSIFIED | 2,098 | 2,239 | 2,235 | 2,219 | 2,163 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 146 | 244 | 255 | 262 | 288 |
| EDUCATION |  |  |  |  |  |
| CLASSIFIED | 1,135 | 1,269 | 1,249 | 1,194 | 1,167 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 1,091 | 1,165 | 1,162 | 1,357 | 1,307 |
| COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES |  |  |  |  |  |
| CLASSIFIED | 16,129 | 19,759 | 19,995 | 20,634 | 20,552 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 25,716 | 27,663 | 26,887 | 26,394 | 24,640 |
| OTHER |  |  |  |  |  |
| CLASSIFIED | 2,040 | 2,189 | 2,261 | 2,270 | 2,282 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 898 | 827 | 808 | 768 | 713 |
| TOTAL | 92,944 | 102,100 | 101,506 | 102,222 | 99,953 |

Source: Louisiana Department of Civil Service
[1] Office of Youth Services moved from Corrections in FY 2006.

## State of Louisiana

## OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM

## LAST TEN YEARS

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |

* Information for this year is not available

Sources: [1] based on calendar years
[2] based on fiscal years
[3] based on school year reported on October 1
[4] based on graduating class
[5] based on preliminary reported on September 1

| 2002 | 2001 | 2000 | 1999 | 1998 | 1997 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$1,159,194 | \$1,115,793 | \$1,166,533 | \$1,227,563 | \$1,245,131 | \$1,453,848 |
| \$614,049 | \$701,131 | \$653,274 | \$620,036 | \$645,493 | \$655,210 |
| \$568,440 | \$559,383 | \$654,770 | \$680,314 | \$744,597 | \$610,314 |
| 2,720 | 2,763 | 2,725 | 2,726 | 2,651 | 2,629 |
| 4,084 | 4,341 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 14\% | 11\% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 2,008 | 1,970 | 1,713 | 1,469 | 1,442 | 1,339 |
| 13,274 | 13,540 | 13,605 | 13,665 | 13,688 | 13,742 |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 10,378 | 11,452 | 11,732 | 11,751 | -- | -- |
| 35,242 | 32,753 | 30,076 | 28,796 | 28,918 | 30,240 |
| 95.0\% | 97.3\% | 97.0\% | 96.7\% | 96.5\% | 96.3\% |
| \$41.62 | \$40.33 | \$37.93 | \$35.04 | \$34.87 | \$36.03 |
| \$279,989 | \$345,091 | \$418,918 | \$336,963 | \$291,893 | \$306,528 |
| \$32,886 | \$25,614 | \$32,543 | \$24,031 | \$19,127 | \$23,872 |
| 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.5 |
| 18,419 | 19,080 | 18,061 | 17,778 | 17,004 | 16,813 |
| 708,238 | 714,020 | 727,255 | 738,624 | 752,897 | 763,812 |
| 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.5 | 19.4 |
| \$9,207 | \$7,707 | \$4,020 | \$2,600 | \$1,400 | -- |
| \$103,273 | \$90,492 | \$67,084 | \$53,407 | -- | -- |
| 40,851 | 35,726 | 29,120 | 23,509 | -- | -- |
| 204,197 | 201,295 | 191,673 | 192,965 | 154,923 | 154,884 |

## State of Louisiana

## CAPITAL ASSETS STATISTICS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM

## LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

|  | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CULTURE, RECREATION, AND TOURISM |  |  |  |  |  |
| STATE PARKS | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 |
| STATE PARKS (ACREAGE) | 30,984 | 30,984 | 30,984 | 30,664 | 27,649 |
| STATE HISTORIC SITES | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| STATE HISTORIC SITES (ACREAGE) | 2,555 | 2,617 | 2,617 | 2,617 | 2,617 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |
| STATE HIGHWAYS (MILES) | 16,691 | 16,697 | 16,694 | 16,699 | 16,706 |
| PARISH ROADS (MILES) | 33,319 | 33,332 | 33,311 | 33,311 | 33,223 |
| CITY STREETS (MILES) | 10,935 | 10,921 | 10,932 | 10,907 | 10,898 |
| BRIDGES ON STATE HIGHWAYS | 7,889 | 7,899 | 7,887 | 7,875 | 7,869 |
| BRIDGES OFF STATE HIGHWAYS | 5,292 | 5,307 | 5,336 | 5,374 | 5,405 |
| PUBLIC SAFETY |  |  |  |  |  |
| TROOPS | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
|  | 2001 | 2000 | 1999 | 1998 | 1997 |
| CULTURE, RECREATION, AND TOURISM |  |  |  |  |  |
| STATE PARKS | 23 | 23 | 17 | 16 | 16 |
| STATE PARKS (ACREAGE) | 26,907 | 26,207 | 22,581 | 21,229 | 21,229 |
| STATE HISTORIC SITES | 22 | 22 | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| STATE HISTORIC SITES (ACREAGE) | 2,620 | 2,613 | 2,072 | 2,052 | 2,052 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |
| STATE HIGHWAYS (MILES) | 16,698 | 16,701 | 16,701 | 16,681 | 16,680 |
| PARISH ROADS (MILES) | 33,220 | 33,219 | 33,157 | 33,137 | 33,165 |
| CITY STREETS (MILES) | 10,899 | 10,895 | 10,887 | 10,879 | 10,824 |
| BRIDGES ON STATE HIGHWAYS | 7,928 | 7,936 | 7,927 | 7,928 | 7,924 |
| BRIDGES OFF STATE HIGHWAYS | 5,612 | 5,669 | 5,738 | 5,760 | 5,818 |
| PUBLIC SAFETY |  |  |  |  |  |
| TROOPS | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

Source: 1. Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Tourism and Office of State Parks
2. Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development Traffic and Planning Section and Bridge Maintenance Section
3. Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of State Police

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## REBUILDING LOUISIANA

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 www.doa.la.gov/osrap/cafr-2.htm



[^0]:    Source: Wikipedia

[^1]:    Source: Wikipedia

[^2]:    The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement

[^3]:    The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

[^4]:    The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

[^5]:    * For the period ending October 31, 2005.
    ** For the period ending December 31, 2005.

[^6]:    Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation

