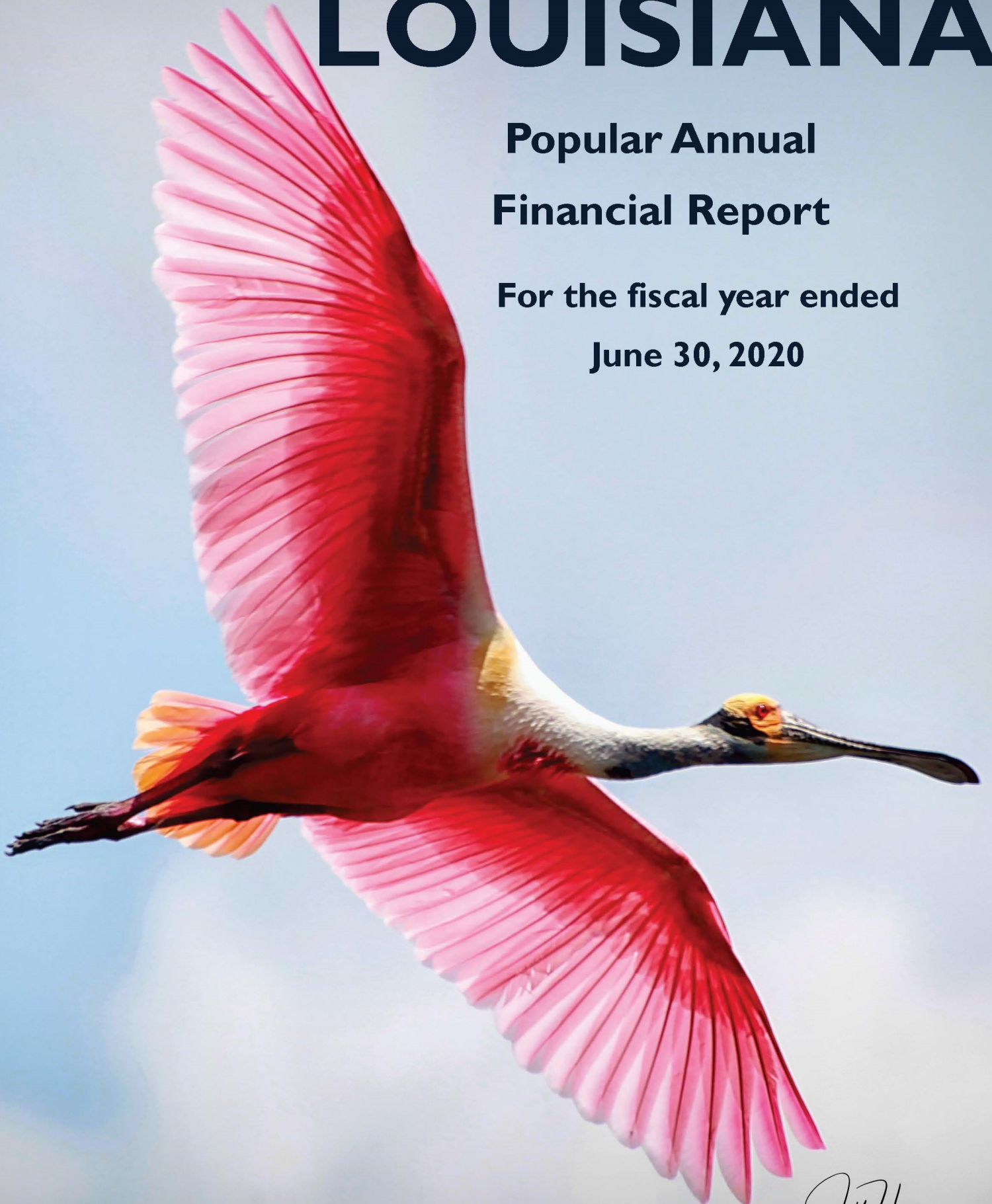


State of
LOUISIANA

**Popular Annual
Financial Report**

**For the fiscal year ended
June 30, 2020**



Jeff Henry
PHOTOGRAPHS

Introduction

The Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) is prepared within six months after the fiscal year-end in accordance with Louisiana Revised Statute (LRS) 39:80(B) with the express purpose of providing a brief, objective and easily understood analysis of the State's financial performance for the preceding year. It presents selected information about the State's revenues, expenditures, financial position, budget, service efforts and performance. The information is presented in a non-technical format and is intended to summarize and explain the basic financial condition and the operations of the State for the fiscal year covered by the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the State of Louisiana.

The CAFR is prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and is independently audited by the Louisiana Legislative Auditor. Conversely, the PAFR is unaudited and includes financial data that departs from GAAP.

A copy of the CAFR can be obtained on the Office of Statewide Reporting and Accounting Policy's (OSRAP) website at www.doa.la.gov. The source of all illustrations is the 2020 and/or prior years CAFRs unless otherwise indicated.

Basis of Accounting

GAAP Basis

The State's GAAP basis government-wide financial statements provide a broad overview of the finances of the State as a whole. The government-wide financial statements are presented on the full-accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the basis of accounting used by private-sector entities. The government-wide statements provide information about the short and long-term economic effects of policy decisions such as the administration of government programs, capital financing, debt issuance, and funding obligations for post-employment benefits for the State's employees. Consistent with the long-term focus, the government-wide financial statements report all of the State's economic resources rather than those financial resources that are currently available.

Budgetary Basis

The State's budgetary basis of accounting focuses on the short-term, rather than the long-term focus of the government-wide financial statements discussed above. Budgetary basis information is useful in 1) assessing whether the State was able to finance current year expenditures of current financial resources with current year collections of current financial resources and 2) demonstrating compliance with finance-related laws and regulations.

Financial Results

Financial Position

Financial position is the difference between a government's resources and the claims of other parties on those resources at a point in time. Financial position is strong if a government has ample resources in excess of the claims of others on those resources. The greater the financial position, the more a government is prepared to weather future revenue shortfalls or finance unexpected contingencies without disrupting the delivery of critical government services. The following tables depict the financial results of the state with emphasis on its primary government (discrete component units that are legally separate state entities are excluded).

The Statement of Net Position summarizes the assets and deferred outflows of resources, and the liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. The State's financial position (net position) at June 30, 2020 was approximately \$4.4 billion. The largest portion of net position, \$13 billion, is the net investment in capital assets. The net investment in capital assets component of net position is equal to the carrying amount of the State's capital assets (i.e. land, roads, buildings, etc.) less the outstanding debt used to finance those assets. An additional \$6.5 billion of net position is subject to external restrictions. The unrestricted component of net position would normally be available to finance the State's on-going operations and obligations. However, unrestricted portion of net position was a negative \$15.2 billion at fiscal year end. The negative unrestricted net position is mainly due to the following and is partially offset by the State's cash, investments, and other current assets:

- * A net pension liability and pension-related deferred inflows and outflows for the State's participation in various defined benefit plans of approximately \$5.5 billion.
- * The effect of continued issuance of long-term debt to fund annual expenses for capital grants to other entities of approximately \$3.2 billion.
- * An estimated liability recorded for \$1.7 billion to recognize the State's share of the costs in three partnerships with the Federal Government to construct and improve levee systems in the greater New Orleans area.
- * A liability for post-employment benefits other than pensions of \$5.8 billion attributable to continuous under-funding of annual required contributions.
- * Unfunded reserves for incurred claims payable to outside parties for worker's compensation, disallowed costs, and various lawsuits of approximately \$2.2 billion.

The Statement of Activities reports the change in net position from the prior year. Louisiana's overall net position increased by \$483.4 million in the current fiscal year. The following factors contributed to the changes in the state's net position:

- * Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the state received aid from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). Governmental activities federal revenues and expenditures increased \$2.7 billion and \$2.4 billion respectively.
- * Charges for Services in Governmental Activities increased by \$200 million. A portion of this is due to an increase in Managed Care and Medicaid Expansion. The Medicaid program is an entitlement program, and as the utilization of the program increases, so do the associated state matches of the federal draws.
- * Business-Type activities ending net position decreased by approximately \$480 million due to the significant increase in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UI) expenditures caused by an unprecedented increase in unemployment in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Condensed Statement of Net Position	
(in thousands)	
FYE 06/30/2020	
Current and Other Assets	\$18,571,731
Capital Assets	17,019,157
Total Assets	35,590,888
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,049,738
Other Liabilities	6,912,535
Long-Term Debt Outstanding	25,081,199
Total Liabilities	31,993,734
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,279,094
Net Investment in Capital Assets	12,973,436
Restricted	6,545,539
Unrestricted	(15,151,177)
Total Net Position	\$4,367,798

Condensed Statement of Activities	
(in thousands)	
FYE 06/30/2020	
Revenues	
Program Revenues:	
Charges for Services	\$3,188,779
Operating Grants & Contributions	20,711,584
Capital Grants & Contributions	625,059
General Revenues:	
Income Taxes	4,163,523
Sales & Use Taxes	3,729,536
Other Taxes	2,589,018
Other	1,334,066
Total Revenues	36,341,565
Expenses	
Governmental Activities	
Health & Welfare	16,194,195
Education	6,610,669
General Government	2,314,015
Public Safety	2,008,320
Other	4,019,858
Business-Type Activities	
Higher Education	515,007
Unemployment Insurance	4,078,459
Other	117,638
Total Expenses	35,858,161
Net Increase (Decrease)	483,404
Net Position - Beginning, as Restated	3,884,394
Net Position - Ending	\$4,367,798

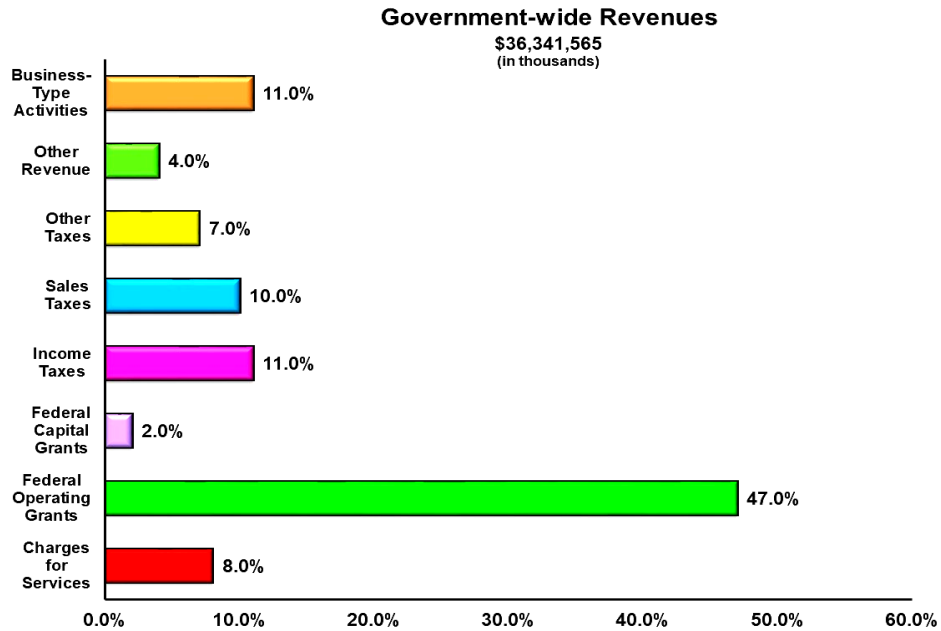
Government-wide Financial Analysis

Government-wide activities present the state's financial position and operating results. Discrete component units (e.g. Louisiana Lottery Corporation) are excluded from this analysis because the PAFR focuses on the State's primary government section of the government-wide entities other than discrete component units. Fiduciary funds such as pension funds are also excluded from the State's government-wide financial statements in the CAFR, as well as the PAFR, because the State cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

The government-wide statements reflect assets and deferred outflows of resources totaling \$37.6 billion and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of approximately \$33.3 billion. As a result, total net position (total assets and deferred outflows of resources less total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources) equaled approximately \$4.4 billion at June 30, 2020. On the Statement of Activities (Operating Statement) total revenues exceeded total expenses by \$483 million.

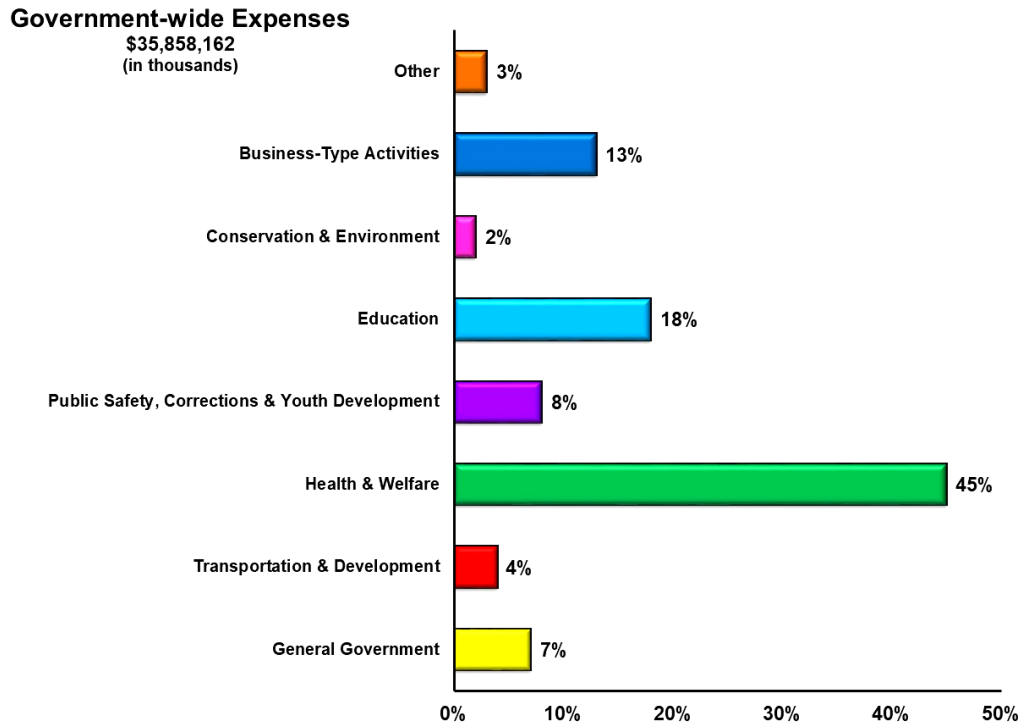
Government-Wide Revenues

State revenue totaled approximately \$36.3 billion in fiscal year 2019-2020. These revenues and other state assets were used to support government programs. The accompanying chart on the right displays revenue by source. Federal grants (capital and operating) comprised 49% of the State's revenue.



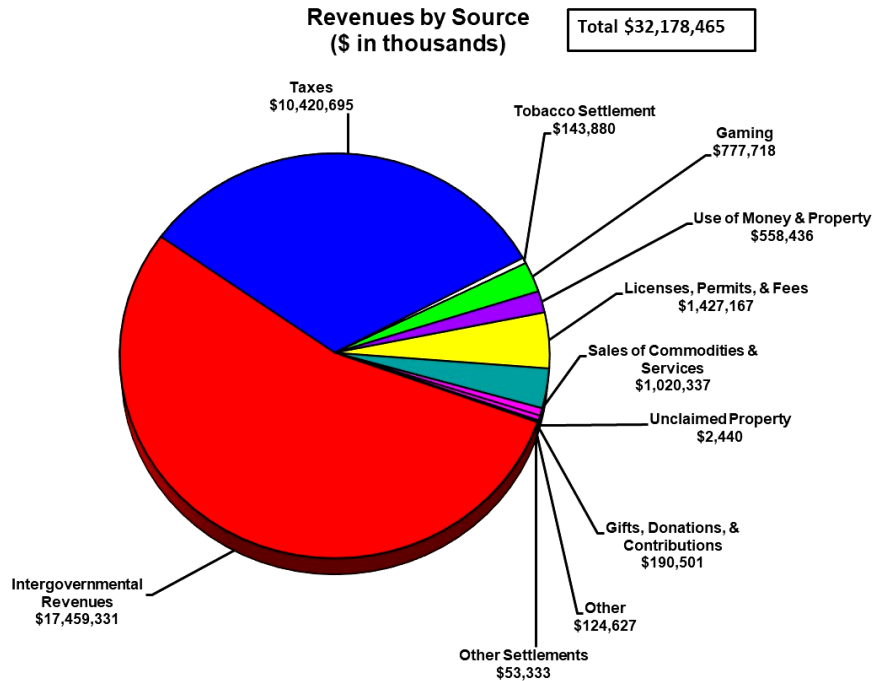
Government-Wide Expenses

On a government-wide basis, the State expended approximately \$35.9 billion. As depicted in the accompanying chart, health and welfare and education represent the State's largest spending categories accounting for 45% and 18% respectively. Public Safety, Corrections and Youth Development and General Government follow accounting for 8% and 7% respectively.

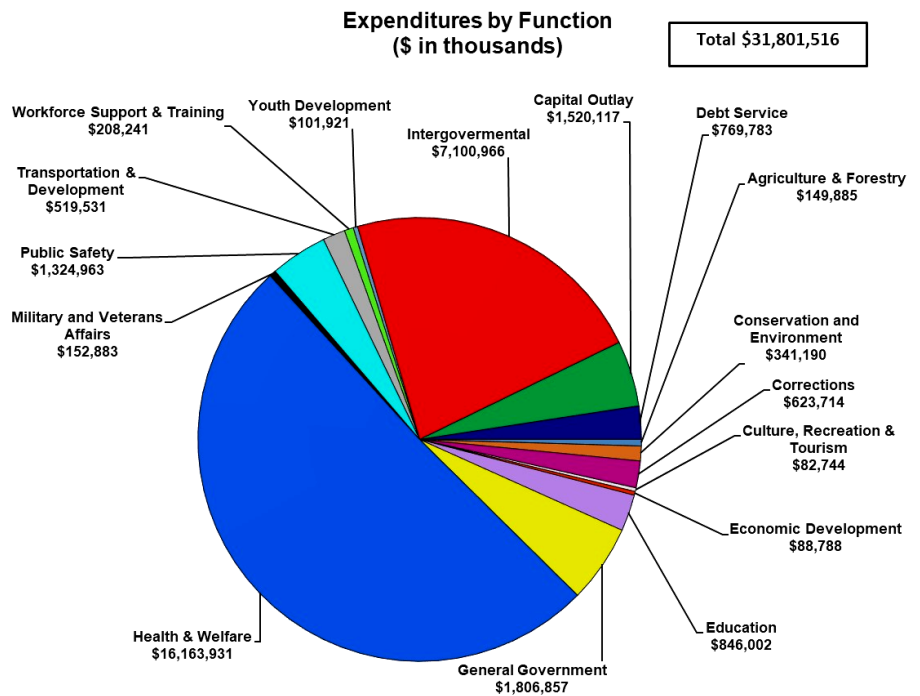


Governmental Funds

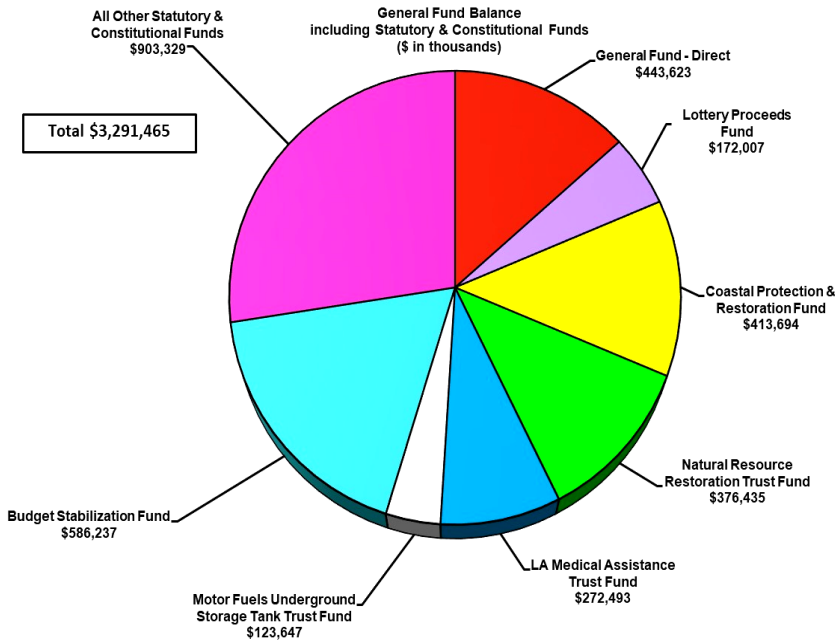
During fiscal year 2020, 54% of the State's receipts were from the federal government and 46% were derived from the State's own revenue generating authority. The State's own source revenues are comprised mainly of taxes supplemented with gaming revenues; licenses, permits, and fees; and sales of commodities and services. Taxes include sales and use, individual income, severance, gas and fuels, and insurance premium taxes. Gaming revenues consist of profit-sharing with the Louisiana Lottery Corporation and gaming franchise fees. Licenses, permits, and fees consist of charges to users related to regulated activities such as vehicle licenses collected by the Office of Motor Vehicles. Sales of commodities and services consist of sales to entities outside the primary government.



The State's expenditures are largely for health and government benefit programs including large federal programs such as Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). A sizable portion of state expenditures are for the Title I program. Title I provides financial assistance to local educational agencies and schools, with high percentages of low-income families, to assist in ensuring all children meet the challenging state academic standards. General government includes expenditures of the judicial and legislative branches as well as general administrative functions such as the Office of Group Benefits. Capital outlay includes expenditures for State-owned capital assets such as roads, bridges, and buildings and capital grants to other entities.



General Fund Balance Sheet



The balance sheet of the General Fund, the chief operating fund of the State, is of interest to the public and legislators. The majority of funds created by legislative act or in the Constitution (commonly referred to as statutorily dedicated funds) are reported in the State General Fund for CAFR reporting purposes. Regardless of the CAFR presentation as required by generally accepted accounting principles, these funds are maintained as individual self-balancing accounts in the State Treasury as required by state statute.

At June 30, 2020, the General Fund had assets of \$9.5 billion and liabilities of \$6.2 billion, leaving a total fund balance of \$3.3 billion. Of this balance, \$2.8 billion is comprised of statutorily dedicated funds and \$444 million of General Fund (Direct) as shown on the chart to the left.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 54 revised fund balance categories to focus on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which fund sources can be used. The accompanying chart depicts the five fund categories of the General Fund for the past two fiscal years.

Nonspendable Fund Balance - amount that will never convert to cash, such as inventories of supplies, prepaid items, and permanent fund principal.

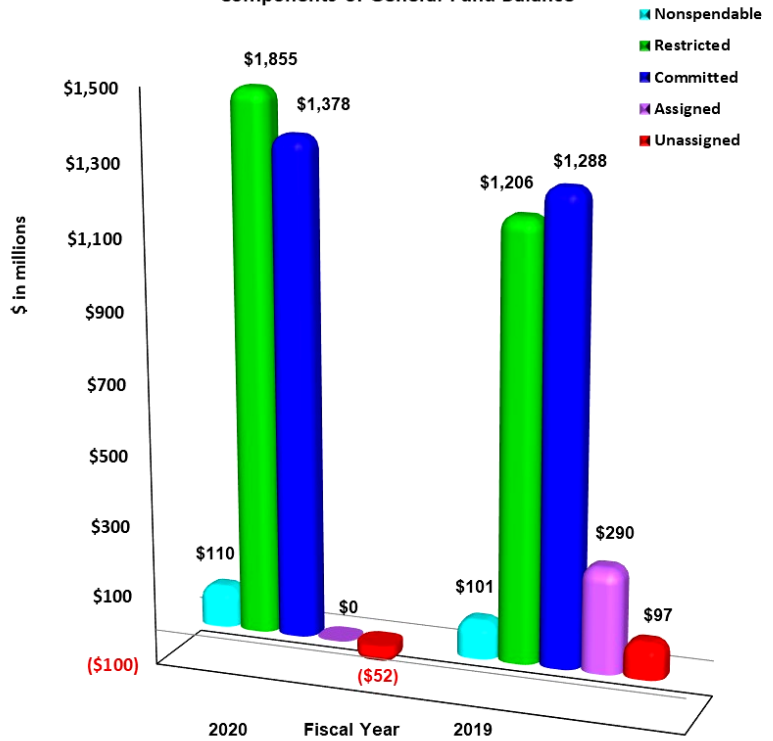
Restricted Fund Balance - includes amounts that have constraints placed on the use of the resources either by an external party or by imposition of law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed Fund Balance - the portion of fund balance constrained by limitations imposed by the Legislature. These are usually statutorily dedicated funds whose resources are to be used for specific purposes as defined in legislative acts.

Assigned Fund Balance - amount intended to be used for specific purposes and is usually created by the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget's approvals of year-end encumbrance roll-overs into the subsequent fiscal year.

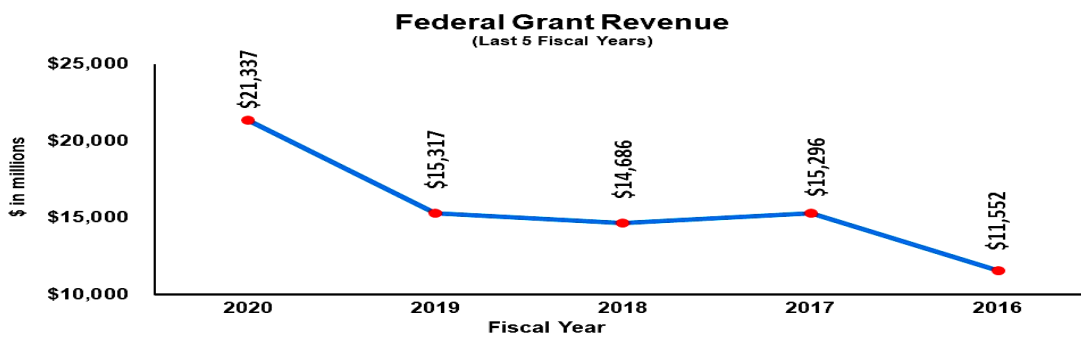
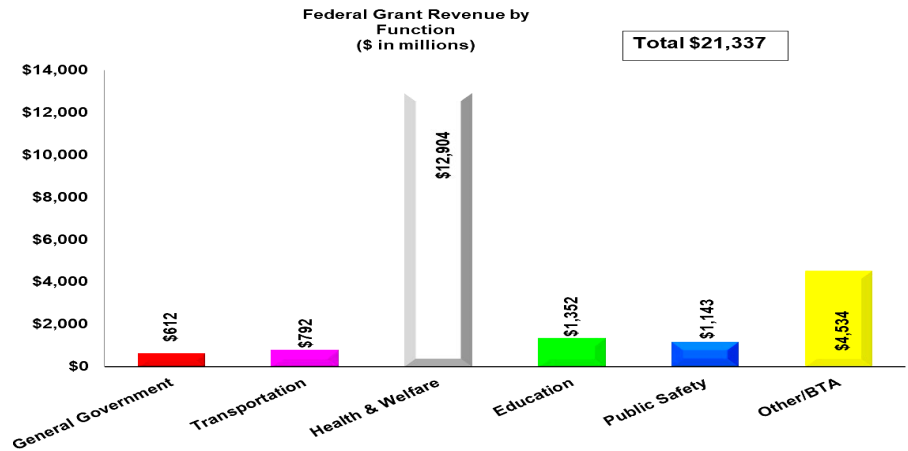
Unassigned Fund Balance - the residual classification for the government's General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other above classifications.

Components of General Fund Balance



Federal Grant Revenue

The federal government awards financial assistance to the State in the form of federal grants. These federal grants have increased due to the \$1.8 billion in direct state aid received from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), Medicaid program claims, and infrastructure projects. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, total grant revenue was approximately \$21.3 billion with health and welfare programs receiving \$12.9 billion followed by education and public safety receiving \$1.4 billion and \$1.1 billion respectively. Various other state departments received the remaining \$5.9 billion.

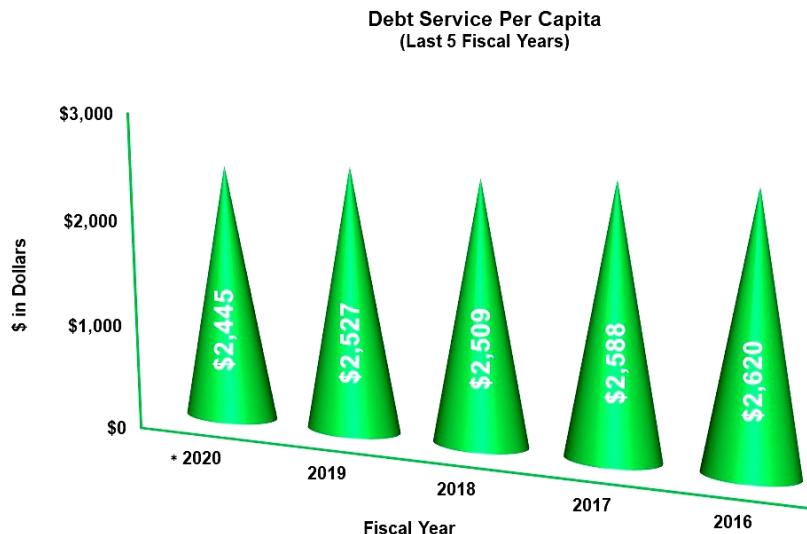


Bonded Debt

Bonds are issued to access monies today that otherwise wouldn't be collected until future periods. Issuing debt is useful in funding projects and programs today that would normally be completed over many years. However, if a government borrows too heavily, the government may have to spend a large portion of its revenues paying principal and interest on the debt, rather than providing governmental services to its citizens.

Assessing the extent to which a government has issued too much debt depends on many variables including the government's capacity to raise revenues, expenditure levels, and ability to access credit markets, and other factors. However, it's generally useful to benchmark certain debt metrics against other similar governments.

Debt per capita provides information about the debt burden placed on each citizen, who is ultimately responsible for repaying debt through taxes, fees, or other charges. According to Moody's *State Debt Medians 2020* report, the median debt per capita for states was \$1,071. Of the 50 states, Louisiana has the 17th most debt per capita.

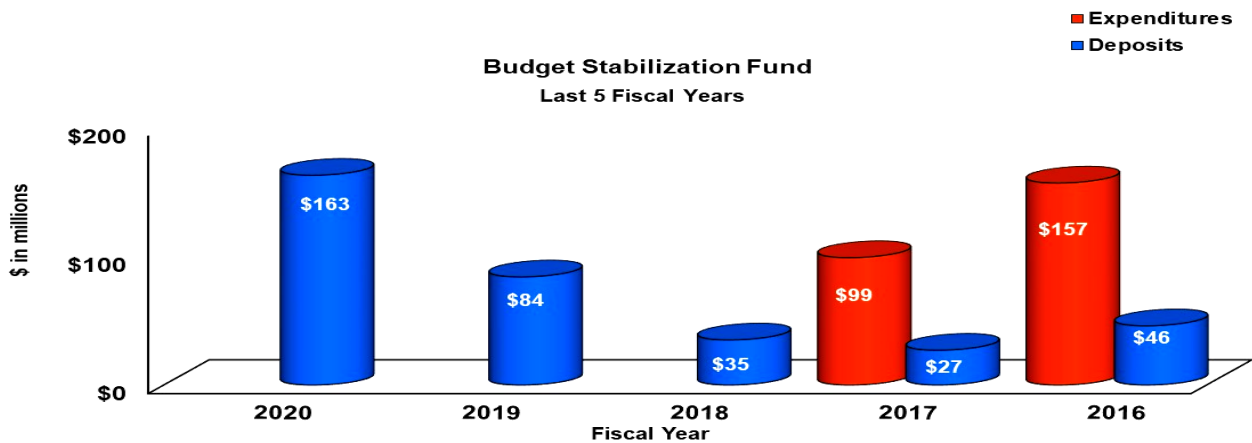


* - Estimated - Based on prior year population



Budget Stabilization Fund

The Budget Stabilization Fund was created in 1990 for use as a source of funding in times of declining revenues. The fund receives its monies from excess mineral revenues, non-recurring revenues, monies in excess of the expenditure limit, investment earnings, and other monies appropriated by the legislature. One-third of the fund balance can be spent if the official forecast for recurring revenues for the upcoming fiscal year is less than the official forecast of recurring revenues for the current fiscal year, or if a deficit for the current fiscal year is projected due to a decrease in recurring revenues. For fiscal year 2020, \$163 million was deposited into the Budget Stabilization Fund. This included \$134 million of nonrecurring money as designated in Article VII, Section 10(D)(2) of the constitution, \$24 million from the Deepwater Horizon Economic Damages Collection Fund and \$5 million of interest earnings. According to LRS 39:94, no appropriation or deposit to the fund shall be made if such appropriation or deposit would cause the balance in the fund to exceed four percent of total State revenue receipts for the previous fiscal year. The Budget Stabilization Fund maximum was \$1 billion for fiscal year 2020. There were no expenditures from the fund for fiscal year 2020. The fund balance of the Budget Stabilization Fund was \$568 million at the end of fiscal year 2020.



Funding for Postemployment Benefits

The State provides pensions and post-employment benefits other than pensions (called OPEB which includes health and life insurance benefits) to its retirees. Defined benefit plans provide a pre-determined level of benefits for an uncertain amount of time. In the case of pensions, the State provides specified amounts to retirees until death that is predetermined by a formula based on the individual's earning history. In the case of OPEB, the State assumes the risk of paying a share of health care costs or health care premiums for retirees until death.

The State is a participating employer in seven defined benefit pension plans. Pension benefits are pre-funded. This means the State and participating employees contribute to the pension system while employees are in active service to pay for the pension benefits the employee is entitled to at retirement. Employee contributions are established in statute. Employer contributions are actuarially determined each year by the Public Employee Retirement System Actuarial Committee.

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
District Attorneys' Retirement System	85%	93%	93%	96%	98%
Louisiana Clerks' of Courts Retirement System	72%	78%	79%	82%	80%
Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System	64%	64%	65%	64%	63%
Registrars of Voters Employees' Retirement System	83%	85%	81%	85%	83%
Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System	74%	74%	75%	74%	73%
Louisiana State Police Retirement System	74%	74%	74%	73%	70%
Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana	68%	67%	66%	65%	62%

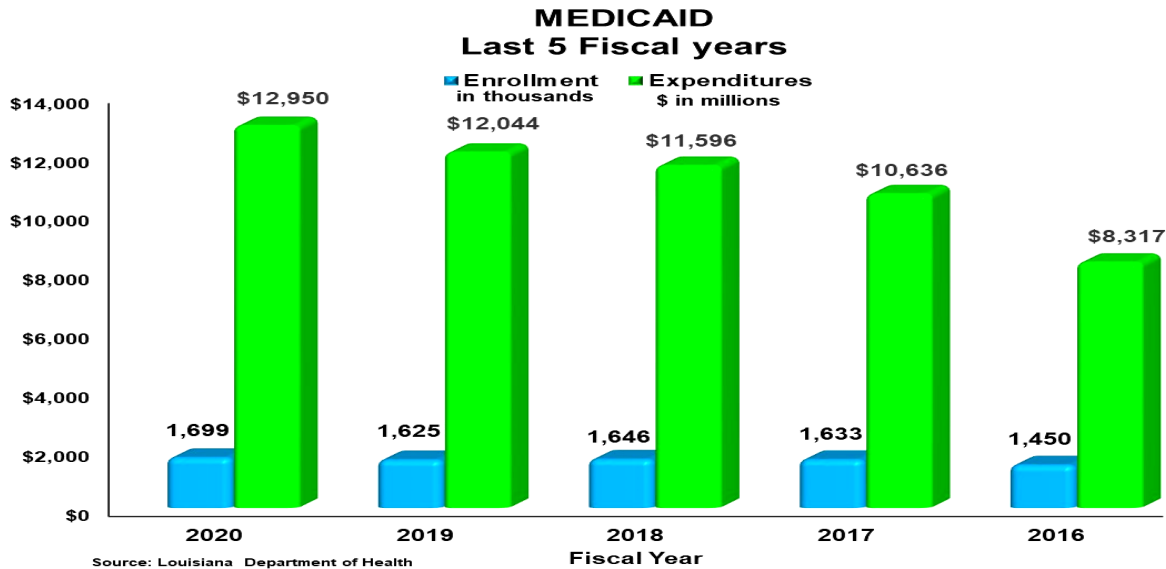
Source: Retirement Systems' Actuarial Valuation Reports

Medicaid

Louisiana is dedicated to providing its residents with the best social services and economic security available. Many programs and services have been established to aid individuals in need of benefits from the health and welfare system.

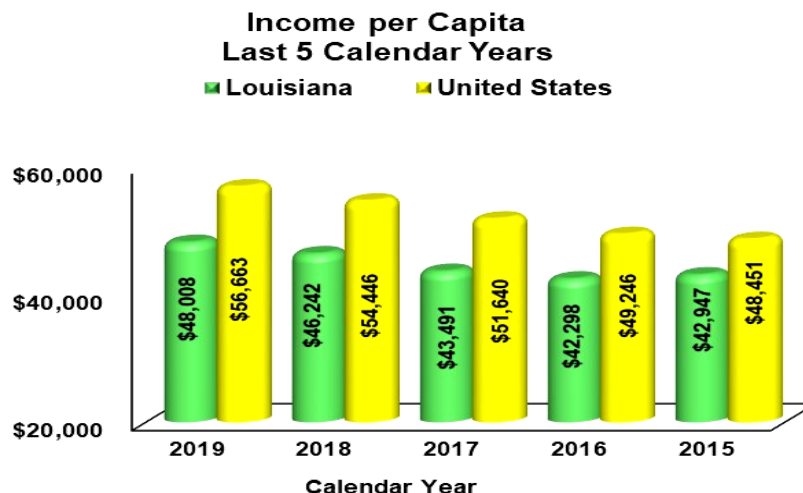
Medicaid is a means-tested entitlement program that finances the delivery of primary and acute medical services as well as long-term services and is jointly funded by the federal and state governments. In fiscal year 2020, the Medicaid program provided medical services for over one million low-income children, pregnant women, adults, seniors, and individuals with disabilities in Louisiana. In fiscal year 2020, Medicaid program expenditures were approximately \$13 billion.

The chart below depicts the total number of individuals enrolled in Medicaid and the total Medicaid expenditures for the past five fiscal years. The overall enrollment in the Medicaid program and total expenditures increased by approximately 74,000 individuals and \$906 million between fiscal years 2019 and 2020.



Key Economic Factors

Income per capita measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. Louisiana's income per capita has increased by \$1,766 since 2018. Income per capita is calculated by dividing the total income by the population. Louisiana's population decreased by 11,000 in 2019. The chart below illustrates Louisiana's income per capita compared to the US income per capita.

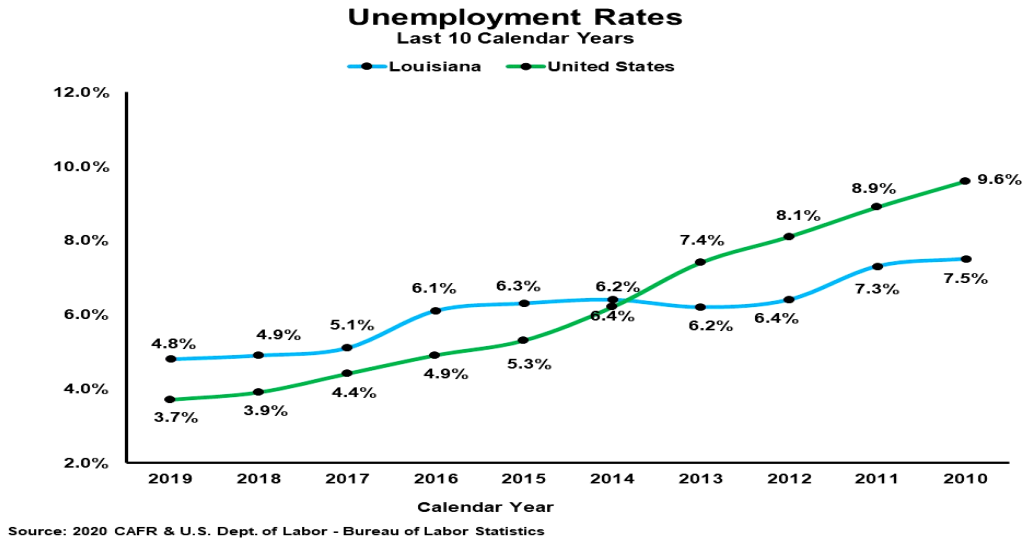


Source: 2020 CAFR & Bureau of Economic Analysis



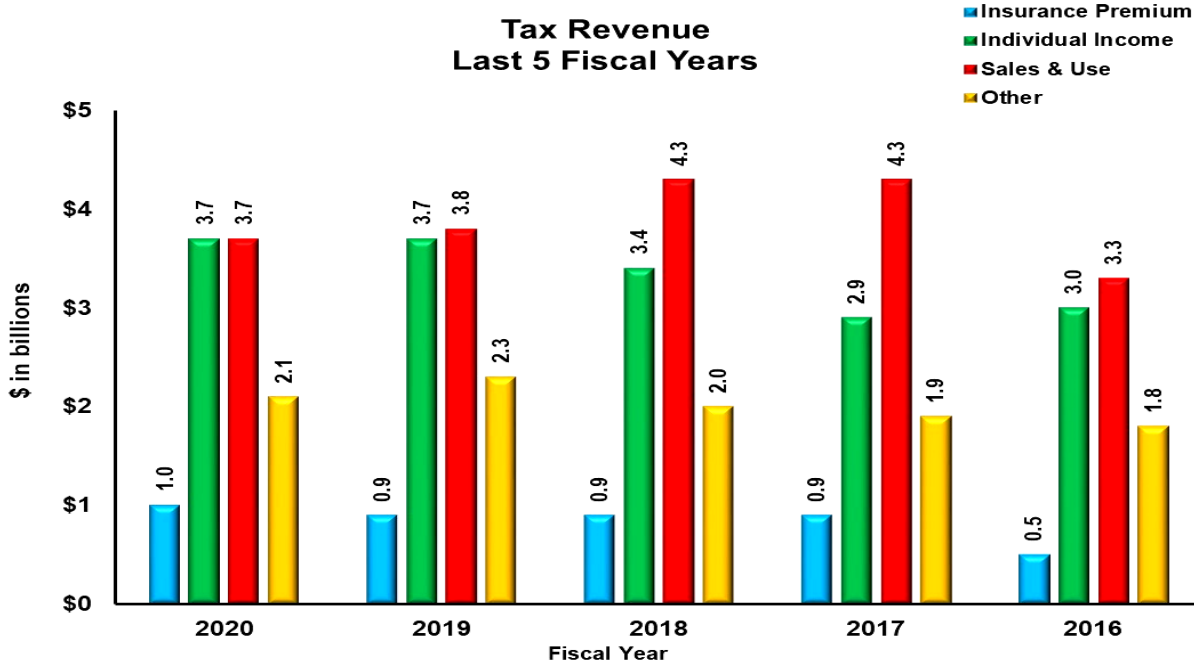
Key Economic Factors

Unemployment occurs when an individual who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work. Unemployment is often a measure of the health of the economy. The most frequent measure of unemployment is the unemployment rate. Louisiana's unemployment rate decreased by .1% in 2019. The line graph on the right depicts Louisiana's steady unemployment rate over the last 10 calendar years when compared to a declining national unemployment rate and does not include the impacts of the COVID pandemic of 2020.



Taxes

The state's largest tax revenue streams are individual income taxes, general sales and use taxes, and insurance premium taxes. The chart below illustrates the trends in tax revenue over the last five fiscal years. Individual income taxes increased by approximately \$39 million between fiscal years 2019 and 2020. General sales and use taxes have decreased over the last three years. Beginning July 1, 2018, the overall state sales tax rate was reduced from 5% to 4.45%. Sales and use taxes decreased by approximately \$114 million between fiscal years 2019 and 2020. In March 2020, many businesses were closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic thereby reducing the amount of sales taxes collected. Also, the Louisiana Department of Revenue delayed the filing of state income taxes in 2020. The Louisiana Department of Insurance collects insurance taxes from businesses insuring various types of insurance policies (i.e. life, accident, health, fire, property, etc.) Premium insurance taxes increased by approximately \$41 million or 4.3% between fiscal years 2019 and 2020. The steady increase in premium taxes is due to rising insurance premiums and new health insurance premiums written through the Medicaid-Enrollment Managed Care Organizations. Other increases are attributable to growth in Life, Accident, Health, and Fire & Casualty premiums.

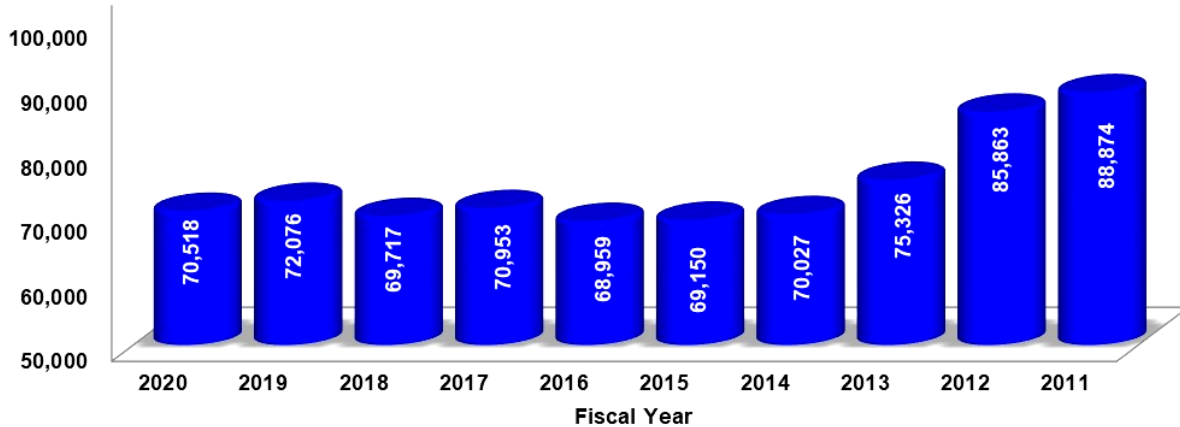


Number of State Employees

Louisiana employed 70,518 state civil service employees in fiscal year 2020. The total number of employees consist of 39,917 classified employees and 30,601 unclassified employees. This represented a decrease of 1,558 (-2.21%) full-time positions in the fiscal year 2020 budget.

Louisiana State Employees

Last 10 Fiscal Years



WEBSITE ADDRESSES

State of Louisiana
Office of the Governor
Division of Administration
Office of Statewide Reporting and Accounting Policy

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This public document was published at a total cost of \$467.73. Two Hundred Fifty (250) copies of this public document were published in this first printing at a cost of \$467.73. The total cost of all printings of this document including reprints is \$467.73. This document was published by OTS-Production Support Services, 627 North 4th Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802 for the Division of Administration, Office of Statewide Reporting and Accounting Policy, to reflect an overview of the financial condition of the state for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, under the authority of LRS 39:80(B). This material was printed in accordance with the standards for printing by state agencies pursuant to LRS 43:31. Printing of this material was purchased in accordance with the provisions of Title 43 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.



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