# **EISNERAMPER**

# ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA

# ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

# YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

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#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

The Members of the Zachary Community School Board Zachary, Louisiana

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Zachary Community School Board (the School Board) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the School Board as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

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

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

As discussed in Note 17 to the financial statements, the beginning fund balance of the debt service fund was restated for a correction of an accounting error. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

#### **Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

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

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

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#### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School Board's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School Board's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedule of changes in total other post-employment liability and related ratios, schedule of school board's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the retirement systems, schedule of employer contributions to the retirement systems, notes to required supplementary information, the budgetary comparison information and related notes, as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### **Supplementary Information**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School Board's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining and individual non-major fund financial statements, the schedule of board members' compensation, the schedule of compensation benefits, and other payments to the superintendent, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and related notes, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) as listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual non-major fund financial statements, the schedule of board members' compensation, the schedule of compensation benefits, and other payments to the superintendent, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and related notes, are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 27, 2023 on our consideration of the School Board's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Eisner Amper LLP

EISNERAMPER, LLP Baton Rouge, Louisiana December 27, 2023

Management's Discussion and Analysis of the Zachary Community School Board's financial performance presents a narrative overview and analysis of Zachary Community School Board's financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2023. This document focuses on the current year's activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts in comparison with the prior year's information (where available).

# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- ★ The Zachary Community School Board's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$22,032,363 at the close of fiscal year 2023. The Zachary Community School Board's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at the close of fiscal year 2022 by \$27,601,305.
- ★ For the fiscal year 2023, revenues exceeded expenses by \$5,568,942. For the fiscal year 2022, revenues exceeded expenses by \$7,181,673.
- ★ State MFP revenues were approximately \$36.2 million for the fiscal year 2023 and \$33.7 million for the fiscal year 2022 due to an increase in the number of students.
- ★ Outstanding debt was \$46,285,692 and \$53,037,764 for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, which is a decrease of approximately \$6,750,000 resulting from required principal payments, including amortization of premium, being made throughout this fiscal year.

# **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The following graphic illustrates the minimum requirements for Special Purpose Governments established by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 34, <u>Basic Financial Statements—and Management's</u> Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments.



These financial statements consist of three sections - Management's Discussion and Analysis (this section), the basic financial statements (including the notes to the basic financial statements), and required supplementary information. **Government-wide financial statements.** The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the School Board's finances, in a manner similar to a private sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the School Board's assets and liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the differences between them reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the School Board is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the School Board's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods. (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused sick leave).

The government-wide financial statements present functions of the School Board that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities). The School Board has no functions or activities which are business-like in nature, meaning that they are primarily supported by user fees and charges for services, such as a municipally-owned utility system. The governmental activities of the School Board include regular education, special education, and other educational programs, support services, administration, maintenance, student transportation, and school food services. The School Board contains no other units of government (component units), nor is it contained as a component unit of any other level of local or state government.

**Fund financial statements**. A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that are used to maintain control over the resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School Board, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements. All of the funds of the School Board can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds (none at June 30, 2023).

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near term financial requirements. Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long term impact of the School Board's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities. The School Board maintains many individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the government fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, the Debt Service Fund, and ESSERF Fund, which are considered major funds. The remaining funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation under the label of other non-major governmental, which contains all non-major funds. Individual fund data for each of these non-major funds is provided in the form of combining statements in other supplemental information of this report.

The School Board adopts annual appropriated budgets for the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds. Budgets are not adopted for Capital Projects Funds and the Debt Service Fund.

**Notes to the basic 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.

# FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENTITY

# Condensed Statement of Net Position June 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023 2022		2022	
				(restated)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	14,058,286	\$	11,846,206
Investments		11,808,208		14,355,247
Receivables		4,438,975		4,213,934
Inventory		148,107		184,681
Prepaid and other assets		129,969		890,215
Capital assets, net		106,714,357		109,659,304
Total assets		137,297,902		141,149,587
Total deferred outflows of resources		30,317,573		29,627,977
Salaries, payroll deduction and expenses payable		5,523,173		4,785,005
Accrued interest payable		424,461		476,132
Bonds payable		46,285,692		53,037,764
Lease liability		326,898		547,420
Compensated absences payable		4,688,571		4,610,328
Other post-employment benefit obligation		44,713,642		43,668,281
Net pension liability		58,279,953		34,145,393
Total liabilities		160,242,390		141,270,323
Total deferred inflows of resources		29,405,448		57,108,546
Net position (deficit):				
Net investment in capital assets		55,760,651		51,952,321
Restricted for:				
Debt service		1,476,697		3,072,060
School food service		944,176		943,013
Other purposes		2,287,480		1,845,185
Unrestricted		(82,501,367)		(85,413,884)
Total net position (deficit)	\$	(22,032,363)	\$	(27,601,305)

# FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENTITY (continued)

Investments account for approximately 8% and 10% of the total assets of the School Board for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Capital assets, which are reported net of accumulated depreciation, account for approximately 75% of the total assets of the School Board for both years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022.

Net position invested in capital assets (capital assets minus the debt issued to acquire the assets) increased approximately 7% resulting from the purchase of additional assets during the year and right-of-use leased assets capitalized in the current year. Restricted net position decreased approximately 26% from prior year due to the reserve in the debt service fund. Unrestricted net deficit is largely the result of the total other post-employment benefit liability of \$44,713,642 and the net pension liability of \$58,279,953 exceeding assets available to fund those liabilities. Those liabilities must be satisfied through future contributions to the plans.

Total assets decreased slightly by 3% over the prior year due to a decrease in investments held at year end and a decrease in capital assets.

# FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENTITY (continued)

# Condensed Statement of Activities For the Years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Revenues		
Program revenues		
Charges for services	\$ 4,994,652	\$ 4,015,751
Operating grants	10,261,792	8,987,340
General revenues		
Property taxes	19,461,269	18,452,238
Sales taxes	13,103,521	12,514,594
Earnings on investments	(442,223)	(2,969,612)
MFP	36,156,374	33,671,765
Other	1,184,860	1,310,228
	84,720,245	75,982,304
Expenses		
Regular education	27,188,574	23,866,323
Special education	5,661,534	5,114,733
Other education	9,687,434	8,409,116
Pupil support	3,268,151	2,728,810
Instructional staff	3,223,627	2,339,838
General administrative	1,587,811	1,382,365
School administrative	3,878,528	2,839,327
Business and central services	2,788,257	2,405,746
Plant operation and maintenance	11,421,402	9,914,825
Transportation	4,896,010	4,524,181
Food service	2,882,496	2,434,797
Facilities acquisition and construction	502,513	294,338
Appropriations - charter schools	613,087	584,618
Debt service:		
Interest and bank fees	1,551,879	1,961,614
	79,151,303	68,800,631
Changes in net position	\$ 5,568,942	\$ 7,181,673

# FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENTITY (continued)

#### Changes in Net Position

- MFP totaling approximately \$36.2 million and \$33.6 million accounts for 43% and 44% of total revenues for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. This increase is in line with the increase in enrollment.
- Property taxes totaling approximately \$19.5 million and \$18.5 million accounts for 23% and 24% of total revenues for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022. The increase reflected in property taxes was due to a local plant increasing its property value for the 2022 tax year whereas in the prior year the plan idled half of its facility as a result of the pandemic which significantly reduced its property value for the 2021 tax year and in turn reduced the ad valorem tax revenue collections for the general and debt service funds.
- Sales taxes increased from approximately \$12.5 million in the prior year to approximately \$13.1 million for the year ended June 30, 2023. Sales tax accounts for 15% and 16% of total revenues for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

# CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### **Capital Assets**

At the end of 2023, the Zachary Community School Board had \$106,714,357 (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$49,339,793) invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, building, and equipment. (See Table below).

# Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation and Amortization) as of June 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Land	\$ 5,308,503	\$ 5,308,503
Construction in progress	670,313	-
Buildings and improvements	98,435,747	101,490,275
Equipment, fixtures, and vehicles	1,965,354	2,317,037
Right-of-use leased assets	334,440	543,489
Total	\$ 106,714,357	\$ 109,659,304

During the year ended June 30, 2023, there were additions totaling \$430,764 related to equipment purchases, \$670,313 related to construction in progress, and right-of-use assets totaling \$218,006 as a result of a new vehicle lease in accordance with GASB 87, *Leases*.

# CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (continued)

# Long-term debt

The total bonds outstanding for the year ended 2023 were \$45,904,359 including unamortized premiums on issuance of \$1,493,026. During the fiscal year 2023, \$6,750,000 of principal and premium payments and \$1,437,055 of interest payments were made.

# VARIATIONS BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGETS

Final budgeted revenues are slightly higher than originally budgeted due to an increase in sales tax revenue and MFP. Final budgeted expenditures were also slightly higher than originally budgeted expenditures due to teacher raises approved in May 2022 and additional ESSERF expenditures during the year.

# ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS

The School Board's elected and appointed officials considered the following factors and indicators when setting next year's budget, rates, and fees. These factors and indicators include:

• General Fund and other funds revenues and expenditures are expected to remain consistent with current years.

The School Board expects next year's results to be consistent with the current year.

# CONTACTING THE ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD'S MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the School Board's finances for those with an interest in the government's financial position and operations. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or request for additional financial information should be addressed to John Musso, Business Manager, Zachary Community School Board, 3755 Church Street, Zachary, LA 70791.

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

ASSETS	Governmental Activities
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,058,286
Investments	11,808,208
Receivables	4,438,975
Inventory	148,107
Prepaid assets	87,425
Other assets	42,544
Capital assets, net	106,714,357
TOTAL ASSETS	137,297,902
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred outflow amounts related to bond refunding	616,218
Deferred outflow amounts related to pension liability	18,021,537
Deferred outflow amounts related to OPEB liability	11,679,818
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	30,317,573
LIABILITIES	
Salaries, payroll deduction and	
expenses payable	5,523,173
Accrued interest payable	424,461
Long-term liabilities	,
Due within one year (bonds, leases and compensated absences)	7,597,593
Due in more than one year (bonds, leases and compensated absences)	43,703,568
Net pension liability	58,279,953
Other post-employment benefit obligation - Due within one year	1,094,276
Other post-employment benefit obligation - Due in more than one year	43,619,366
TOTAL LIABILITIES	160,242,390
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflow amounts related to pension liability	2,596,957
Deferred inflow amounts related to OPEB liability	26,808,491
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	29,405,448
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	55,760,651
Restricted for:	
Debt service	1,476,697
School food service	944,176
Other purposes	2,287,480
Unrestricted	(82,501,367)
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICIT)	\$ (22,032,363)

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

		Program	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net	
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Position Governmental Unit
Functions/Programs				
Instruction:				
Regular education programs	\$ 27,188,574	\$ -	\$ 2,182,843	\$ (25,005,731)
Special education programs	5,661.534	-	371,047	(5,290,487)
Other education programs	9,687,434	4,461,935	4,131,092	(1,094,407)
Support Services:				
Pupil support services	3,268,151	-	164,120	(3,104,031)
Instructional staff services	3,223,627	-	754,660	(2,468,967)
General administration services	1,587,811	-	-	(1,587,811)
School administration services	3,878,528	-	205,644	(3,672,884)
Business and central services	2,788,257	-	4,303	(2,783,954)
Plant operation and maintenance	11,421,402	-	11,482	(11,409,920)
Transportation	4,896,010	-	167,821	(4,728,189)
Non-Instructional Services:	2 992 407	622 717	2 2 (8 7 8 0	(00.000)
Food service	2,882,496	532,717	2,268,780	(80,999)
Appropriations - charter schools	613,087	-	-	(613,087)
Facilities acquisition and construction Debt Service:	502,513	-	-	(502,513)
	1 551 970			(1.551.070)
Interest and bank fees	1,551,879			(1,551,879)
Total Governmental Activities	79,151,303	4,994,652	10,261,792	(63,894,859)
	Local sources Taxes:			
	Ad valorem			19,461,269
	Sales and use			13,103,521
	Earnings on inv	estments		(442,223)
	Other			1,077,460
	State sources			
	Unrestricted gra	ints-in-aid		36,156,374
	Other			107,400
		Total general revo	enues	69,463,801
	Change in Net Pos	sition		5,568,942
	Net Position - July	y 1, 2022		(27,601,305)
	Net Position - Jun	e 30, 2023		\$ (22,032,363)

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2023

	General	Debt Service	ESSERF	Other Non-Major Governmental	Total
<u>ASSETS</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,119,411	\$ 979,095	s -	\$ 3,959,780	\$ 14,058,286
Investments	10,723,692	1,084,516	-	-	11,808,208
Receivables	1,965,834	13,484	682,653	1,777,004	4,438,975
Due from other funds	2,520,831	-	-	891,603	3,412,434
Prepaid assets	87,425	-	-	-	87,425
Other assets	42,394	-	-	150	42,544
Inventory	110,388			37,719	148,107
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 24,569,975	\$ 2,077,095	\$ 682,653	\$ 6,666,256	\$ 33,995,979
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Salaries, payroll deductions					
and expenses payable	\$ 4,609,817	s -	\$ 7,677	\$ 905,679	\$ 5,523,173
Due to other funds	\$ 4,009,817 891,603	176,816	674,976	\$ 903,079 1,669,039	3,412,434
Due to other funds	891,003	170,810	074,970	1,009,039	3,412,434
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,501,420	176,816	682,653	2,574,718	8,935,607
Fund balances: Nonspendable Restricted for:	240,207	-	-	37,869	278,076
Debt service	-	1,900,279	-	-	1,900,279
School food service	-	-	-	906,307	906,307
Other purposes	-	-	-	2,287,480	2,287,480
Assigned:				•	
Capital construction	-	-	-	859,882	859,882
Technology	1,500,000	_	_	_	1,500,000
Unassigned	17,328,348				17,328,348
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	19,068,555	1,900,279		4,091,538	25,060,372
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 24,569,975	\$ 2,077,095	\$ 682,653	\$ 6,666,256	\$ 33,995,979

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

Total Fund Balances at June 30, 2023 - Governmental Funds			\$ 25,060,372
Cost of capital assets at June 30, 2023	\$	156,054,150	
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization as of June 30, 2023:			
Buildings		(40,512,857)	
Movable property		(8,363,436)	
Right-of-use leased assets		(463,500)	106,714,357
Accrued interest payable			(424,461)
Long-term liabilities at June 30, 2023:			
Bonds payable		(44,792,666)	
Bond premium		(1,493,026)	
Compensated absences payable		(4,688,571)	
Lease liability		(326,898)	(51,301,161)
Deferred amounts related to bond refunding			616,218
Other post-employment benefit liabilities, deferred inflows and deferred outflow	vs of res	ources	
Other post-employment benefit liability		(44,713,642)	
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB liability		11,679,818	
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB liability	_	(26,808,491)	(59,842,315)
Pension habilities, deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources			
Net pension hability		(58,279,953)	
Deferred pension contributions		8,836,617	
Deferred outflow of resources - related to net pension liability		9,184,920	
Deferred amounts related to pension liability	_	(2,596,957)	 (42.855,373)
Total Net Position at June 30, 2023 - Governmental Activities			\$ (22,032,363)

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

		Debt Service			Other Non-Major Governmental		Total		
<u>REVENUES</u>									 
Local sources:									
Taxes:									
Ad valorem	\$	12.665,404	\$	6.795.865	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 19.461.269
Sales and use		13.103.521		-		-		-	13,103.521
Food sales		-		-		-	53	2.717	532,717
Earnings (Loss) on investments		(311,493)		(140,247)		-		9,517	(442.223)
Extended day program tuition		353,970		-		-	35	54.509	708,479
Student activities		-		-		-	4,10	07,965	4,107,965
Other		480,722		19,587		-	22	7.548	727.857
State sources:									
Unrestricted grants-in-aid		36,125,013		-		-		1.361	36,156,374
Restricted grants-in-aid		223,494		-		-	9(	0,262	1,123,756
Other		107,400		-		_		-	107,400
Federal sources:									*
Restricted grants-in-aid - direct		99.394		-		-		-	99,394
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants		-		-		3,950,865	4.88	32,792	8.833.657
Commodities - United States Department									
of Agriculture		-		-		-	20	04,985	204,985
TOTAL REVENUES		62.847,425		6.675,205		3,950,865	11.25	51,656	 84,725.151
EXPENDITURES Current: Instruction:									
Regular education programs		25,407,339				2,355,042	6	6.325	28,438,706
Special education programs		5.504.873		-		2.355,042		5.282	6.020.155
Other education programs		4,100,200		-		- 167,934		59.014	9,837,148
Support services:		4,100,200		-		107,934	2,20	9,014	9,037,140
Pupil support services		3,229,947				146,383	c.	31,534	3,457,864
Instructional staff services		2,370,200		-		475.878		72.137	3.418.215
General administration services		1.510.219		- 192.331		473.070		-	1.702.550
School administration services				192,331		- 285.581		-	
Business and cental services		3,842,715 2,805,052		-		285,581		- 5.976	4.128,296 2.811.028
Plant operation and maintenance		2.805.052 8.445.681		-		- 15.946		21.937	2,811.028 8,483,564
Transportation		4,826,457		-		15,940		3.057	8.483.304 5.059.514
Non-Instructional services:		4,620,457		-		-	23	5,057	5,059,514
Food service		123,466					2.00	9.955	3.033.421
				-		-	2,90	19.935	613,087
Appropriations - charter schools Facility acquisition and construction		613,087		-		-	1.1-	- 12.826	1,172,826
Debt service:		-		-		-	1.1.	2,820	1,172,820
		275 270		( 0)( ))					7 1 1 1 7 1 2
Principal retirement		275.379		6.836,333		-		-	7,111.712
Interest and bank charges		16,961		1,664.349		-	11.74	-	 1.681.310
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		63,071,576		8,693,013		3,446,764	11,72	58,043	 86,969,396
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		(224,151)		(2.017,808)		504,101	(50	06,387)	 (2,244.245)
									(continued)

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	General	Debt Service	ESSERF	Other Non-major Governmental	Total
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>					
Operating transfers in	\$ 590,214	s -	s -	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1.590,214
Operating transfers out	(1.000,000)	-	(504.101)	(86.113)	(1.590.214)
Proceeds from leases	218,006	-	-	-	218.006
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING					
SOURCES (USES)	(191.780)		(504,101)	913,887	218.006
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE	(415,931)	(2,017,808)	-	407,500	(2,026,239)
Fund balances, Beginning of year	19,484,486	8,494,083	-	3,684,038	31,662,607
Restatement	-	(4.575,996)	-	-	(4,575.996)
Fund balances, Beginning of year, as restated	19,484,486	3,918.087		3,684.038	27.086,611
FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2023	\$ 19.068.555	\$ 1.900,279	<u> </u>	\$ 4.091,538	\$ 25,060,372 (concluded)

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS -STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Total Net Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds		\$ (2,026,239)
Capital Assets:		
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	\$ (174,561)	
Capital outlay capitalized	1,319,083	
Depreciation and amortization expense for year ended June 30, 2023	(4,089,469)	(2,944,947)
Change in accrued interest payable		51,671
Amortization of deferred loss on refundings		(219,312)
Long Term Debt:		
Principal portion of debt service payments	6,836,338	
Amortization of bond premium	297,067	7,133,405
Leases:		
Lease principal	275,379	
Lease liability change due to terminations	163,149	
Proceeds from new leases during the year	(218,006)	220,522
Change in compensated absences payable	(78,243)	
Net change in pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources	3,076,756	
Net change in post-employment benefit obligation and deferred		
mflows/outflows of resources	355,329	3,353,842
Change in Net Position - Governmental Activities		\$ 5,568,942

### **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### a. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

Effective July 1, 2003, the Zachary Community School Board (the School Board) seceded from the East Baton Rouge Parish School System (EBRPSS) and formed its own school district. The School Board was created in accordance with Louisiana Revised Statute (LSA-R.S.) 17:64 for the purpose of providing public education for the residents of the Zachary Community. The School Board is authorized by LSA-R.S. 17:81 to establish policies and regulations for its own government consistent with the laws of the State of Louisiana and the regulations of the Louisiana Board of Elementary and Secondary Education. The School Board is authorized to establish public schools as it deems necessary, to provide adequate school facilities for the children of the parish, to determine the number of teachers to be employed, and to determine local supplement to their salaries. The School Board is currently comprised of 9 members who are elected for a term of four years.

The School Board operates eight schools within the community with a total enrollment of approximately 5,500 pupils. In conjunction with the regular educational programs, some of these schools offer special education and/or adult education programs. Additionally, the School Board provides transportation and school food services for the students.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards establishes criteria for determining the governmental reporting entity and component units that should be included within the reporting entity. Under the provisions, the School Board is considered a primary government, since it is a special purpose government that has a separately elected governing body, is legally separate, and is fiscally independent of other state or local governments. Fiscally independent means that the School Board may, without the approval or consent of another governmental entity, determine or modify its own budget, levy its own taxes or set rates or charges, and issue bonded debt. The School Board also has no component units, defined by GASB as other legally separate organizations for which the elected School Board members are financially accountable. There are no other primary government, over which the School Board exercises no oversight responsibility, such as the city police jury, other independently elected city officials, and municipalities within the city, are excluded from the financial statements. These units of government are considered separate reporting entities and issue financial statements separate from that of the School Board. The School Board is not a component unit of any other entity.

#### b. Fund Accounting

The financial transactions of the School Board are recorded in individual funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate.

Revenues are accounted for in these individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The funds presented in the financial statements are described as follows:

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### b. Fund Accounting (continued)

#### Governmental Fund Types:

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the School Board are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the School Board's expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of changes in financial position rather than upon net income determination. The following are the School Board's governmental fund types:

<u>General Fund</u> - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the School Board. It accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in other funds.

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> - Special Revenue Funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. These funds account for the revenues and expenditures related to federal and state grant and entitlement programs established for various educational objectives.

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u> - The Capital Projects Fund was established to account for capital improvements, including construction of new facilities and renovations.

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> - The Debt Service Fund, established to meet requirements of bond ordinances, is used to account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

The School Board reports the following governmental funds as major funds: the General Fund, the Debt Service Fund and the ESSERF Fund.

#### c. Basis of Accounting

The School Board's basic financial statements consist of the government-wide statements on all of the non-fiduciary funds activities and fund financial statements (individual major fund, combined non-major fund and fiduciary fund). The statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units and promulgated by the GASB *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards*.

#### d. Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting

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

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. These statements include all the financial activities of the School Board.

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### d. Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting (continued)

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

The GWFS were prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability has been incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Sales taxes are recognized when the underlying sales transactions occur, and property taxes are recognized when a legally enforceable claim arises. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

#### Program Revenues

Program revenues included in the Statement of Activities are derived directly from parties outside of the School Board's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole; program revenues reduce the cost of the function to be financed from the School Board's general revenues. Charges for services are primarily derived from cafeteria sales and miscellaneous student activity fees.

#### Expenses and Allocation of Indirect Expenses

The School Board reports all direct expenses by function in the Statement of Activities. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable by function. Indirect expenses of other functions are not allocated to those functions but are reported separately in the Statement of Activities. Depreciation expense which can be specifically identified by function is included in the direct expenses of each function. Depreciation on the buildings is assigned to the plant operation and maintenance function due to the fact that school buildings serve multiple purposes. Interest on long-term debt is considered an indirect expense and is reported separately on the Statement of Activities.

#### Fund Financial Statements

#### **Governmental Funds**

The accounting and financial reporting treatments applied to a fund are determined by its measurement focus. All Governmental Funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financial sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in current net position.

Governmental Funds are accounted for on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become susceptible to accrual - that is, when they become measurable and available to pay current period liabilities. Such revenue items are ad valorem taxes, sales taxes and state and federal entitlements. Sales and use taxes and ad valorem taxes are considered "available" when expected to be collected within the next two months. Revenue from state and federal grants is recorded when the reimbursable expenditures have been incurred.

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### d. Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting (continued)

Fund Financial Statements (continued)

Governmental Funds (continued)

Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred. Costs of accumulated unpaid vacation, sick leave, and other employee benefit amounts are reported in the period due and payable rather than the period earned by employees, and general long-term obligations principal and interest payments are recognized only when due.

#### e. Budget and Budgetary Accounting

The proposed budgets for fiscal year 2023 were completed and made available for public inspection at the School Board office. A public hearing was held for suggestions and comments from taxpayers. The proposed fiscal year 2023 budgets were formally adopted by the School Board after the public hearing. The budgets, which included proposed expenditures and the means of financing them, for the General and Special Revenue Funds were published in the official journal fifteen days prior to the public hearings.

The budgets for the General and Special Revenue Funds were prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Formal budgetary integration is used during the year as a management control device. Any part of appropriations which is not expensed is reappropriated in the next year. Current year transactions which are directly related to prior year's budget are reappropriated in the current year.

The School Board is authorized to transfer amounts between line items within any fund. When actual revenues within a fund are failing to meet estimated annual budgeted revenues by five percent or more, and/or actual expenditures within a fund are exceeding estimated budgeted expenditures by five percent or more, a budget amendment to reflect such changes is adopted by the School Board in an open meeting. Budgeted amounts included in the basic financial statements include the original adopted budget and all subsequent amendments.

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### f. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Under state law, the School Board may deposit funds with a fiscal agent organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, the laws of any other state in the union, or the laws of the United States. The School Board may invest in United States bonds, notes, bills, or certificates and time deposits of state banks organized under Louisiana law and national banks having principal offices in Louisiana.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash on deposit, certificates of deposit and money market accounts. These deposits are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. Under state law, the resulting bank balances of these deposits must be secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent bank. The estimated fair value of the pledged securities plus the federal deposit insurance must at all times equal or exceed the amount on deposit with the fiscal agent.

The Board has reported their investments at fair value at June 30, 2023. Fair value was determined by obtaining quoted year-end market prices.

#### g. Federal Grants and Other Receivables

Federal grants receivable consists of receivables for reimbursement of expenditures under various federal programs and grants. These amounts are expected to be collected within the next twelve months. Other receivables relate to sales tax collections which are anticipated to be collected within 60 days of the fiscal year end.

#### h. Inventory and Prepaid Assets

Inventory of the School Lunch Special Revenue Fund consists of food purchased by the School Board and commodities granted by the United States Department of Agriculture through the Louisiana Department of Education. The commodities are recorded as revenues and expenses when consumed. All inventory items purchased are valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market, and donated commodities are assigned values based on information provided by the United States Department of Agriculture. Prepaid assets include prepaid insurance and worker's compensation premiums.

#### i. Capital Assets

Capital assets are capitalized at historical cost or estimated historical cost for assets where the actual historical cost is not available. Donated assets are recorded as capital assets at their estimated acquisition value at the date of the donation. The system for the accumulation of fixed asset cost data does not provide the means for determining the percentage of assets valued at actual cost and those valued at estimated cost.

Capital assets are recorded in the GWFS but are not recorded in the FFS. All capital assets, (including amortization of lease assets), other than land, are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Since surplus assets are sold for an immaterial amount when declared as no longer needed for public school purposes by the School Board, no salvage value is taken into consideration for depreciation purposes. Useful lives are approximately 40 years for buildings and improvements and 3 to

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### i. Capital Assets (continued)

20 years for equipment, fixtures and vehicles. Estimated lives also apply to lease assets, which are amortized over the lesser of the estimated useful life of each class of capital assets or the lease term using the straight-line method. The School Board does not possess any material amounts of infrastructure capital assets, such as sidewalks and parking lots. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

#### j. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The School Board has three types of items that qualify for reporting in this category. It has deferred charges on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred outflows of resources related to bond refunding debt. The \$616,218 balance of deferred outflows of resources related to bond refunding will be recognized as interest expense over the remaining life of the bonds. The School Board also has deferred outflows of resources related to the other post-employment benefit liability of \$11,679,818. See Note 8 for additional information on deferred outflows of resources related to the other post-employment benefit liability of \$11,679,818. See Note 9 for additional information on deferred outflows of resources related to the other post-employment benefit liability.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. The School Board has two items that qualify for reporting in this category related to the net pension liability in the amount of \$2,596,957 and the other post-employment benefit liability in the amount of \$26,808,491. See Note 8 and Note 9, respectively, for additional information on deferred inflows of resources related to defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment benefits.

#### k. Compensated Absences

All 12-month employees earn from 10 to 20 days of vacation leave each year, depending on length of service with the School Board. Vacation leave may be accumulated up to 50 days. The School Board will pay up to 50 days of unused vacation upon separation. The remaining balance is forfeited.

All School Board employees earn 10 to 12 days of sick leave each year depending on the number of months employed within a year. Sick leave may be accumulated without limitation. Upon death or retirement, a maximum of 25 days of unused sick leave is paid to the employee or designated heir at the employee's current rate of pay. Under the Louisiana Teacher's Retirement System, the unused sick leave is used in the retirement benefit computation as earned service. Under the Louisiana School Employees Retirement System, all unpaid sick leave, which excludes the 25 days paid, is used in the retirement benefit computation as earned service.

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### k. Compensated Absences (continued)

Any employee with a teaching certificate is entitled, subject to approval by the School Board, to one semester of sabbatical leave after three years of continuous service or two semesters of sabbatical leave after six or more years of continuous service. Leave may be granted for rest and recuperation and professional and cultural improvement.

The cost of compensated absence privileges is recognized as a current year expenditure in the General Fund when leave is actually taken, or when employees or their heirs are paid for accrued leave upon retirement or death, while the cost of leave privileges not requiring current resources is recorded as compensated absences payable of \$4,688,571 in the Government-wide financial statements.

I. Leases

The School Board is a lessee for noncancellable lease agreements for land and equipment used for a variety of purposes and uses, including athletics, vehicles, and copiers. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, the School Board recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the financial statements for those lease contracts with an initial individual value that is material to the financial statements and whose terms call for a lease period greater than one year. The lease liability is measured at the commencement of the lease at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease is over its useful life. Key estimates and judgments related to leases include (1) the discount rate used to present value the expected lease payment, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

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

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

Lease assets are reported with capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### m. Estimates

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

#### n. Sales, Use and Property Taxes

The voters of the Zachary Community School District authorized the School Board to levy a two percent system wide sales and use tax. A one percent Zachary Community School Board Sales and Use Tax approved on April 7, 2001 is to be used for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, improving, maintaining and operating public elementary and secondary schools, including school related buildings, equipment and facilities with the geographic boundaries of the Zachary Community School Board, subject to funding into bonds in the manner provided by Sub-Part F, Part III, Chapter 4, Title 39 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

A one percent Zachary Community Educational Facilities Improvement District Sales and Use Tax approved on April 7, 2001 is to be used to pay the costs of acquiring, constructing, improving, maintaining, and operating the public elementary and secondary schools and school related buildings, equipment and facilities, within and for the Zachary Community School Board, and paying salaries and benefits of School Board personnel.

Ad valorem taxes are collected by the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's Office and remitted to the School Board on a monthly basis. Ad valorem taxes are assessed and levied on a calendar year basis by the East Baton Rouge Parish Assessor's Office, based on the assessed value on January 1 of the assessment year. However, before taxes can be levied, the tax rolls must be submitted to the State Tax Commission for approval. Taxes are due and payable by November 15. An enforceable lien attaches on the property as of November 15. As of December 31, taxes become delinquent and interest and penalty accrue. Taxes are generally collected in January, February and March of the fiscal year.

#### o. Expenditures/Expenses

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

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

Governmental Funds - By Character:

Current (further classified by function) Capital Outlay Debt Service

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report expenditures of current financial resources.

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### p. Interfund Transactions

During the course of normal operations, the School Board has numerous transactions between funds, including expenditures and transfers of resources to provide services, construct assets and service debt. The accompanying fund financial statements generally reflect such transactions as operating transfers.

#### q. Restricted Net Position

#### Government-Wide Statements

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

- 1. *Net invested in capital assets* Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced generally by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, deferred charged on refunding, or other borrowings accounts payable associated with the capital assets, and unspent debt proceeds that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- 2. Restricted net position Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by:
  - a. External groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or
  - b. Law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- 3. Unrestricted net position All other net positions that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."

#### r. Fund Equity of Fund Financial Statements

Accounting standards require governmental fund balances to be reported in as many as five classifications as listed below:

<u>Nonspendable</u> – represents amounts that are not expected to be converted to cash because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

<u>Restricted</u> – represents balances where constraints have been established by parties outside the School Board or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

<u>Committed</u> – represents balances that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the School Board's highest level of decision-making authority.

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### r. Fund Equity of Fund Financial Statements (continued)

<u>Assigned</u> – represents balances that are constrained by the School Board's intent to be used for specific purposes but are not restricted nor committed.

<u>Unassigned</u> – represents balances that have not been assigned to other funds and that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

When expenditures are incurred for the purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted amounts are available, the School Board reduces restricted amounts first, followed by unrestricted amounts. When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned, and unassigned amounts are available, the School Board reduces committed amounts first, followed by assigned amounts and then unassigned amounts.

#### s. Debt Refundings

Debt refundings are accounted for in accordance with government accounting standards. This statement requires accounting for gains and losses that result from debt refundings to be deferred and amortized over the life of the new debt or the retired debt, whichever is the shorter period. The deferred refunding amounts are classified as either a deferred inflow or outflow in the financial statements.

#### t. Pension Plans

The School Board is a participating employer in three defined benefit pension plans (plans) as described in Note 8. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of each of the plans, and additions to/deductions from each plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by each of the plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments have been reported at fair value within each plan.

#### u. Current Year Adoption of New Accounting Standard

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

### **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 2. Ad Valorem Taxes

The following is a summary of authorized and levied ad valorem taxes collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023:

	Authorized	Levied	
	Millage	Millage	
	<b>5</b> 0.0	<b>5</b> (10)	
Constitutional	5.00	5.00	
Special	38.20	38.20	
Bond and Interest	24.00	24.00	

#### 3. Cash and Investments

#### Deposits:

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the School Board's deposits may not be returned to them. To mitigate this risk, state law requires deposits to be secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent financial institution. As of June 30, 2023, the bank balance of \$14,220,333 was not exposed to custodial credit risk.

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

#### Investments:

As of June 30, 2023, the Board had the following investments and maturities:

INVESTMENT MATURITIES (IN YEARS)										
Investment Type		Fair Value	Less	Than 1	<u></u>	1-5		6-10	M	ore than 10
General Fund U.S. Government Agencies	\$	10,723,692	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,112,930	S	7,610,762
<b>Debt Service Fund</b> U.S. Government Agencies		1,084,516								1,084,516
Total Investments	\$	11,808,208	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,112,930	S	8,695,278

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

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 3. Cash and Investments (continued)

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

*Level 2 inputs* – U.S. government agency securities, and municipal securities totaling \$16,689,114 are valued using a market-based approach comprised of a combination of directly observable quoted prices and a matrix pricing technique that relies on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities.

<u>Interest Rate Risk</u> - Interest rate risk is the risk applicable to debt instruments with fair values that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. One indicator of the measure of interest rate risk is the dispersion of maturity dates of debt instruments. The School Board's investment policy does not limit investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

<u>Credit Risk</u> - Under Louisiana R.S. 33:2955, as amended, the School Board may invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Agencies and instrumentalities, repurchase agreements, certificates of deposits, Louisiana Asset Management Pool (LAMP), and other investments as provided in the statute. The Board's investment policy does not further limit its investment choices. As of June 30, 2023, the Board's investment in U.S. Government Agencies was rated Aaa by Moody's Investors Service and AA+ by Standard & Poor's.

<u>Concentration of Credit Risk</u> - The School Board's investment policy does not limit the amount the School Board may invest in any one issuer. More than 5 percent of the Board's investments are in Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank and US Treasury securities. These investments are 59%, 12%, and 29%, respectively.

#### 4. Due From/To Other Funds

The School Board's consolidated cash account holds the cash of all funds. As a result, negative cash balances occur in certain funds and are in essence "financed" by the General Fund. Positive book cash balances are displayed on the Governmental Funds balance sheet as "cash and cash equivalents," while negative cash balances are included in "Due to other Funds" on the Governmental Funds balance sheet. Individual balances due to/from other funds at June 30, 2023, which represent short-term loans, are as follows:

Fund	Due f	rom other funds	Due	to other funds
General Fund	\$	2,520,831	\$	891,603
Debt Service Fund		-		176,816
ESSERF Fund		-		674,976
Non-Major Funds		891,603		1,669,039
Total	\$	3,412,434	\$	3,412,434

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 5. Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2023, were as follows:

Fund	Т	Transfer in	Tı	ansfer Out
General Fund	\$	590,214	\$	1,000,000
ESSERF Fund		-		504,101
Non-Major Funds		1,000,000		86,113
Total	\$	1,590,214	\$	1,590,214

The purposes of interfund transfers generally are: (1) to transfer indirect cost reimbursements to the general fund from the special revenue funds, and (2) to transfer supplemental local funds for program operations from the general fund to other programs.

#### 6. Capital Assets

Capital assets and depreciation and amortization activity as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023 is as follows:

				H	Equipment,					
		В	Buildings and	I	Fixtures &	Ri	ght-of-use	Co	nstruction	
	Land	In	nprovements		Vehicles	Lea	sed Assets	in	Progress	 Total
Cost:	_									
at June 30, 2022	\$ 5,308,503	S	138,948,603	\$	10,716,602	\$	832,014	\$	-	\$ 155,805,722
Additions	-		-		430,764		218,006		670,313	1,319,083
Deletions			-		(818,575)		(252,080)		-	 (1,070,655)
at June 30, 2023	5,308,503		138,948,603		10,328,791		797,940		670,313	156,054,150
Accumulation depreciation										
and amortization:	_									
at June 30, 2022	-		37,458,328		8,399,565		288,525		-	46,146,418
Additions	-		3,054,528		775,941		259,000		-	4,089,469
Deletions	-		-		(812,069)		(84,025)		-	(896,094)
at June 30, 2023			40,512,856		8,363,437		463,500		-	 49,339,793
Total	\$ 5,308,503		98,435,747		1,965,354	\$	334,440		670,313	 106,714,357

Depreciation and amortization expense of \$4,089,469 for the year ended June 30, 2023 was charged to the following governmental functions:

Regular Education	\$ 545,136
Special Education	16,993
Other Educational Programs	203,209
Pupil Support Services	2,389
General Administrative Services	2,446
Business and Central Services	129,532
Plant Operation and Maintenance	3,119,175
Student Transportation	54,502
Food Service	 16,087
	\$ 4,089,469

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 7. Long-term Debt

The following is a summary of the changes in general long-term debt and compensated absences for the year ended June 30, 2023:

	Balance June 30, 2022	Additions	_Deletions_	Balance June 30, 2023	Amount Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 50,485,000	\$ -	\$ 6,455,000	\$ 44,030,000	\$6,680,000
Premium on Bonds	1,790,093	-	297,067	1,493,026	297,067
QSCB	1,143,999	-	381,333	762,666	381,333
Lease liability	547,420	218,006	438,528	326,898	208,612
Compensated absences	4,610,328	910,718	832,475	4,688,571	30,586
Total	<u>\$ 58,576,840</u>	<u>\$ 1,128,724</u>	<u>\$ 8,404,403</u>	<u>\$   51,301,161</u>	<u>\$ 7,597,598</u>

A schedule of the individual issues outstanding as of June 30, 2023 is as follows:

Original Interest Fir		Final	Interest to	Prinicipal			
Bond Issue	Bond Issue Issue Rate Payment Due		Payment Due	Maturity	Outstanding		
Series 2013 <sup>1</sup>	March 26, 2013	4.000%	March 1, 2033	\$ 1,119,602	\$ 6,590,000		
Series 2013A <sup>2</sup>	December 11, 2013	2.400%	March 1, 2024	12,840	535,000		
Series 2015 <sup>1</sup>	June 16, 2015	2.000%	March 1, 2026	191,800	2,790,000		
Series 2016 <sup>1</sup>	May 4, 2016	3.000%	March 1, 2027	560,300	6,250,000		
Series 2017 <sup>1</sup>	July 6, 2017	2.000%	March 1, 2028	829,750	5,750,000		
Series 2019 <sup>1</sup>	December 3, 2019	3.000%	March 1, 2029	708,000	5,710,000		
Series 2019A <sup>1</sup>	December 3, 2019	2.950%	March 1, 2030	1,004,378	7,735,000		
Series 2021A <sup>1</sup>	July 21, 2021	2.150%	March 1, 2031	906,495	8,670,000		
		Total G	eneral Obligation Bonds	5,333,165	44,030,000		
QSCB <sup>1</sup>	December 15, 2009	3.00%	September 15, 2024	214,500	762,666		

<u>\$ 5,547,665</u> <u>\$ 44,792,666</u>

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 7. Long-term Debt (continued)

All principal and interest requirements are funded by an ad valorem tax levy on taxable property within the parish. The School Board accumulates the tax proceeds in the Debt Service Fund. At June 30, 2023, the School Board has accumulated \$6,857,355 in the debt service fund for future debt service requirements.

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

- Events of default with finance-related consequences These bonds will be in default for failure of payment of principal and interest when due, non-performance or observance of covenants, agreements, or conditions in Bond Resolution or supplemental resolution continuing for more than 45 days after written notice of non-performance or observance, and filing petition or seeking relief under Federal or State bankruptcy law. The School Board has the authority to assess and collect property taxes that will be used to repay this debt.
- *Termination events with finance related consequences* Events that will result in finance related consequences include bonds being callable early and insufficient taxes levied and collected to meet debt service requirements on all bonds outstanding.
- *Subjective acceleration clauses* The School Board may refund early with refunding certificates or bonds, and the School Board may defease bonds.

<sup>2</sup> This bond is a direct placement bond that is subject to the following events of default, termination events, and acceleration clauses:

- *Events of default with finance-related consequences* These bonds will be in default for failure of payment of principal and interest when due. The School Board has the authority to assess and collect property taxes that will be used to repay this debt.
- *Termination events with finance related* consequences Events that will result in finance related consequences include bonds being callable early. The School Board is obligated to annually budget a sufficient amount to pay principal and interest to meet annual debt service requirements.
- *Subjective acceleration clauses* The School Board may refund early with refunding certificates or bonds, and the School Board may defease bonds.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 7. Long-term Debt (continued)

As of June 30, 2023, \$219,312 of the deferred amount on refunding was amortized, resulting in a deferred amount on refunding of \$616,218 on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2023.

The principal and interest payments for the general obligation bonds and QSCB including the bond premiums are due as follows:

Year Ending June 30		Principal Payments	]	Interest Payments	_	Total
2024	\$	7,061,333	\$	1,437,055	\$	8,498,3888
2025		7,236,333		1,139,205		8,375,538
2026		6,370,000		897,820		7,267,820
2027		6,055,000		720,260		6,775,260
2028		4,510,000		508,810		5,018,810
2029-2033		13,560,000	_	844,515	1.1	14,404,515
Total	<u>\$</u>	44,792,666	\$	5.547,665	\$	50,340,331

In accordance with Louisiana Revised Statute 39:562, the School Board is legally restricted from incurring long-term bonded debt in excess of 50 percent of the total assessed value of taxable property. At June 30, 2023, the total assessed value of taxable property for the school district was \$287,029,677, which would result in a \$143,514,839 long-term bonded debt limit.

#### 8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

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

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

#### 8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

#### **Plan Descriptions:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> With actuarial reduced benefits

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

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

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

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

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

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 7. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

#### **Cost of Living Adjustments**

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

## Contributions

Article X, Section 29(E)(2)(a) of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 assigns the Legislature the authority to determine employee contributions. Employer contributions are actuarially determined using statutorily established methods on an annual basis and are constitutionally required to cover the employer's portion of the normal cost and provide for the amortization of the unfunded accrued liability. Employer contributions are adopted by the Legislature annually upon recommendation of the Public Retirement Systems' Actuarial Committee. In accordance with state statute, TRSL receives ad valorem taxes and state revenue sharing funds. These additional sources of income are used as employer contributions and are considered support from non-employer contributing entities but are considered special funding situations.

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

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

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

	 2023	 2022	 2021
Teachers' Retirement System:			
Regular Plan	\$ 8,476,663	\$ 7,308,742	\$ 7,274,804
School Employees' Retirement System	328,915	356,801	330,190
State Employees' Retirement System	31,039	26,401	26,201

## **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

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

	et Pension lity at June 30, 2023	Rate at June 30, 2023	Increase (Decrease) to June 30, 2023 Rate	
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 55,992,771	0.5865%	(0.0139%)	
School Employees' Retirement System State Employees' Retirement System	2,163,429 123,753	0.3253% 0.0016%	(0.0789%) (0.0015%)	
	\$ 58,279,953		(0.001070)	

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

	 Total
Teachers' Retirement System School Employees' Retirement System	\$ 5,936,741 209,890
State Employees' Retirement System	 26,815
	\$ 6,173,446

## **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

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

Deferred Outflows:

	TRSL		LSERS	L	ASERS	Total
Changes of assumptions	\$ 3,776,684	\$	78,042	\$	2,250	\$ 3,856,976
Difference between expected and actual						
experience	867,868		51,224		337	919,429
Net difference between projected and actual						
earnings on pension plan investments	3,177,519		-		9,968	3,187,487
Changes in proportion	1,112,277		102,555		6,196	1,221,028
Employer contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date	8,476,663		328,915		31,039	8,836,617
Total	\$ 17,411,011	\$	560,736	\$	49,790	\$ 18,021,537
Deferred Inflows:						
	TRSL	-	LSERS	L	ASERS	 Total
Differences between expected and actual						
experience	\$ (161,477)	\$	-	\$	-	\$ (161,477)
Net difference between projected and actual						
earnings on pension plan investments	-		(55,726)		-	(55,726)
Changes in proportion	(1,106,358)		(335,180)		(50,686)	(1,492,224)
Differences between contributions and						
proportionate share of contributions	(877,928)		(9,602)		-	 (887,530)
Total	\$ (2,145,763)	\$	(400,508)	\$	(50,686)	\$ (2,596,957)

## **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

The School Board reported a total of \$9,196,572 as deferred outflow of resources related to pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement period of June 30, 2022 which will be recognized as a reduction in Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. The following schedule lists the pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement period for each pension plan:

	Subsequent Contributions			
Teachers' Retirement System	\$	8,476,663		
School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS)		328,915		
State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS)		31,039		
		8,836,617		

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

Year		TRSL	LSERS		L	ASERS		Total
2023	S	1,527,492	\$	(11,113)	S	(38,307)	S	1,478,072
2024		1,113.779		(140,178)		2,060		975,661
2025		(1,086,047)		(125,087)		(2.521)		(1,213,655)
2026		5,233,361		107,691		6,833		5,347,885
	\$	6,788,585		(168,687)	\$	(31,935)	<u> </u>	6,587,963

## **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

# **Actuarial Assumptions**

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

	TRSL	LSERS	LASERS
Valuation Date	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2022
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Assumptions:			
Expected Remaining			
Service Lives	5 years	3 years	2 years
Investment Rate of Return	7.25% net of investment expenses (decreased from 7 40% in 2021)	6.80% net of plan investment expenses, including inflation (6.90% in 2021)	7.25% net of investment expenses (decreased from 7 40% in 2021)
Inflation Rate	2.3% per annum	2.5% per annum	2.3% per annum
Mortality	Mortality rates were projected based on: Active Members - RP-2014 White Collar Employee tables, adjusted by 1.010 for males and by 0.997 for females. Non-Disabled retiree/inactive members - RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant tables, adjusted	Mortality rates were based on an experience study performed in 2018 based on a plan data from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2017. RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Tables RP-2014 Sex Distinct Employee Tables	Mortality rates were revised based on the 2014-2018 experience study as follows: General Active Members - RP- 2014 White Collar Employee tables, adjusted by 1.144 for males and by 0.978 for females. Public Safety Active Employees - Public Safety Active Employees -
Termination, Disability.	by 1.366 for males and by 1.189 for females. <b>Disability retiree mortality</b> - RP- 2014 Disability tables, adjusted by 1.111 for males and by 1.134 for females These base tables are adjusted from 2014 to 2018 using the MP-2017 generational improvement table, with continued future mortality improvement projected using the MP-2017 generational mortality improvement tables	RP-2014 Sex Distinct Disabled Tables	<ul> <li>RP-2014 Blue Collar Employee tables, adjusted by 1.005 for males and by 1.129 for females.</li> <li>General Retiree/Inactive Members - RP-2014 Blue Collar Annuitant tables, adjusted by 1.280 for males and RP-2014 White Collar Annuitant tables, adjusted by 1.417 for females.</li> <li>Public Safety Retiree/Inactive Employees - RP-2014 Blue Collar Annuitant tables, adjusted by 1.185 for males and 1.017 for females.</li> <li>Disability Retiree - RP-2000 Disability Retiree tables, adjusted by 1.043 for females.</li> </ul>
Termination, Disability, and Retirement	Termination, disability, and retirement assumptions were projected based on a five year (July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2017) experience study of the System's members.		Termination, disability, and retirement assumptions were projected based on a five-year (2014-2018) experience study of the System's members.

## **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

#### Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

**Salary Increases** 

3.1% - 4.6% varies depending on duration of service

TRSL

LSERS Salary increases, including inflation and merit increases: 3.25%

Salary increases were projected based on a 2014-2018 experience study of the System's members. The salary increase ranges for specific types of members are:

Member Type	Lower Range	Upper Range		
Regular	3.0%	12.8%		
Judges	2.6%	5.1%		
Corrections	3.6%	13.8%		
Hazardous	3.6%	13.8%		
Duty				
Wildlife	3.6%	13.8%		

Cost of Living Adjustments None.

Not substantively automatic. The present value of future retirement benefits is based on benefits currently being paid by the System and includes previously granted cost of living increases. The present value and accrued liabilities include future COLA, though not yet authorized by the legislature by including the recognition of the existing balance in the Experience Account together with the present value of future contributions to the account up to the maximum permissible value of the account based upon current amount limitations.

The present value of future retirement benefits is based on benefits currently being paid by the System and includes previously granted cost of living increases. The projected benefit payments do not include provisions for potential future increases not yet authorized by the Board of Trustees as they were deemed not to be substantively automatic.

#### **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

#### TRSL

LSERS

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a triangulation method which integrated the CAPM pricing model (top-down), a treasury yield curve approach (bottom-up), and an equity building-block model (bottomup). Risk return and correlations are projected on a forward-looking basis in equilibrium, in which best-estimates of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These rates are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation, of 2.30%, and an adjustment for the effect of rebalancing/ diversification. The resulting long-term arithmetic nominal expected return is 8.17%.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which bestestimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adjusting for expected inflation of 2.30% and adjustment for the effect of an rebalancing/diversification. The resulting expected long-term nominal rate of return is 8.34% for 2022.

LASERS

The following table provides a summary of the best estimates of arithmetic/geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in each of the Retirement Systems target asset allocations as of June 30, 2023:

Asset Class	Target Allocation			Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return			
	TRSL	LSERS	LASERS	TRSL	LSERS	LASERS	
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	0.39%	
Domestic equity	27.00%	-	31.00%	4.21%	-	4.57%	
International equity	19.00%	-	23.00%	5.16%	-	5.76%	
Equity	-	39.00%	-	-	2.67%	-	
Domestic fixed income	13.00%	-	3.00%	0.85%	-	1.48%	
International fixed income	5.50%	-	17.00%	-0.10%	-	5.04%	
Fixed income	-	26.00%	-	-	0.73%	-	
Alternatives	-	23.00%	26.00%	-	1.85%	8.30%	
Alternative - private equity	25.50%	-	-	8.15%	-	-	
Alternative - other equity	10.00%	-	-	3.72%	-	-	
Real estate		12.00%		-	0.62%	-	
Total	100%	100%	100%				

## **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

#### **Discount Rate**

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that sponsor contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, each of the pension plan's fiduciary net positions was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for TRSL, LSERS and LASERS was 7.25%, 6.80% and 7.25%, respectively for the year ended June 30, 2023. The discount rates for TRSL, LSERS and LASERS decreased by 0.15%, 0.10% and 0.15%, respectively, since the prior measurement date.

# Sensitivity of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	1.0	0% Decrease	Curren	nt Discount Rate	1.0% Increase		
TRSL							
Rates		6.25%		7.25%		8.25%	
Share of NPL	\$	76,897,310	\$	55,992,771	\$	37,010,915	
LSERS							
Rates		5.80%		6.80%		7.80%	
Share of NPL	\$	3,025,455	\$	2,163,429	\$	1,426,652	
LASERS							
Rates		6.25%		7.25%		8.25%	
Share of NPL	\$	155,717	\$	123,753	\$	94,606	

#### **Payables to the Pension Plan**

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

TRSL	\$ 1,789,884
LSERS	32,982
LASERS	14,945
	 1,837,811

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 9. Postemployment Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits

#### General Information about the OPEB Plan

*Plan description* – The Zachary Community School Board (the School Board) provides certain continuing health care and life insurance benefits for its retired employees. The Zachary Community School Board's OPEB Plan (the OPEB Plan) is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by the School Board. The authority to establish and/or amend the obligation of the employer, employees and retirees rests with the School Board. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

*Benefits Provided* – Medical benefits are provided to employees upon actual retirement. Most employees are covered by the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana (TRSL), whose retirement eligibility provisions as follows: 30 years of service at any age; age 55 and 25 years of service; or, age 60 and 5 years of service. Employees who first become a member of the retirement system on and after January 1, 2011 must be at least age 60 to receive an unreduced retirement benefit and we have therefore assumed that these employees will not retire until age 60.

Life insurance coverage in varying amounts are provided to retirees based on a rate which is blended for active and retired. The employer pays 100% of the "cost" of the retiree life insurance based on that blended rate.

*Employees covered by benefit terms* – At June 30, 2023, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	141
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	-
Active employees	480
	621

Participation – Employees who receive active benefits are assumed to also receive retiree benefits. It is also assumed that the same percentage of employees with spouse coverage would also have spouse coverage as retirees. It is also assumed that 10% of future retirees will decline coverage.

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 9. Postemployment Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits (continued)

## **Total OPEB Liability**

The School Board's total OPEB liability of \$44,713,642 was measured as of June 30, 2023, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2021.

Actuarial Assumptions and other inputs – The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases	3.0%, including inflation
Prior Discount rate	3.54% annually
Discount rate	3.64% annually
Healthcare cost trend rates	5.5% annually for ten years. 4.5% thereafter
Mortality	SOA RP-2000 Table

The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyers' 20 Year General Obligation municipal bond index as of June 30, 2023 the end of the applicable measurement period.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 valuation were based on the results of ongoing evaluations of the assumptions from July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2023.

## **Changes in the Total OPEB Liability**

Balance at June 30, 2022	\$ 43,668,282
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	1,057,421
Interest	1,526,961
Differences between expected and actual experience	71,523
Changes in assumptions	(542,958)
Benefit payments	 (1,067,587)
Net changes	1,045,360
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$ 44,713,642

The amount of total OPEB liability estimated to be due and payable within one year is \$1,094,276.

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 9. Postemployment Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits (continued)

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

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

	1.0	0% Decrease (2.65%)	 rent Discount ate (3.65%)	1.0% Increase (4.65%)		
Total OPEB liability	\$	54,243,758	\$ 44,713,642	\$	37,341,726	

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates – The following presents the total OPEB liability of the School Board, as well as what the School Board's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower (4.5%) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.5%) than the current healthcare trend rates:

	1.0% Decrease		Cu	rrent Trend	1.0	1.0% Increase		
Total OPEB liability	\$	38,180,244	\$	44,713,642	\$	53,220,227		

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

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the School Board recognized OPEB expense of \$712,255. At June 30, 2023, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Defei	red Outflows	De	ferred Inflows
	of	Resources	(	of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	3,096,261	\$	(19,955,182)
Changes in assumptions		8,583,557		(6,853,309)
Total	\$	11,679,818	\$	(26,808,491)

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

Years ending .	June 30:	
2024	\$	(1,872,125)
2025		(1,872,120)
2026		(5,124,372)
2027		(5,838,237)
2028		(147,221)
Thereafter		(274,598)
Total	\$	(15,128,673)

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 10. Litigation and Claims

<u>Litigation</u>: The School Board is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the School Board's attorney, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the School Board.

<u>Grant Disallowances:</u> The School Board participates in a number of state and federally assisted grant programs. The programs are subject to audits under the single audit approach as well as audits conducted by the Louisiana and U.S. Department of Education. Such audits could lead to requests for reimbursement by the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grants.

#### 11. <u>Receivables</u>

Receivables as of June 30, 2023 for the School Board were as follows:

			Debt			N	Jon-major	
	General Service		E	ESSERF Governmental				
	Fund		Fund		Fund		Funds	Total
Sales taxes	\$1,844,564	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 1,844,564
Due from other governments	45,000		-		682,563		1,777,004	2,504,657
Other	76,270		13,484		-		-	89,754
Gross Receivables	\$1,965,834	\$	13,484	\$	682,563	\$	1,777,004	\$ 4,438,975

At June 30, 2023, all accounts were considered collectible; therefore, no allowance for uncollectible accounts has been established.

#### 12. Disaggregation of Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Accounts, salaries and other payables as of June 30, 2023, were as follows:

Vendors	\$	1,226,312
Salaries and benefits		4,296,861
Total governmental funds	<u>\$</u>	5,523,173

## **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

## 13. Leases

The School Board leases various land and equipment used for a variety of purposes and uses including athletics, copiers, and vehicles. These leases range in terms from 3 to 5 years, with various renewal options available, and payment terms vary in both frequency and amounts. In the prior year, a liability was recorded for the present value of lease payments over the lease term for each agreement.

Effective July 1, 2022, the School Board terminated a lease for vehicles and signed a new lease agreement effective July 1, 2022. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, the asset and liability related to the terminated lease was removed and the difference was recorded as a loss on termination of lease. As such, a liability and asset was recorded for the new vehicle lease.

As of June 30, 2023 the combined value of the lease liabilities was \$326,898. In determining the present values, discount rates of 4.99% to 5.95% were applied, depending on the duration of the lease agreement and other factors. The recorded value of the right-to-use assets as of the end of the current fiscal year was \$797,940 and accumulated amortization of these assets were \$463,500. The future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	Principal		Interest		Principal Inte		 Total
2024	\$	208,612	\$	8,133	\$ 216,745		
2025		118,286		363	 118,649		
Total	\$	326,898	\$	8,496	\$ 335,394		

The lease agreements have non-appropriation exculpatory clauses that allow lease cancellation if the School Board does not make an appropriation for its continuation during any future fiscal period. However, such clauses were disregarded in determining the term of the lease for the purpose of measuring the lease assets and liabilities.

The following is a schedule of the recorded amounts and accumulated amortization of leased assets by underlying asset class:

	Recorded		Accumulated amortization		Net right-to-use asset		2023 Amortization	
<b><u>Right to use assets:</u></b>								
Land	\$ 152,592	\$	152,592	\$	-	\$	76,296	
Equipment	645,348		310,908		334,440		182,704	
	\$ 797,940	\$	463,500	\$	334,440	\$	259,000	

#### 14. Tax Abatement

The Louisiana Industrial Ad Valorem Tax Exemption program (Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 13, Chapter 5) is a state incentive program which abates, up to ten years, local ad valorem taxes on a manufacturer's new investment and annual capitalized additions related to the manufacturing site. Applications to exempt qualified property for five years are approved by the Board of Commerce and Industry. The exemption may be renewed for an additional five years. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, \$1,289,791 in Zachary Community School Board ad valorem tax revenues were abated by the State of Louisiana through the Louisiana Industrial Ad Valorem Tax Exemption program.

## **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 15. Appropriations to Charter Schools

State MFP funding was appropriated to Type 2 Charter Schools during the year ended June 30, 2023 as follows:

	Gen	neral Fund
Type 2 Charter Schools		
Madison Prep	\$	16,503
Louisiana Key Academy		126,523
Impact Charter		49,509
Advantage Charter Academy		41,258
GEO Prep Academy		27,505
GEO Next Generation High		16,503
GEO Prep Baker		11,002
Louisiana Virtual Charter Academy		86,641
University View Academy		237,643
Total	<u>\$</u>	613,087

## 16. Future Accounting Changes

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

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement 99, *Omnibus 2022*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The School System will include the requirements of this standard, as applicable, in its June 30, 2024 financial statement. The effect of this standard or its applicability to the School System are unknown at this time.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62. This Statement defines accounting changes as changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates, and changes to or within the financial reporting entity and describes the transactions or other events that constitute those changes. As part of those descriptions, for (1) certain changes in accounting principles and (2) certain changes in accounting estimates that result from a change in measurement methodology, a new principle or methodology should be justified on the basis that it is preferable to the principle or methodology used before the change. That preferability should be based on the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting—understandability, reliability, relevance, timeliness, consistency, and comparability. This Statement also addresses corrections of errors in previously issued financial statements. The School System will include the requirements of this standard, as applicable, in its June 30, 2024 financial statement. The effect of this standard or its applicability to the School System are unknown at this time.

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### 16. Future Accounting Changes (continued)

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement 101, *Compensated Absences*. This Statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. A liability should be recognized for leave that has not been used if (a) the leave is attributable to services already rendered, (b) the leave accumulates, and (c) the leave is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. The unified recognition and measurement model in this Statement will result in a liability for compensated absences that more appropriately reflects when a government incurs an obligation. In addition, the model can be applied consistently to any type of compensated absence and will eliminate potential comparability issues between governments that offer different types of leave. The School System will include the requirements of this standard, as applicable, in its June 30, 2025 financial statement. The effect of this standard or its applicability to the School System are unknown at this time.

## 17. Prior Period Restatement

The Bond Indenture for the Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB) Program entered into in 2009 requires the School Board to annually deposit the sinking fund value as established under the terms of the agreement into a trust account with an escrow agent. The School Board made these required payments. The School Board does not have access to these accounts. As a result, the investments held in escrow and the related QSCB debt were erroneously recorded on the School Board's financial statements. To correct the misstatement, an adjustment has been made to the fund balance of the debt service fund as of July 1, 2022, the beginning of the earliest period presented. Change in fund balance to correct the error are as follows:

	Deb	t Service Fund
Fund balance,- July 1, 2022, as previously reported	\$	8,494,083
Adjustment to correct misstatement	(	4,575,996)
Fund balance – July 1, 2022, as restated	<u>\$</u>	3,918,087

The restatement did not impact any other financial statements.

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Financial Statement reporting date Measurement date	6/30/2023 6/30/2023	6/30/2022 6/30/2022	6/30/2021 6/30/2021	6/30/2020 6/30/2020	6/30/2019 6/30/2019	6/30/2018 6/30/2018
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Service cost	\$ 1,057,421	\$ 2,097,987	\$ 1,775,212	\$ 2,144,203	\$ 2,985,555	\$ 2,926,982
Interest	1,526,961	1,614,939	1,512,389	1,618,868	1,560,649	1,574,668
Differences between expected and actual experience	71,523	(26,546,507)	(416,028)	6,355,664	1,428,157	(3,415,822)
Changes of assumptions	(542,958)	(7,599,592)	4,699,223	13,157,815	2,874,683	(2,224,094)
Benefit payments	(1,067,587)	(1,328,480)	(1,149,495)	(1,042,580)	(908,447)	(1,085,828)
Net change in total OPEB liability	1,045,360	(31,761,653)	6,421,301	22,233,970	7,940,597	(2,224,094)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	43,668,282	75,429,935	69,008,634	46,774,664	38,834,067	41,058,161
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 44,713,642	\$ 43,668,282	\$ 75,429,935	\$ 69,008.634	\$ 46,774,664	\$ 38,834,067
Covered payroll	\$ 28,570,902	\$ 27,738,739	\$ 30,110,804	\$ 28,952,696	\$ 30,864,587	\$ 29,965,618
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	156.50%	157.43%	250.51%	238.35%	151.55%	129.60%

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

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

See the accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

	entage e Total
Plan Year (Asset) Liability (Asset) Payroll Covered payroll Pension	n Liability
TRSL	
2023 0.5865% \$ 55,992,771 \$ 30,051,255 186.3242%	72.40%
2022 0.6003% 32,049,926 29,257,396 109.5447%	83.85%
2021 0.5943% 66,110,048 28,042,875 235.7463%	65.60%
2020 0.5751% 57,078,845 27,514,798 207.4478%	68.60%
2019 0.5834% 57,333,818 26,576,879 215.7282%	68.20%
2018 0.6028% 61,796,162 26,250,883 235.4060%	65.60%
2017 0.5748% 67,460,679 26,154,838 257.9281%	59.90%
2016 0.5925% 63,704,340 27,615,971 230.6793%	62.50%
2015 0.6255% 63,931,493 26,038,407 245.5277%	63.70%
LSERS	
2023 0.3253% \$ 2,163,429 \$ 1,089,283 198.6104%	76.31%
2022 0.4042% 1,921,431 1,245,902 154.2201%	82.51%
2021 0.3755% 3,017,190 1,128,656 267.3259%	69.67%
2020 0.3800% 2,660,270 1,113,819 235.7025%	73.49%
2019 0.3467% 2,316,651 981,888 235.9384%	74.44%
2018 0.3391% 2,170,101 989,185 219.3827%	75.03%
2017 0.3193% 2,408,948 915,161 263.2267%	70.09%
2016 0.3174% 2,012,592 976,608 206.0798%	74.49%
2015 0.3481% 2,018,127 1,044,536 193.2080%	76.18%
LASERS	
2023 0.1637% \$ 123,753 \$ 66,139 187.1105%	63.70%
2022 0.0032% 174,036 66,839 260.3809%	72.78%
2021 0.0031% 257,631 65,339 394.2990%	58.00%
2020 0.0032% 234,373 64,339 364.2783%	62.90%
2019 0.0035% 236,924 66,272 357.5024%	64.30%
2018 0.0032% 223,553 70,057 319.1016%	62.50%
2017 0.0032% 247,355 61,382 402.9764%	57.70%
2016 0.0035% 240,433 67,652 355.3967%	62.70%
2015 0.0037% 229,606 58,876 389.9823%	65.00%

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

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

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

The three Retirement Systems reported in this schedule are as follows:

TRSL = Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana

LSERS = Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System

LASERS = Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System

See the accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Pension Plan	Year	F	ntractually Required ontribution <sup>1</sup>	in Co	ntributions Relation to ontractually Required ntributions <sup>2</sup>	Defi	ribution iciency xcess)	]	Employer's Covered Payroll <sup>3</sup>	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
TRSL			0 <b>11</b> 4 4 4 4							
	2023	\$	8,476,663	\$	8,476,663	\$	-	\$	33,313,631	21.9666%
	2022		7,308,742		7,308,742		-		30,051,255	24.3209%
	2021		7,274,804		7,274,804		-		29,257,396	24.8648%
	2020		6,871,485		6,871,485		-		28,042,875	24.5035%
	2019		6,957,488		6,957,488		-		27,514,798	25.2863%
	2018		6,920,140		6,920,140		-		26,576,879	26.0382%
	2017		6,912,649		6,912,649		-		26,250,883	26.3330%
	2016		7,108,189		7,108,189		-		26,154,838	27.1773%
	2015		7,811,984		7,811,984		-		27,615,971	28.2879%
LSERS										
	2023	\$	328,915	\$	328,915	\$	-	\$	1,217,029	24.7554%
	2022		356,801		356,801		-		1,089,283	32.7556%
	2021		330,190		330,190		-		1,245,902	26.5021%
	2020		309,561		309,561		-		1,128,656	27.4274%
	2019		276,042		276,042		-		1,113,819	24.7834%
	2018		274,823		274,823		-		981,888	27.9892%
	2017		265,024		265,024		-		989,185	26.7922%
	2016		273,963		273,963		-		915,161	29.9360%
	2015		296,706		296,706		-		976,608	30.3813%
LASERS										
	2023	\$	31,039	\$	31,039	\$	-	\$	76,814	18.3131%
	2022		26,401		26,401		-		66,139	39.9174%
	2021		26,201		26,201		-		66,839	39.2002%
	2020		26,186		26,186		-		65,339	40.0771%
	2019		25,477		25,477		-		64,339	39.5981%
	2018		23,355		23,355		-		66,272	35.2411%
	2017		22,490		22,490		-		70,057	32.1024%
	2016		22,834		22,834		-		61,382	37.1998%
	2015		10,956		10,956		-		67,652	16.1946%

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

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

#### For reference only:

<sup>1</sup> Employer contribution rate multiplied by employer's covered employee payroll

<sup>2</sup> Actual employer contributions remitted to Retirement Systems

<sup>3</sup> Employer's covered employee payroll amount for the fiscal year ended June 30

The three Retirement Systems reported in this schedule are as follows:

TRSL = Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana

LSERS = Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System

LASERS = Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System

See the accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

## NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

#### 1. Changes in Benefit Terms and Assumptions Related to Defined Pension Plans

#### **Changes of Benefit Terms include:**

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

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

#### Louisiana School Employees Retirement System

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

#### Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System

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

#### **Changes of Assumptions**

Change
-
-0.100%
-0.100%
-
-0.063%
-0.062%
0.125%
-0.250%

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

## NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

#### 1. Changes in Benefit Terms and Assumptions Related to Defined Pension Plans (continued)

Changes in Assumptions (continued)

Discount Rate:		
Year	Rate	Change
LASERS		
2022	7.250%	-0.150%
2021	7.400%	-0.150%
2020	7.550%	-0.050%
2019	7.600%	-0.050%
2018	7.650%	-0.050%
2017	7.700%	-0.050%
2016	7.750%	-
2015	7.750%	

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

Year	Rate	Change
LSERS		
2022	2.300%	-0,200%
2021	2.500%	-
2020	2.500%	-
2019	2.500%	-
2018	2.500%	-0.125%
2017	2.625%	-
2016	2.625%	-0.125%
2015	2.750%	
LASERS		
2022	2.300%	-
2021	2.300%	-
2020	2.300%	-0.200%
2019	2.500%	-0.250%
2018	2.750%	-
2017	2.750%	-0.250%
2016	3.000%	

There were no inflation rate changes for TRSL from 2015-2022.

# NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

#### 1. Changes in Benefit Terms and Assumptions Related to Defined Pension Plans (continued)

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

Salary Increases:	
Year	Range
TRSL	
2022	No change.
2021	No change.
2020	3.10% to 4.60%
2019	3.30% to 4.80%
2018	3.30% to 4.80%
2017	3.50% to 10.0%
Year	Range
LASERS	
2022	No change.
2021	No change.
2020	2.60% to 13.80% for various member types
2019	2.80% to 14.30% for various member types
2018	2.80% to 14.30% for various member types
2017	2.80% to 14.30% for various member types
2016	3.00% to 14.50% for various member types
Salary Increases:	
Year	Range
LSERS	
2022	No change.
2021	No change.
2020	3.25%
2019	3.25%
2018	3.075% to 5.375% to 3.25%
2017	3.075% to 5.375%

3.200% to 5.500%

2016

# NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

#### 2. Changes in Benefit Terms and Assumptions Related to the Other Post Employment Liability

#### **Changes of Benefit Terms:**

There were no changes in benefit terms for the year ended June 30, 2023.

## **Changes of Assumptions:**

The following changes in the discount rate for each year are as follows:

6/30/2023	3.65%	0.110%
6/30/2022	3.54%	1.380%
6/30/2021	2,160%	-0.050%
6/30/2020	2,210%	-1.290%
6/30/2019	3.500%	-0.120%
6/30/2018	3.620%	0.000%
6/30/2017	3.620%	

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
<u>REVENUES</u>				
Local sources:				
Taxes: Ad valorem taxes	\$ 13,305,000	\$ 12,745,000	\$ 12,665,404	\$ (79,596)
Sales and use tax	12,035,000	13.035.000	13,103,521	\$ (79,598) 68,521
Earnings (Loss) on investments	300,000	(375,000)	(311,493)	63,507
Extended Day Program tuition	350,000	350,000	353,970	3.970
Other	589,000	589,000	480,722	(108.278)
State sources.	289,000	289.000	480,722	(108.278)
Unrestricted grants-in-aid. MFP	34,488,120	36.155.315	36,125,013	(30,302)
Restricted grants-in-aid	54,400,120	.0.155,515	223,494	223,494
Other	103,000	103,000	107,400	4,400
Federal sources:			107,100	
Restricted grants-in-aid - direct	65,000	65,000	99,394	34,394
TOTAL REVENUES	61,235,120	62,667.315	62,847,425	180,110
EXPENDITURES				
Current: Instruction				
Regular education programs	25,502,450	25,502,450	25,407,339	95,111
Special education programs	6,221,762	6,221,762	5,504,873	716,889
Other education programs	4,227,086	4,227,086	4,100,200	126,886
Support services	4,227,080	4,227,000	4,100,200	120,000
Pupil support services	3,241,176	3,241,176	3,229,947	11.229
Instructional staff services	2,105,484	2,105,484	2,370,200	(264,716)
General administration services	1,388,998	1,388,998	1,510,219	(121,221)
School administration services	3,579,738	3,579,738	3,842,715	(262,977)
Business and central services	2,867,824	2,867,824	2,805,052	62,772
Plant operation and maintenance	7,022,922	8,240,631	8,445,681	(205,050)
Transportation	4,775,194	4,775,194	4,826,457	(51,263)
Non-Instructional services:				
Food service	98,885	98,885	123,466	(24,581)
Appropriations - charter schools	523,601	613,087	613,087	-
Debt service				
Debt principal - leases	-	-	275,379	(275.379)
Debt interest - leases		-	16,961	(16.961)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	61,555,120	62,862,315	63,071,576	(209,261)
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER				
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(320,000)	(195,000)	(224,151)	(29,151)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Operating transfers in	350,000	350,000	590,214	240.214
Operating transfers out	(30,000)	(1,030,000)		
	,	(1.0.0.000)	(1.000,000)	30.000
Proceeds from leases	-	-	218,006	218,006
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	320,000	(680,000)	(191,780)	488,220
Net Change in Fund Balance	-	(875,000)	(415,931)	459,069
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2022	19,484,486	19,484,486	19,484,486	-
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2023	\$ 19,484,486	\$ 18,609,486	\$ 19,068,555	\$ 459,069

The accompanying notes to the budgetary comparison schedule are an integral part of this statement.

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE ESSER FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Or	Original		Final	Actual		F	ariance with inal Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES		Enta		1 mai		Actual		
Federal sources.								
Restricted grants-in-aid - direct	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants	5	870,974	•	5,870,974	-	3,950,865		(1.920.109)
TOTAL REVENUES		,870,974		5,870,974		3,950,865		(1,920,109)
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Instruction								
Regular education programs		-		-		2,355,042		(2,355,042)
Other education programs	5	.157,696		5,157,696		167,934		4.989,762
Support services.								
Pupil support services		-		-		146,383		(146,383)
Instructional staff services		-		-		475,878		(475,878)
School administration services		-		-		285,581		(285,581)
Plant operation and maintenance		-				15,946		(15,946)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	5	,157,696		5,157,696		3,446,764		1,710,932
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER								
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES		713,278		713,278		504,101		(209,177)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Operating transfers in		-		-		-		-
Operating transfers out		(713, 278)		(713,278)		(504,101)		209,177
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		(713,278)		(713.278)		(504,101)		209,177
Net Change in Fund Balance		-		-		-		-
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2022		-		-		-		-
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2023	\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-

The accompanying notes to the budgetary comparison schedule are an integral part of this statement.

#### NOTES TO BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES MAJOR FUND DESCRIPTIONS

Budgetary comparison schedules are reported for the following General and Special Revenue Funds:

#### **GENERAL FUND**

The General Fund accounts for all financial transactions except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

## ESSERF FUND

Through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, also known as the CARES Act, the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER Fund), is federally awarded by the Department of Education to State educational agencies for the purpose of providing local educational agencies, including charter schools, with emergency relief funds to address the impact that Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has had, and continues to have on elementary and secondary schools across the nation.

Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (CRRSA), was signed into law on December 27, 2020, and provides an additional \$54.3 billion for the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER II Fund). Additionally, the American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP ESSER) Fund under the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021, Public Law 117-2, enacted on March 11, 2021.

These Federal emergency resources are available for a wide range of activities to address diverse needs arising from or exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, or to emerge stronger post-pandemic, including responding to students' social, emotional, mental health, and academic needs and continuing to provide educational services as States, LEAs, and schools respond to and recover from the pandemic. Some uses of these funds may be directly focused on health and safety—such as improving ventilation and implementing prevention strategies that are, to the extent practicable, consistent with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidance. Other allowable uses may be focused on meeting the social, emotional, mental health, and academic needs of students. That could be through preventing teacher layoffs; providing accelerated learning opportunities; implementing rigorous curricula; funding additional school counselors, school nurses, and school psychologists; increasing the number of full-service community schools; conducting any activities allowed under a number of Federal education programs.

#### NOTES TO BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

#### **BUDGETS**

<u>General Budget Practices</u>. The School Board follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

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

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

Appropriations (unexpended budget balances) lapse at year-end.

Formal Budget integration (within the accounting records) is employed as a management control device. All budgets are controlled at the function level. Budget amounts included in the accompanying financial statements consist of those presented in the original budget adopted by the Board and as amended by the Board.

**Encumbrances**. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed.

**Budget Basis of Accounting**. All governmental funds' budgets are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting, a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Budgeted amounts are originally adopted or amended by the Board. Legally, the Board must adopt a balanced budget; that is, total budgeted revenues and other financing sources including fund balance must equal or exceed total budgeted expenditures and other financing uses. State statutes require the Board to amend its budget when revenues plus projected revenues within a fund are expected to be less than budgeted revenues by five percent or more and/or expenditures within a fund are expected to exceed budgeted expenditures by five percent or more. The School Board approves budgets at the function level and management can transfer amounts between line items within a function.

## **NON-MAJOR FUND DESCRIPTIONS**

#### **Special Revenue Funds:**

# <u>Title I</u>

Title I includes programs primarily in the areas of reading and math. These programs strive to meet the special needs of economically and educationally deprived children through federal funding for teachers, aids, instructional materials, equipment and parental involvement.

## Special Education

IDEA B (Individuals with Disabilities Educational Act - Part B) is a federally-funded program designed to assist states in providing free, appropriate education to all handicapped children from 3 to 21 years of age in the least restrictive environment.

Preschool Grant is a federally-funded program designed to provide special education and related services and to develop a statewide comprehensive delivery system for children with disabilities from birth to five years of age.

Believe and Include is a federally funded program designed to assist states in developing innovative programs that help students with disabilities achieve proficiency of the more rigorous Common Core Standards.

# <u>Title II</u>

Title II increases student academic achievement through strategies such as improving teacher and principal quality and increasing the number of highly qualified teachers in the classroom and highly qualified principals and assistant principals in schools. The program also holds local educational agencies and schools accountable for improvements in student academic achievement.

#### Vocational Education (Voc Ed)

Vocational Education is a federally-funded program restricted to expenditures for salaries, supplies, and equipment to be used in vocational education programs.

# State Grants

The State Grants Fund is used to account for special grants received from various departments of the State of Louisiana.

# <u>Exxon</u>

Grants received from Exxon Mobil Corporation to be used for purchase of materials, supplies, and professional services in support of education of students.

#### **NON-MAJOR FUND DESCRIPTIONS**

#### **Special Revenue Funds:** (continued)

#### TANF

*Starting Points/Early Childhood Development* provides full day, before and after school preschool instruction and care for at-risk four-year old students.

#### School Food Service

The School Food Service Fund includes lunch and breakfast and is used to account for the operations of the school food service programs in the parish School Board during the regular school term. The basic goals of the school food service programs are to serve nutritionally adequate, attractive and moderately priced meals, to help children grow socially and emotionally, to extend educational influences to the homes of school children, and to provide learning experiences that will improve children's eating habits with the ultimate goal of physically fit adults.

#### **Donations**

The Donations fund is used to account for funds donated to the Zachary Community School Board by individuals or businesses to be used as deemed necessary to assist students and schools.

#### **Extended Day Tuition**

The Extended Day Fund is used to record revenue from parents for before and after care for elementary students and to record the associated expenditures.

#### Title IV

The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) was signed into law in December 2015. It reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA). Newly authorized under subpart 1 of Title IV, Part A of the ESEA is the Student Support and Academic Enrichment (SSAE) program. The SSAE program is intended to improve students' academic achievement by increasing the capacity of State educational agencies (SEAs), local educational agencies (LEAs), and local communities to provide all students with access to a well-rounded education; improve school conditions for student learning; and improve the use of technology to improve the academic achievement and digital literacy of all students.

#### **Redesign Grant**

The purpose of the Redesign program is to provide school improvement funding to implement stateapproved plans in identified struggling schools.

#### **Direct Student Services (DSS)**

The purpose of the DSS grant is to provide individualized academic services to improve student achievement.

#### School Activity

School Activity Funds were created by R.S. 17:414.3, which mandates that every public-school principal to maintain a school fund for the management of any money that accrues to benefit the school and its students. These funds account for the transactions of the student activity accounts maintained at the respective schools.

## **NON-MAJOR FUND DESCRIPTIONS**

#### **Special Revenue Funds:** (continued)

## COVID-19 Childcare & Development Block Grant

The purpose of the COVID-19 Childcare & Development Block Grant is to provide communities with an opportunity to support the recovery of the child care sector and to ensure children continue to have access to high-quality early learning options across Louisiana. This second round of allocations for some qualifying networks is to ensure that more adversely affected networks could respond to the needs of their community.

#### Childcare & Development Block Grant

The purpose of the Childcare & Development Block Grant is to provide for the department to coordinate the Louisiana Early Childhood Care and Education Network by designating, through a competitive process, a Lead Agency for each community to conduct administrative functions and coordinate essential activities. The Lead Agency also serves as fiscal agent. Lead Agencies must: 1. Conduct administrative functions for the community network; 2. Coordinate CLASS observations by assuring that accurate observations are conducted for all Infant, Toddler, and PreK classrooms and that feedback is provided to all participating programs; and 3. Coordinate birth-to-age-five enrollment for publicly-funded programs and the state funding application for the Community Network.

## Steve Carter Literacy Tutoring Grant

The purpose of the Steve Carter Literacy Tutoring Grant provides vouchers to eligible Kindergarten through fifth grade public school students. The vouchers can be used to purchase high-quality literacy tutoring.

# **Capital Projects Fund:**

The Capital Projects Fund was established to account for capital improvements, including construction of new facilities and renovations.

#### NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Fund													
Assets	Title I		Special Education		Title II		Voc Ed		State Grants		Exxon		TANF	
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Due from other funds Prepaids Other assets Inventory	\$	- 741,439 - - -	\$	538,762	\$	- 144,261 - - - -	\$	- 66,287 - - -	\$	33,019 126,970 - -	\$	246 - - - -	\$	- 58,032 - - - -
Total assets		741,439	\$	538,762	\$	144,261	\$	66,287	\$	159,989	\$	246	\$	58,032
Liabilities and Fund Balance Liabilities: Salaries, payroll deductions, and expenses payable Due to other funds Total liabilities	\$	741,439 741,439	\$	538,762 538,762	\$	144,261 144,261	\$		\$	-	\$		\$	58,032 58,032
Fund balance: Nonspendable Restricted for: School Food Service Other purposes Assigned: Capital Construction Unassigned		- - -		- - - -		- - - -				- 159,989 - -		- 246 -		- - - -
Total fund balance		-		-		-		_		159,989		246		-
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	741,439	\$	538,762	\$	144,261	\$	66,287	\$	159,989	\$	246	\$ (cc	58,032 ontinued)

## NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Fund											
<u>Assets</u>	School Food Service	Donations		Extended Day Tuition		Title IV		Redesign Grant		]	DSS	
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Due from other funds Prepaids Other assets Inventory	\$ 207,508 764,633 - 37,719	\$	7,308 - - 150 -	\$	183,177	\$	8,338 - - - -	\$	- - - -	\$	- 360 - - -	
Total assets	\$ 1,009,860	\$	7,458	\$	183,177	\$	8,338	\$		\$	360	
Liabilities and Fund Balance Liabilities: Salaries, payroll deductions, and expenses payable Due to other funds Total liabilities	\$ 65,834 65,834	\$	-	\$	183,177	\$	8,338 8,338	\$	-	\$	360	
Fund balance: Nonspendable Restricted for: School Food Service Other purposes Assigned: Capital Construction Unassigned	37.719 906.307 - -		150 - 7,308 - -		- - -		- - -		- - - -		- - - -	
Total fund balance	944,026		7,458		-		-		-			
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ 1,009,860	\$	7,458	\$	183,177	\$	8,338	\$	-	\$	360	

#### NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Sp	ecial	Revenue F	Fund		-			
Assets	School Activity Account	Dev	Childcare & Development Block Grant		eve Carter Literacy Futoring	Total Special Revenue Fund	Cap	nital Projects Fund	Total Non- Major Government al Funds
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,159,990	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 2,558,229	\$	1,401,551	\$3,959,780
Receivables	-		97,816		18,690	1,707,004		70,000	1,777,004
Due from other funds	-		-		-	891,603		-	891,603
Prepaids	-		-		-	-		-	-
Other assets	-		-		-	150		-	150
Inventory	-		-		-	37,719		-	37,719
Total assets	\$ 2,159,990	\$	97,816	\$	18,690	\$ 5,194,705	\$	1,471,551	\$6,666,256
Liabilities and Fund Balance Liabilities: Salaries, payroll deductions, and expenses payable Due to other funds	\$ 44,999 -	\$	97,816	\$	13,744	\$ 294,010 1,669,039	\$	611,669	\$   905,679 1,669,039
Total liabilities	44,999		97,816		13,744	1,963,049		611,669	2,574,718
Fund balance:									
Nonspendable Restricted for:	-		-		-	37,869		-	37,869
School Food Service	-		-		-	906,307		-	906,307
Other purposes	2,114,991		-		4,946	2,287,480		-	2,287,480
Assigned:						-			
Capital Construction	-		-		-	-		859,882	859,882
Unassigned			-		-	-		-	-
Total fund balance	2,114,991		-		4,946	3,231,656		859,882	4,091,538
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ 2,159,990	\$	97,816	\$	18,690	\$ 5,194,705	\$	1,471,551	\$6,666,256 (concluded)

#### NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Fund										
	Title I	Special Education	Title II	Voc Ed	State Grants	Exxon	TANF				
Revenues											
Local sources:				_							
Food sales	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	s -	\$ -				
Earnings on investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Extended day program tuition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Student activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
State sources.											
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Restricted grants-in-aid	-	-	-	-	298,462	-	583,110				
Federal sources:	1.000.000										
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants	1,026,417	1,181,496	362,714	72,905	-	-	-				
Commodities - United States											
Department of Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total revenues	1,026,417	1,181,496	362,714	72,905	298,462	-	583,110				
<u>Expenditures</u>											
Current:											
Instruction:											
Regular education programs	450,699	-	225,626	-	-	-	-				
Special education programs	-	448,557	-	-	66,725	-	-				
Other education programs	444,272	90.878	-	71,585	85,019	-	583,110				
Support services:											
Pupil support services	25,333	56,201	-	-	-	-	-				
Instructional staff services	19,774	367,737	120,807	1,320	59,961	-	-				
General administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
School administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Business and central services	-	5,976	-	-	-	-	-				
Plant operation and maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Transportation	52,860	180,197	-	-	-	-	-				
Non-Instructional Services:											
School food service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Facility acquisition and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total expenditures	992,938	1,149,546	346,433	72,905	211,705	-	583.110				
Excess (deficiency) of revenues											
over expenditures	33.479	31,950	16,281	-	86,757	-	-				
Other financing uses											
Operating transfers out	(33,479)	(31,950)	(16,281)	-	-	-	-				
Operating transfers in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total other sources (uses)	(33,479)	(31,950)	(16,281)	-	-	-	-				
let changes in fund balances	-	-	-	-	86,757	-	-				
fund balance at beginning of year		-	-	-	73,232	246	-				
Fund balance at end of year	s -	<b>s</b> -	<b>\$</b> -	s -	\$ 159,989	\$ 246	<b>\$</b> -				

#### NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Fund									
	School Food Service	Donations	Extended Day Tuition	Title IV	Redesign Grant	DSS				
Revenues										
Local sources:										
Food sales	\$ 532,717	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
Earnings on investments	9,517	-	-	-	-	-				
Extended day program tuition	-	-	354,509	-	-	-				
Student activities	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-				
State sources:										
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	31,361	-	-	-	-	-				
Restricted grants-in-aid	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Federal sources:										
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants	2,063,795	-	-	56,585	-	360				
Commodities - United States										
Department of Agriculture	204,985	-	-	-	-	-				
Total revenues	2.842,375	-	354,509	56,585	-	. 360				
English diamag										
Expenditures										
Current:										
Instruction:										
Regular education programs	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Special education programs	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Other education programs	-	-	354,509	54.047	-	360				
Support services:										
Pupil support services	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Instructional staff services	-	-	-	2,538	-	-				
General administration	-	-	-	-	-	-				
School administration	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Business and central services	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Plant operation and maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Transportation Non-Instructional Services:	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2 000 055									
School food service Facility acquisition and construction	2,909,955	-	-	-	-	-				
Total expenditures	2,909,955	-	354,509	56,585	-	360				
<b>F</b>										
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(67,580)									
over expenditures	(07,580)	-	-	-	-	-				
Other financing uses										
Operating transfers out	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Operating transfers in	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total other sources (uses)		-	-	-	-	-				
Net changes in fund balances	(67,580)	-	_	_	-	_				
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,011,606	7,458	-	-	-	-				
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 944,026	\$ 7,458		\$ -	\$ -	s -				

#### NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	SF	ecial Revenue I	Fund	-		
	School Activity Account	Childcare & Development Block Grant	Steve Carter Literacy Tutoring	Total Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Non-Major Governmental Funds
Revenues						
Local sources:						
Food sales	\$ -	s -	s -	\$ 532.717	\$ -	\$ 532,717
Earnings on investments	-	-	-	9,517	-	9,517
Extended day program tuition	-	-	-	354,509	-	354,509
Student activities	4,107,965	-	-	4,107,965	-	4,107,965
Other	-	-	-	-	227,548	227,548
State sources:						
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	-	-	-	31,361	-	31,361
Restricted grants-in-aid	-	-	18,690	900,262	-	900,262
Federal sources:				-		
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants	-	118,520	-	4,882,792	-	4,882,792
Commodities - United States						
Department of Agriculture	-	-	-	204,985	-	204,985
Total revenues	4,107,965	118,520	18,690	11,024,108	227,548	11,251,656
Expenditures						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular education programs	_	_	_	676.325	_	676.325
Special education programs	_			515.282		515.282
Other education programs	3,757,373	- 114.117	- 13.744	5,569,014	-	5,569,014
	5,757,575	114,117	15,744	5,509,014	-	5,509,014
Support services:				-		01 524
Pupil support services	-	-	-	81.534	-	81,534
Instructional staff services	-	-	-	572,137	-	572,137
General administration School administration	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	- 5.976		=
Business and central services	-	-	-	5,976	-	5.976
Plant operation and maintenance Transportation	-	-	-	233.057	21,937	21,937 233,057
Non-Instructional Services:	-	-	-	200,007	-	200,007
School food service				2,909,955		2 000 055
Facility acquisition and construction	-	-	-	2,909,933	1,172,826	2,909,955 1,172,826
Total expenditures	3.757,373	114,117	13,744	10,563,280	1,194,763	11,758,043
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over expenditures	350,592	4.403	4,946	460,828	(967,215)	(506,387)
Other financing uses						
Operating transfers out	-	(4,403)	-	(86,113)	-	(86,113)
Operating transfers in		-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total other sources (uses)		(4,403)	-	(86,113)	1,000,000	913,887
Net changes in fund balances	350,592	-	4,946	374,715	32,785	407,500
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,764.399	-		2,856,941	827,097	3,684,038
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 2,114,991	s -	\$ 4,946	\$ 3,231,656	\$ 859,882	\$ 4,091,538
## **SCHEDULE OF BOARD MEMBERS' COMPENSATION**

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

David Dayton	\$	6,000
Brandy Westmoreland (Term ended 12/31/2022)		3,000
Kenneth Mackie		6,000
Marty Hughes		6,000
Elizabeth ' Beth" Kimmell (Term ended 12/31/2022)		3,000
Hubert Owen (Term ended 12/31/2022)		3,000
Elecia Lathon		6,000
Donna Ann Watkins (Term ended 12/31/2022)		3,000
Gaynell Young		6,000
Ryan Talbot (Term began 1/1/2023)		3,000
Laura Freeman (Term began 1/1/2023)		3,000
Andrew Gaines (Term began 1/1/2023)		3,000
Crystal London (Term began 1/1/2023)	_	3,000
Total	\$	54,000

## SCHEDULE OF COMPENSATION, BENEFITS, AND OTHER PAYMENTS TO THE SUPERINTENDENT

Superintendent (7/1/2022 to 7/14/2023):	Vernon Scott Devillier
<u>Purpose</u> Salary	<u>Amount</u> \$ 205,593
Benefits:	
Group Insurance	11,400
Retirement – Employer Portion	52,554
Medicare – Employer Portion	3,212
Life Insurance – Employer Portion	1,131
Workers Compensation	733
Car Allowance	9,600
Incentive Pay	10,650
-	<u>\$ 294,873</u>

Superintendent (5	5/30/23 to current):	
-------------------	----------------------	--

Benjamin Necaise

Purpose	Amount	
Salary	\$	14,492
Benefits:		
Retirement – Employer Portion		3,814
Medicare – Employer Portion		233
Car Allowance		775
Incentive Pay		111
	<u>\$</u>	19,425



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Zachary Community School Board Zachary, Louisiana

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Zachary Community School Board (the School Board) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School Board's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 27, 2023.

#### Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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## Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School Board's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### The School Board's Response to Findings

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

#### Purpose of this Report

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

Eisner Amper LLP

EISNERAMPER, LLP Baton Rouge, Louisiana December 27, 2023



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Board Members Zachary Community School Board Zachary, Louisiana

#### **Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program**

#### **Opinion on Each Major Federal Program**

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

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

#### Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

#### **Responsibilities of Management for Compliance**

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

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## Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

#### **Report on Internal Control over Compliance**

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that have not been identified.

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

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

Eisner Amper LLP

EISNERAMPER, LLP Baton Rouge, Louisiana December 27, 2023



#### SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Grantor Program Name	Grantor Project Number	Assistance Listing Number	Expenditures 2023
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed through Louisiana Department of			
Agriculture and Forestry - Food Distribution	LDE:103-63	$10.555^{-1}$	\$ 204,985
Passed through Louisiana Department of Education:	LDD TWO OF	1	201000
National School Lunch Program	LDE/103-63	10.555	1,438,519
National School Breakfast Program	LDE 103-63	$10.553^{-1}$	450,554
Supply Chain Assistance - Covid 19	LDE	$10.555^{-1}$	174,722
Subtotal			2,268,780
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed through Louisiana Department of Education:			
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies	28-23-T1-67	84.010A	1,026,417
Direct Student Services	28-23-DSS-67	84.010A	360
			1,026,777
Special Education, IDEA	28-23-B1-67	84 027A <sup>-2</sup>	993,190
IDEA 611 - Covid-19	28-22-IA11-67	84.027X <sup>-2</sup>	172,946
IDEA - Preschool	28-23-P1-67	84.173A <sup>2</sup>	5,480
IDEA 619 - Covid-19	28-22-LA19-67	84.173X <sup>2</sup>	9,880
Vocational Education (Carl Perkins)	28-23-02-67	84 048A	72,905
Title II - Part A, Teacher & Principal Training & Recruiting	28-23-50-67	84.367A	362,714
Title IV - Student Support and Academic Enrichment	28-23-71-67	84.424A	56,585
COVID-19 ESSERF Incentive	28-20-ESRI-67	84 425D	7,581
COVID-19 ESSERF II Formula	28-21-ES2F-67	84.425D	1,029,859
COVID-19 ESSERF II Incentive	28-21-ES2I-67	84.425D	19,650
COVID-19 ESSERF III Formula	28-21-ES3F-67	84.425U	2,350,547
COVID-19 ESSERF III Incentive	28-21-ES3I-67	84 425U	32,680
COVID-19 ESSER III EB Interventions	28-21-ESEB-67	84.425U	506,990
Homeless ARP- Covid-19	28-22-HARP-67	84.425W	3,558
Subtotal			6,651,342
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Passed through Louisiana Department of Education:			
Early Childhood Network Lead Agencies - CCDF	28-22-COLC-67	93 575 <sup>3</sup>	14,281
Believe Category 1 - Covid-19	28-21-CCCR-67	93 575 <sup>3</sup>	44,283
Believe Category 2 StabAdmin	28-21-B2SA-67	93.575 <sup>3</sup>	19,814
Believe Category 3 ARPA CCDBG- Covid-19	28-21-B3CC-67	93.575 <sup>-3</sup>	22,288
Believe Category 4 CCDBG	28-21-B4CC-67	93.575 <sup>3</sup>	17,854
			118,520
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			
ROTC - Navy Junior Reserve Officers Training Program - (Direct Funding)	n/a	12.U01	72,206
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (FEMA) Passed through State of Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness:			
Louisiana Severe Winter Storm Disaster	FEMA-DR-4590-LA	97.036	27,188
Total Expenditures			\$ 9,138,036
<sup>1</sup> Child nutrition cluster = \$2,268,780			
2			

<sup>2</sup> Special education cluster (IDEA) = 1,181,496

<sup>3</sup> CCDF Cluster = \$118.520

See the accompanying notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

## NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

## **NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of Zachary Community School Board and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance).

## **NOTE B – NONMONETARY ASSISTANCE**

Nonmonetary assistance is reported in the schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed. The School Board received \$204,985 of commodities during the year ended June 30, 2023. At June 30, 2023, the School Board had food commodities totaling \$37,719 in inventory.

## **NOTE C – RECONCILIATION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Total Federal Award Expenditures per schedule	<u>\$</u>	9,138,036
Total federal revenue per the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and		
Changes in Fund Balance for the year ended June 30, 2023 are reported		
in the revenue accounts as follows:		
General Fund – Restricted grants-in-aid-direct	\$	99,394
Other Governmental Funds:		
Restricted grants-in-aid-sub grants		8,833,657
Commodities		204,985
	\$	9,138,036

## NOTE D – DE MINIMUS COST RATE

During the year ended June 30, 2023, the School Board did not elect to use the 10% de minimus cost rate as covered in §200.414 of the Uniform Guidance.

#### **NOTE E – AMOUNTS PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS**

During the year ended June 30, 2023, the School Board did not pass through any federal funding to subrecipients.

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

## A. SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS

#### Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued: Unmodified

<ul> <li>Material weakness(es) identified?</li> <li>Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?</li> </ul>		<u> </u>	no none reported
Noncompliance ma statements noted?	terial to financial	yes	no
Federal Awards			
Internal control ove	r major programs:		
• Significant defi	ess(es) identified? ciencies identified that are to be material weaknesses?	yes	<u> </u>
Type of auditors' re	port issued on compliance for major	programs: Unn	nodified
	disclosed that are required cordance with 2 CFR	yes	<u> </u>
Identification of ma	jor programs:		
Assistance Listing	Name of Federal Program or Cluster		
Child Nutrition Clu 10.553 10.555	ster School Breakfast Program National School Lunch Program		
Education Stabiliza 84.425D 84.425D 84.425U 84.425U 84.425U 84.425U 84.425W	tion Fund (ESF) COVID-19 Elementary and Seconda COVID-19 ESSERF II Formula COVID-19 ESSERF III Formula COVID-19 ESSERF III Incentive COVID-19 ESSER III EB Interventi Homeless ARP- Covid-19		gency Relief (ESSER) Fund

The threshold for distinguishing types A & B programs was program expenditures exceeding \$750,000.

• Zachary Community School Board was determined to be a low-risk auditee.

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

## **B. FINDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT**

## 2023-001 Accounting for In-Substance Defeasance of Bonds

Criteria:	In accordance with GASB Codification Section D20- <i>Debt Extinguishments and Troubled Debt Restructuring</i> , debt is considered defeased in substance for accounting and financial reporting purposes if the debtor irrevocably places cash or other assets with an escrow agent in a trust to be used solely for satisfying scheduled payments of both interest and principal of the defeased debt. When debt is defeased, the assets held in escrow and related debt are no longer reported on the face of the balance sheet.
Condition:	The Bond indenture for the Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB) Program entered into in 2009 require the School System to annually deposit the sinking fund value as established under the terms of the debt agreement into trust accounts with an escrow agent. The School System does not have access to these accounts. As a result, the cash and investments held in escrow and the related QSCB debt should not have been recorded on the School Board's financial statements, and a restatement was required.
Cause:	The School Board reported the deposits into the sinking fund as cash and investments with the intention of recording the debt payments at the date of maturity when the escrow funds will be withdrawn to pay the debt.
Effect:	Investments and QSCB debt were overstated, as previously reported.
Recommendation:	We recommend that the School Board establish procedures to ensure that transactions that meet the definition of an in-stance defeasance are properly in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
<i>View of Responsible</i> <i>Officials:</i>	We will continue to ensure compliance with the financial reporting requirements.

## C. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS – MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT

None.

## **SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS**

## A. FINDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

None.

## **B. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS – MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT**

2022-001 Special Tests and Provisions-Wage Rate Requirements Questioned Costs: \$115,307

#### **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

passed through the Louisiana Department of Education

#### **Education Stabilization Fund (ESF)**

84.425D COVID-19 ESSERF II Formula

- <u>Criteria</u>: Per Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement, all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors to work on construction contracts in excess of \$2,000 financed by federal assistance funds must be paid wages not less than those established for the locality of the project (prevailing wage rates) by the Department of Labor (DOL), if required in the federal grant. Nonfederal entities shall include in their construction contracts subject to the Wage Rate Requirements (which still may be referenced as the Davis-Bacon Act) a provision that the contractor or subcontractor comply with those requirements and the DOL regulations (29 CFR Part 5, Labor Standards Provisions Applicable to Contacts Governing Federally Financed and Assisted Construction). This includes a requirement for the contractor or subcontractor to submit to the nonfederal entity weekly, for each week in which any contract work is performed, a copy of the payroll and a statement of compliance (certified payrolls).
- <u>Condition</u>: Management did not have a process in place to identify that Wage Rate Requirements applied to construction costs paid with ESF funds. For the four construction projects tested, there was no evidence that the contractors and subcontractors were notified that these were subject to federal Wage Rate Requirements. Therefore, certified payrolls were not obtained.
- <u>Universe/population</u>: Population of construction projects financed by ESF funds includes 4 contracts for a total of \$115,307 of labor costs.
- Effect: Without obtaining required documentation for construction projects relating to wage-rate requirements, the School Board is at risk for non-compliance and potential loss of ESF grant funding.

## **SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS**

# **B.** FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS – MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT (continued)

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (continued)

- <u>Cause</u>: The School Board does not have a policy in place to notify contractors and subcontractors, paid with federal funding, of the requirements to comply with the Wage Rate Requirements nor obtain copies of certified payrolls. The construction costs were originally paid for by the General Fund and then the School Board received approval from the granting authority to be reimbursed by the ESF fund for these costs.
- <u>Recommendation</u>: The School Board should notify contractors when using federal dollars for construction projects and should obtain weekly certified payrolls for the construction period, when required by the federal grant award. The School Board should put in place safeguards and controls to ensure compliance with federal wage rate requirements when applicable.

<u>Views of Responsible Officials: Management will update their policies and procedures to ensure compliance</u> with construction projects relating to wage rate requirements.

Current Status: Resolved

# **EISNERAMPER**

ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD

REPORTS ON AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

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#### INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES

To: Board of the Zachary Community School Board and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor

We have performed the procedures enumerated in Schedule A on the control and compliance (C/C) areas identified in the Louisiana Legislative Auditor's (LLA's) Statewide Agreed-Upon Procedures (SAUPs) of the Zachary Community School Board for the fiscal period July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. Zachary Community School Board's management is responsible for those C/C areas identified in the SAUPs.

The Zachary Community School Board has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate to meet the intended purpose of performing specified procedures on the C/C areas identified in the LLA's SAUPs for the fiscal period July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. Additionally, the LLA has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate for its purposes. This report may not be suitable for any other purpose. The procedures performed may not address all the items of interest to a user of this report and may not meet the needs of all users of this report and, as such, users are responsible for determining whether the procedures performed are appropriate for their purposes.

The procedures we performed, and the associated findings are summarized in the attached Schedule A, which is an integral part of this report.

We were engaged by Zachary Community School Board to perform this agreed-upon procedures engagement and conducted our engagement in accordance with attestation standards established by the AICPA and the standards applicable to attestation engagements contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. We were not engaged to and did not conduct an examination or review, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion or conclusion, respectively, on those C/C areas identified in the SAUPs of the Zachary Community School Board for the fiscal period July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion or conclusion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

We are required to be independent of Zachary Community School Board and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our agreed-upon procedures engagement.

The purpose of this report is intended solely to describe the scope of testing performed on those C/C areas identified in the SAUPs, and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on control or compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the LLA as a public document.

Eisner Amper LLP

EISNERAMPER, LLP Baton Rouge, Louisiana December 27, 2023

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Schedule A

The procedures performed and the results thereof are set forth below. The procedure is stated first, followed by the results of the procedure presented in italics. If the item being subjected to the procedures is positively identified or present, then the results will read "no exception noted" or for step 13 "we performed the procedure and discussed the results with management". If not, then a description of the exception ensues.

#### 1) Written Policies and Procedures

- A. Obtain and inspect the entity's written policies and procedures and observe whether they address each of the following categories and subcategories (if applicable to public funds and the entity's operations):
  - i. **Budgeting**, including preparing, adopting, monitoring, and amending the budget.

#### No exception noted.

ii. *Purchasing*, including (1) how purchases are initiated; (2) how vendors are added to the vendor list; (3) the preparation and approval process of purchase requisitions and purchase orders; (4) controls to ensure compliance with the Public Bid Law; and (5) documentation required to be maintained for all bids and price quotes.

No exception noted.

iii. **Disbursements**, including processing, reviewing, and approving

No exception noted.

iv. Receipts/Collections, including receiving, recording, and preparing deposits. Also, policies and procedures should include management's actions to determine the completeness of all collections for each type of revenue or agency fund additions (e.g., periodic confirmation with outside parties, reconciliation to utility billing after cutoff procedures, reconciliation of traffic ticket number sequences, agency fund forfeiture monies confirmation).

No exception noted.

v. **Payroll/Personnel**, including (1) payroll processing, (2) reviewing and approving time and attendance records, including leave and overtime worked, and (3) approval process for employee rates of pay or approval and maintenance of pay rate schedules.

Schedule A

vi. **Contracting**, including (1) types of services requiring written contracts, (2) standard terms and conditions, (3) legal review, (4) approval process, and (5) monitoring process.

The School Board does not have a written policy for contracting.

vii. *Travel and Expense Reimbursement*, including (1) allowable expenses, (2) dollar thresholds by category of expense, (3) documentation requirements, and (4) required approvers.

No exception noted.

viii. **Credit Cards (and debit cards, fuel cards, purchase cards, if applicable)**, including (1) how cards are to be controlled, (2) allowable business uses, (3) documentation requirements, (4) required approvers of statements, and (5) monitoring card usage (e.g., determining the reasonableness of fuel card purchases).

The School Board does not have a written policy for its credit cards, purchase cards or fuel cards.

ix. *Ethics*, including (1) the prohibitions as defined in Louisiana Revised Statute (R.S.) 42:1111-1121,
 (2) actions to be taken if an ethics violation takes place, (3) system to monitor possible ethics violations, and (4) a requirement that documentation is maintained to demonstrate that all employees and officials were notified of any changes to the entity's ethics policy.

The School Board has a written policy for Ethics; however, the policy does not specifically address a system to monitor possible ethics violations according to attribute (3) above or a requirement that documentation is maintained to demonstrate that all employees and officials were notified of any changes to the ethics policy according to attribute (4) above. No exceptions noted for attributes (1) and (2).

x. **Debt Service**, including (1) debt issuance approval, (2) continuing disclosure/EMMA reporting requirements, (3) debt reserve requirements, and (4) debt service requirements.

The School Board has a written policy for Debt Service; however, the policy does not specifically address attribute (3) debt reserve requirements. No exceptions noted for attributes (1), (2) and (4).

xi. Information Technology Disaster Recovery/Business Continuity, including (1) identification of critical data and frequency of data backups, (2) storage of backups in a separate physical location isolated from the network, (3) periodic testing/verification that backups can be restored, (4) use of antivirus software on all systems, (5) timely application of all available system and software patches/updates, and (6) identification of personnel, processes, and tools needed to recover operations after a critical event.

No exception noted.

xii. *Prevention of Sexual Harassment*, including R.S. 42:342-344 requirements for (1) agency responsibilities and prohibitions, (2) annual employee training, and (3) annual reporting.

Schedule A

#### 2) Board or Finance Committee

- A. Obtain and inspect the board/finance committee minutes for the fiscal period, as well as the board's enabling legislation, charter, bylaws, or equivalent document in effect during the fiscal period, and:
  - i. Observe whether the board/finance committee met with a quorum at least monthly, or on a frequency in accordance with the board's enabling legislation, charter, bylaws, or other equivalent document.

No exception noted.

ii. For those entities reporting on the governmental accounting model, observe whether the minutes referenced or included monthly budget-to-actual comparisons on the general fund, quarterly budget-to-actual, at a minimum, on proprietary funds, and semi-annual budget- to-actual, at a minimum, on all special revenue funds. *Alternatively, for those entities reporting on the not-for-profit accounting model, observe that the minutes referenced or included financial activity relating to public funds if those public funds comprised more than 10% of the entity's collections during the fiscal period.* 

Monthly budget-to-actual comparisons were not referenced in the minutes for January and February of 2023. No exceptions noted for the other months of the fiscal year.

iii. For governmental entities, obtain the prior year audit report and observe the unassigned fund balance in the general fund. If the general fund had a negative ending unassigned fund balance in the prior year audit report, observe that the minutes for at least one meeting during the fiscal period referenced or included a formal plan to eliminate the negative unassigned fund balance in the general fund.

No exception noted.

iv. Observe whether the board/finance committee received written updates of the progress of resolving audit finding(s), according to management's corrective action plan at each meeting until the findings are considered fully resolved.

No exception noted.

#### 3) Bank Reconciliations

A. Obtain a listing of entity bank accounts for the fiscal period from management and management's representation that the listing is complete. Ask management to identify the entity's main operating account. Select the entity's main operating account and randomly select 4 additional accounts (or all accounts if less than 5). Randomly select one month from the fiscal period, obtain and inspect the corresponding bank statement and reconciliation for each selected account, and observe that:

A listing of bank accounts was provided and included a total of 12 bank accounts. Management identified the entity's main operating account. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

From the listing provided, we selected 5 bank accounts (1 main operating and 4 randomly) and obtained the bank reconciliations for the month ending June 30, 2023, resulting in 5 bank reconciliations obtained and subjected to the below procedures.

Schedule A

i. Bank reconciliations include evidence that they were prepared within 2 months of the related statement closing date (e.g., initialed and dated, electronically logged);

#### No exception noted.

ii. Bank reconciliations include written evidence that a member of management or a board member who does not handle cash, post ledgers, or issue checks has reviewed each bank reconciliation (e.g., initialed and dated, electronically logged); and

No exception noted.

iii. Management has documentation reflecting it has researched reconciling items that have been outstanding for more than 12 months from the statement closing date, if applicable.

No exception noted.

#### 4) Collections (excluding electronic funds transfers)

A. Obtain a listing of <u>deposit sites</u> for the fiscal period where deposits for cash/checks/money orders (cash) are prepared and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 deposit sites (or all deposit sites if less than 5).

A listing of deposit sites was provided and included a total of 14 deposit sites. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

From the listing provided, we randomly selected 5 deposit sites and performed the procedures below.

B. For each deposit site selected, obtain a listing of collection locations and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select one collection location for each deposit site (e.g. 5 collection locations for 5 deposit sites), obtain and inspect written policies and procedures relating to employee job duties (if there are no written policies or procedures, then inquire of employees about their job duties) at each collection location, and observe that job duties are properly segregated at each collection location such that:

A listing of collection locations for each deposit site selected in procedure #4A was provided and included a total of 5 collection locations.

From each of the listings provided, we randomly selected one collection location for each deposit site. Review of the Entity's written policies and procedures or inquiry with employee(s) regarding job duties was performed in order to perform the procedures below.

i. Employees responsible for cash collections do not share cash drawers/registers;

No exception noted.

Each employee responsible for collecting cash is not also responsible for preparing/making bank deposits, unless another employee/official is responsible for reconciling collection documentation (e.g. pre-numbered receipts) to the deposit;

#### Schedule A

iii. Each employee responsible for collecting cash is not also responsible for posting collection entries to the general ledger or subsidiary ledgers, unless another employee/official is responsible for reconciling ledger postings to each other and to the deposit; and

#### No exception noted.

iv. The employee(s) responsible for reconciling cash collections to the general ledger and/or subsidiary ledgers, by revenue source and/or agency fund additions, is (are) not also responsible for collecting cash, unless another employee verifies the reconciliation.

No exception noted.

C. Obtain from management a copy of the bond or insurance policy for theft covering all employees who have access to cash. Observe that the bond or insurance policy for theft was in force during the fiscal period.

#### No exception noted.

D. Randomly select two deposit dates for each of the 5 bank accounts selected for Bank Reconciliations procedure #3A (select the next deposit date chronologically if no deposits were made on the dates randomly selected and randomly select a deposit if multiple deposits are made on the same day). Alternatively, the practitioner may use a source document other than bank statements when selecting the deposit dates for testing, such as a cash collection log, daily revenue report, receipt book, etc. Obtain supporting documentation for each of the 10 deposits and:

We randomly selected 2 deposit dates for each of the 5 bank accounts selected in procedure #3A. We obtained supporting documentation for each of the 10 deposits and performed the procedures below.

i. Observe that receipts are sequentially pre-numbered.

No exception noted.

ii. Trace sequentially pre-numbered receipts, system reports, and other related collection documentation to the deposit slip.

No exception noted.

iii. Trace the deposit slip total to the actual deposit per the bank statement.

No exception noted.

iv. Observe that the deposit was made within one business day of receipt at the collection location (within one week if the depository is more than 10 miles from the collection location or the deposit is less than \$100 and the cash is stored securely in a locked safe or drawer).

No exception noted.

v. Trace the actual deposit per the bank statement to the general ledger.

Schedule A

## 5) Non-payroll Disbursements (excluding card purchases, travel reimbursements, and petty cash purchases)

A. Obtain a listing of locations that process payments for the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 locations (or all locations if less than 5).

The listing of locations that process payments for the fiscal period was provided.

From the listing provided, we randomly selected 5 locations and performed the procedures below.

B. For each location selected under #5A above, obtain a listing of those employees involved with nonpayroll purchasing and payment functions. Obtain written policies and procedures relating to employee job duties (if the agency has no written policies and procedures, then inquire of employees about their job duties), and observe that job duties are properly segregated such that:

The listing of employees involved with non-payroll purchasing and payment functions for each payment processing location selected in procedure #5A was provided.

Review of the Entity's written policies and procedures or inquiry with employee(s) regarding job duties was performed in order to perform the procedures below.

i. At least two employees are involved in initiating a purchase request, approving a purchase, and placing an order or making the purchase;

No exception noted.

ii. At least two employees are involved in processing and approving payments to vendors;

No exception noted.

iii. The employee responsible for processing payments is prohibited from adding/modifying vendor files, unless another employee is responsible for periodically reviewing changes to vendor files;

No exception noted.

iv. Either the employee/official responsible for signing checks mails the payment or gives the signed checks to an employee to mail who is not responsible for processing payments; and

For all 5 locations tested, the payment processor is also responsible for mailing the checks.

v. Only employees/officials authorized to sign checks approve the electronic disbursement (release) of funds, whether through automated clearinghouse (ACH), electronic funds transfer (EFT), wire transfer, or some other electronic means.

No exception noted.

C. For each location selected under #5A above, obtain the entity's non-payroll disbursement transaction population (excluding cards and travel reimbursements) and obtain management's representation that the population is complete. Randomly select 5 disbursements for each location, obtain supporting documentation for each transaction and

Schedule A

A listing of non-payroll disbursements for each payment processing location selected in procedures #5A was provided related to the reporting period.

From each of the listings provided, we randomly selected 5 disbursements and performed the procedures below.

i. Observe whether the disbursement, whether by paper or electronic means, matched the related original itemized invoice, and that supporting documentation indicates that deliverables included on the invoice were received by the entity, and

No exceptions noted.

ii. Observe whether the disbursement documentation included evidence (e.g., initial/date, electronic logging) of segregation of duties tested under procedure #5B above, as applicable.

For all 5 locations tested, the payment processor is also responsible for mailing the checks.

D. Using the entity's main operating account and the month selected in Bank Reconciliations procedure #3A, randomly select 5 non-payroll-related electronic disbursements (or all electronic disbursements if less than 5) and observe that each electronic disbursement was (a) approved by only those persons authorized to disburse funds (e.g., sign checks) per the entity's policy, and (b) approved by the required number of authorized signers per the entity's policy. Note: If no electronic payments were made from the main operating account during the month selected the practitioner should select an alternative month and/or account for testing that does include electronic disbursements.

No exception noted.

#### 6) Credit Cards/Debit Cards/Fuel Cards/Purchase Cards (Cards)

A. Obtain from management a listing of all active credit cards, bank debit cards, fuel cards, and purchase cards (cards) for the fiscal period, including the card numbers and the names of the persons who maintained possession of the cards. Obtain management's representation that the listing is complete.

A listing of cards was provided. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

B. Using the listing prepared by management, randomly select 5 cards (or all cards if less than 5) that were used during the fiscal period. Randomly select one monthly statement or combined statement for each card (for a debit card, randomly select one monthly bank statement). Obtain supporting documentation, and

From the listing provided, we randomly selected 5 credit cards used in the fiscal period. We randomly selected one monthly statement for each of the 5 cards selected and performed the procedures noted below.

i. Observe whether there is evidence that the monthly statement or combined statement and supporting documentation (e.g., original receipts for credit/debit card purchases, exception reports for excessive fuel card usage) were reviewed and approved, in writing (or electronically approved) by someone other than the authorized card holder (those instances requiring such approval that may constrain the legal authority of certain public officials, such as the mayor of a Lawrason Act municipality, should not be reported; and

Schedule A

ii. Observe that finance charges and late fees were not assessed on the selected statements.

#### No exception noted.

C. Using the monthly statements or combined statements selected under procedure #6B above, <u>excluding fuel cards</u>, randomly select 10 transactions (or all transactions if less than 10) from each statement, and obtain supporting documentation for the transactions (e.g., each card should have 10 transactions subject to inspection). For each transaction, observe that it is supported by (1) an original itemized receipt that identifies precisely what was purchased, (2) written documentation of the business/public purpose, and (3) documentation of the individuals participating in meals (for meal charges only). For missing receipts, the practitioner should describe the nature of the transaction and observe whether management had a compensating control to address missing receipts, such as a "missing receipt statement" that is subject to increased scrutiny.

We randomly selected 10 transactions, or all transactions if less than 10, from each statement and obtained supporting documentation for the transactions. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

#### 7) Travel and Travel-Related Expense Reimbursements (excluding card transactions)

A. Obtain from management a listing of all travel and travel-related expense reimbursements during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing or general ledger is complete. Randomly select 5 reimbursements, and obtain the related expense reimbursement forms/prepaid expense documentation of each selected reimbursement, as well as the supporting documentation. For each of the 5 reimbursements selected:

The listing of travel and travel-related expense reimbursements was provided for the fiscal period. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

From the listing provided, we randomly selected 5 reimbursements and performed the procedures below.

i. If reimbursed using a per diem, observe that the approved reimbursement rate is no more than those rates established either by the State of Louisiana or the U.S. General Services Administration (www.gsa.gov);

#### No exception noted.

ii. If reimbursed using actual costs, observe that the reimbursement is supported by an original itemized receipt that identifies precisely what was purchased;

#### No exception noted.

Observe that each reimbursement is supported by documentation of the business/public purpose (for meal charges, observe that the documentation includes the names of those individuals participating) and other documentation required by "Written Policies and Procedures", procedure #1A(vii); and

#### No exception noted.

iv. Observe that each reimbursement was reviewed and approved, in writing, by someone other than the person receiving reimbursement.

Schedule A

No exception noted.

#### 8) Contracts

A. Obtain from management a listing of all agreements/contracts for professional services, materials and supplies, leases, and construction activities that were initiated or renewed during the fiscal period. *Alternatively, the practitioner may use an equivalent selection source, such as an active vendor list.* Obtain management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 contracts (or all contracts if less than 5) from the listing, <u>excluding the practitioner's contract</u>, and

An active vendor list for the fiscal period was provided. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

From the listing provided, we randomly selected x contracts and performed the procedures below.

*i.* Observe whether the contract was bid in accordance with the Louisiana Public Bid Law (e.g., solicited quotes or bids, advertised), if required by law;

No exception noted.

ii. Observe whether the contract was approved by the governing body/board, if required by policy or law (e.g. Lawrason Act, Home Rule Charter);

No exception noted.

iii. If the contract was amended (e.g., change order), observe that the original contract terms provided for such an amendment and that amendments were made in compliance with the contract terms (e.g., if approval is required for any amendment, the documented approval); and

No exception noted.

iv. Randomly select one payment from the fiscal period for each of the 5 contracts, obtain the supporting invoice, agree the invoice to the contract terms, and observe that the invoice and related payment agreed to the terms and conditions of the contract.

No exception noted.

#### 9) Payroll and Personnel

A. Obtain a listing of employees/elected officials employed during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 employees/officials, obtain related paid salaries and personnel files, and agree paid salaries to authorized salaries/pay rates in the personnel files.

A listing of employees/elected officials employed during the fiscal year was provided. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

From the listing provided, we randomly selected 5 employees/officials and performed the specified procedures.

B. Randomly select one pay period during the fiscal period. For the 5 employees/officials selected under procedure #9A above, obtain attendance records and leave documentation for the pay period, and

#### Schedule A

We randomly selected 1 pay period during the fiscal period and performed the procedures below for the 5 employees/officials selected in procedure #9A.

i. Observe that all selected employees/officials documented their daily attendance and leave (e.g., vacation, sick, compensatory);

No exception noted.

ii. Observe whether supervisors approved the attendance and leave of the selected employees or officials;

No exception noted.

iii. Observe that any leave accrued or taken during the pay period is reflected in the entity's cumulative leave records; and

No exception noted.

iv. Observe the rate paid to the employees or officials agrees to the authorized salary/pay rate found within the personnel file.

No exception noted.

C. Obtain a listing of those employees or officials that received termination payments during the fiscal period and management's representation that the list is complete. Randomly select two employees or officials and obtain related documentation of the hours and pay rates used in management's termination payment calculations and the entity's policy on termination payments. Agree the hours to the employee's or official's cumulative leave records, agree the pay rates to the employee's or official's authorized pay rates in the employee's or official's personnel files, and agree the termination payment to entity policy.

A listing of employees/officials receiving termination payments during the fiscal period was provided. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

From the listing provided, we randomly selected 2 employees/officials and performed the specified procedures.

D. Obtain management's representation that employer and employee portions of third-party payroll related amounts (e.g., payroll taxes, retirement contributions, health insurance premiums, garnishments, workers' compensation premiums, etc.) have been paid, and any associated forms have been filed, by required deadlines.

No exceptions noted.

#### 10) Ethics

- A. Using the 5 randomly selected employees/officials from procedure "Payroll and Personnel" procedure #9A, above obtain ethics documentation from management, and
  - i. Observe whether the documentation demonstrates that each employee/official completed one hour of ethics training during the calendar year as required by R.S. 42:1170; and

Schedule A

ii. Observe whether the entity maintains documentation which demonstrates that each employee and official were notified of any changes to the entity's ethics policy during the fiscal period, as applicable.

No exception noted.

B. Inquire and/or observe whether the agency has appointed an ethics designee as required by R.S. 42:1170.

No exception noted.

#### 11) Debt Service

A. Obtain a listing of bonds/notes issued during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Select all bonds/notes on the listing, obtain supporting documentation, and observe that State Bond Commission approval was obtained for each bond/note issued as required by Article VII, Section 8 of the Louisiana Constitution.

No exception noted.

B. Obtain a listing of bonds/notes outstanding at the end of the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select one bond/note, inspect debt covenants, obtain supporting documentation for the reserve balance and payments, and agree actual reserve balances and payments to those required by debt covenants (including contingency funds, short-lived asset funds, or other funds required by the debt covenants).

A listing of bonds/notes outstanding at the end of the fiscal period was provided. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

From the listing provided, we randomly selected 1 bond/note and performed the specified procedures. No exception noted.

#### 12) Fraud Notice

A. Obtain a listing of misappropriations of public funds and assets during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Select all misappropriations on the listing, obtain supporting documentation, and observe that the entity reported the misappropriation(s) to the legislative auditor and the district attorney of the parish in which the entity is domiciled as required by R.S. 24:523.

No exception noted.

B. Observe that the entity has posted on its premises and website, the notice required by R.S. 24:523.1 concerning the reporting of misappropriation, fraud, waste, or abuse of public funds.

Schedule A

#### 13) Information Technology Disaster Recovery/Business Continuity

- A. Perform the following procedures, verbally discuss the results with management, and report "We performed the procedure and discussed the results with management."
  - i. Obtain and inspect the entity's most recent documentation that it has backed up its critical data (if there is no written documentation, then inquire of personnel responsible for backing up critical data) and observe evidence that such backup (a) occurred within the past week, (b) was not stored on the government's local server or network, and (c) was encrypted.

We performed the procedure and discussed the results with management.

ii. Obtain and inspect the entity's most recent documentation that it has tested/verified that its backups can be restored (if there is no written documentation, then inquire of personnel responsible for testing/verifying backup restoration) and observe evidence that the test/verification was successfully performed within the past 3 months.

We performed the procedure and discussed the results with management.

iii. Obtain a listing of the entity's computers currently in use and their related locations, and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 computers and observe while management demonstrates that the selected computers have current and active antivirus software and that the operating system and accounting system software in use are currently supported by the vendor.

We performed the procedure and discussed the results with management.

B. Randomly select 5 terminated employees (or all terminated employees if less than 5) using the list of terminated employees obtained in procedure #9C. Observe evidenced that the selected terminated employees have been removed or disabled from the network.

We performed the procedure and discussed the results with management.

#### 14) Prevention of Sexual Harassment

A. Using the 5 randomly selected employees/officials from "Payroll and Personnel" procedure #9A, obtain sexual harassment training documentation from management, and observe that the documentation demonstrates each employee/official completed at least one hour of sexual harassment training during the calendar year as required by R.S. 42:343.

No exceptions noted.

B. Observe that the entity has posted its sexual harassment policy and complaint procedure on its website (or in a conspicuous location on the entity's premises if the entity does not have a website).

- C. Obtain the entity's annual sexual harassment report for the current fiscal period, observe that the report was dated on or before February 1, and observe that the report includes the applicable requirements of R.S. 42:344:
  - i. Number and percentage of public servants in the agency who have completed the training requirements;

#### Schedule A

No exception noted.

ii. Number of sexual harassment complaints received by the agency;

No exception noted.

iii. Number of complaints which resulted in a finding that sexual harassment occurred;

No exceptions noted.

iv. Number of complaints in which the finding of sexual harassment resulted in discipline or corrective action; and

No exceptions noted.

v. Amount of time it took to resolve each complaint.

Schedule B



December 20, 2023

Responses to Statewide Agreed Upon Procedures 2022-23:

## 1) Written Policies and Procedures

The School District has well established policies and procedures, the staff will make efforts to convey those practices in written format for the following functions:

vi. Contracting – Process for legal review including standard terms and conditions, legal review, and monitoring process.

viii. Credit Cards/P cards/Fuel Cards – While all cards follow our current purchasing policies and procedures, the School District will separate out its Credit Card procedures to address how cards are used for allowable business uses and documentation requirements.

**ix. Ethics** - While each employee complies with the required annual Louisiana Ethics Training and receives a monitored certificate of completion, the School District will convey a process in writing.

**x. Debt Service** – The current debt service policy will more specifically address the debt service reserve requirements.

## 2) Board or Finance Committee

**ii.** The Board reviews and receives budget comparisons quarterly at minimum, which shows a zero-based balance budget. The actual result of the budget was a surplus from operations for the fiscal year.

## 4) Collections

**B. i.** The Business department will communicate regularly proper deposit policies and procedures with the school secretaries for timely deposits of funds received at the schools.

## 5) Non-Payroll Disbursements

**B.** iv. While the staff in charge of Accounts Payable/Payroll, are not able to segregate the duties of processing of payables and distribution of checks, there are mitigating controls in place to review the payments by the Accountant and the Business Manager for the School District.

## 5) Non-Payroll Disbursements

**C. ii.** While the staff in charge of Accounts Payable/Payroll, are not able to segregate the duties of processing of payables and distribution of checks, there are mitigating controls in place to review the payments by the Accountant and the Business Manager for the School District.

John Musso

**Business Manager** 



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#### INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES

To the Members of the Zachary Community School Board, the Louisiana Department of Education, and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor

We have performed the procedures enumerated below on the performance and statistical data accompanying the annual financial statements of the Zachary Community School Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. Management of the Zachary Community School Board is responsible for its performance and statistical data.

The Zachary Community School Board has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate to meet the intended purpose of performing the specified procedures on the performance and statistical data accompanying the annual financial statements and report our findings to assist the specified parties in its compliance with Louisiana Revised Statute 24:514 I. The Louisiana Legislative Auditor ("LLA") and the Louisiana Department of Education ("LDOE") have agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate for their purposes. This report may not be suitable for any other purpose. The procedures performed may not address all the items of interest to a user of this report and may not meet the needs of all users of this report and, as such, users are responsible for determining whether the procedures performed are appropriate for their purposes.

The procedures and associated findings are as follows:

#### <u>General Fund Instructional and Support Expenditures and Certain Local Revenue Sources</u> (Schedule 1)

- 1. We selected a sample of 25 transactions, reviewed supporting documentation, and observed that the sampled expenditures/revenues are classified within the below category corresponding to the type of expenditure/revenue identified on the supporting documentation:
  - Total General Fund Instructional Expenditures
  - Total General Fund Equipment Expenditures
  - Total Local Taxation Revenue
  - Total Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property
  - Total State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes
  - Nonpublic Textbook Revenue
  - Nonpublic Transportation Revenue

No exceptions noted.

#### Class Size Characteristics (Schedule 2)

 We obtained a list of classes by school, school type, and class size as reported on the schedule. We then traced the number of students per class for a sample of 10 classes to the October 1 roll books for those classes and observed that the number of students per class agreed with its classification on the schedule.

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#### Education Levels / Experience of Public-School Staff (NO SCHEDULE)

3. We obtained October 1<sup>st</sup> PEP data submitted to the Department of Education (or equivalent listing prepared by management), including full-time teachers, principals, and assistant principals by classification, as well as their level of education and obtained management's representation that the data/listing was complete. We then selected a sample of 25 individuals, obtained each individual's personnel file, and observed that each individual's education level and experience as documented in the personnel file agrees to the classification on the PEP data or equivalent listing prepared by management.

No exceptions noted.

#### Public-School Staff Data: Average Salaries (NO SCHEDULE)

4. We obtained June 30<sup>th</sup> PEP data submitted to the Department of Education (or equivalent listing provided by management) of all classroom teachers, including base salary, extra compensation, and ROTC or rehired retiree status, as well as full-time equivalents, and obtained management's representation that the data/listing was complete. We then selected a sample of 25 individuals, obtained each individual's personnel file, and observed that each individual's salary, extra compensation, and full-time equivalents as documented in the personnel file supports the information on the PEP data (or equivalent listing prepared by management).

#### No exceptions noted.

We were engaged by the Zachary Community School Board to perform this agreed-upon procedures engagement and conducted our engagement in accordance with attestation standards established by the AICPA, and the standards applicable to attestation engagements contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. We were not engaged to and did not conduct an examination or review, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion or conclusion, respectively, on the performance and statistical data of Zachary Community School Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion or conclusion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

We are required to be independent of the Zachary Community School Board and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our agreed-upon procedures engagement.

The purpose of this report is intended solely to describe the scope of testing performed on the performance and statistical data accompanying the annual financial statements of the Zachary Community School Board, as required by Louisiana Revised Statue 24:514.I, and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on control or compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Louisiana Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Eisner Amper LLP

EISNERAMPER LLP Baton Rouge, Louisiana December 27, 2023



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## Schedules Required by State Law (R.S. 24:514 - Performance Measurement Data) As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2023

# Schedule 1 – General Fund Instructional and Support Expenditures and Certain Local Revenue Sources

This schedule includes general fund instructional and equipment expenditures. It also contains local taxation revenue, earnings on investments, revenue in lieu of taxes, and nonpublic textbook and transportation revenue. This data is used either in the Minimum Foundation Program (MFP) formula or is presented annually in the MFP 70% Expenditure Requirement Report.

## Schedule 2 (Formerly Schedule 6) Class Size Characteristics

This schedule includes the percent and number of classes with student enrollment in the following ranges: 1-20, 21-26, 27-33, and 34+ students.

## ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD

## PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT DATA

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD Zachary, Louisiana **General Fund Instructional and Support Expenditures** and Certain Local Revenue Sources For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 **General Fund Instructional and Equipment Expenditures** General Fund Instructional Expenditures: Teacher and Student Interaction Activities: Classroom Teacher Salaries \$ 23,200,626 Other Instructional Staff Activities 58.857 Instructional Staff Employee Benefits 10,854,713 Purchased Professional and Technical Services 1,131,679 Instructional Materials and Supplies 507,557 Instructional Equipment 48,773 Total Teacher and Student Interaction Activities 35,802,205 Other Instructional Activities Pupil Support Services 3,228,882 Less: Equipment for Pupil Support Services 1,075 Net Pupil Support Services 3,227,807 Instructional Staff Services 2,431,535 Less: Equipment for Instructional Staff Services Net Instructional Staff Services 2,431.535 3,842,712 School Administration Less: Equipment for School Administration -Net School Administration 3,842,712 Total General Fund Instructional Expenditures (Total of Column B) 45,304,259 Total General Fund Equipment Expenditures (Object 730: Function Series 1000-4000) 416,889 S Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes \$ 1,414,603 Renewable Ad Valorem Tax 10,807,161 Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax 6,795,865 Penalty and Interest on Ad Valorem Tax Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes 411,991 Sales and Use Taxes 13,057,270 Sales and Use Tax Penalty and Interest Total Local Taxation Revenue 32,486,890 Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property Total Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property \_ State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes: Revenue Sharing - Constitutional Tax 107,400 Revenue Sharing - Other Taxes Revenue Sharing - Excess Portion \_ Other Revenue in Lieu of Taxes Total State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes 107,400

Nonpublic Textbook Revenue Nonpublic Transportation Revenue

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD

Zachary, Louisiana

#### **Class Size Characteristics**

As of October 1, 2022

		Class Size Range						
	1 -	20	21 - 26		27 -	- 33	34+	
School Type	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Elementary	47%	417	50%	443	3%	29	0%	1
Elementary Activity Classes	40%	64	47%	74	9%	15	4%	6
Middle/Jr. High	43%	122	32%	93	25%	72	0%	-
Middle/Jr. High Activity Classes	55%	24	12%	5	19%	8	14%	6
Hıgh	49%	292	27%	157	24%	141	0%	1
High Activity Classes	91%	157	6%	11	2%	3	1%	1
Combination	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-
Combination Activity Classes	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-
Other	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-
Other Activity Classes	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-

Note: Note: The Board of Elementary and Secondary Education has set specific limits on the maximum size of classes at various grade levels. The maximum enrollment in grades K-3 is 26 students and maximum enrollment in grades 4-12 is 33 students. These limits do not apply to activity classes such as physical education, chorus, band, and other classes without maximum enrollment standards. Therefore, these classes are included only as separate line items.



December 20, 2023

## **Corrective Action plan**

## **Class Size Characteristics (Schedule 2)**

JPAMS data is real time data. An upload to LDOE for class records can be uploaded to LDOE from August 2022 to January 2023 with the as of date of October 1, 2022. When the file is created, it depends on the date that determines the number of students in the class. For example, if I upload on September 5, with an, as of date of October 1, the class count may be 22 students. On September 10<sup>th</sup>, the class count could be 28, if students are added or deleted between the 5<sup>th</sup> and the 10<sup>th</sup> in the student software system. Therefore, the records are not static. They can change daily or weekly. You would have to capture the data on the exact day of the count per roll book, which is not feasible for DOE, because they want the count at different times. However, you can see how this timing difference is difficult to observe on a day-to-day comparison. It is difficult to understand just by printing rolls and sending to you with an explanation.

John P. Musso

John P Musso Business Manager

## ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD

## **REPORT TO MANAGEMENT**

<u>JUNE 30, 2023</u>



EisnerAmper LLP 8550 United Plaza Blvd. Suite 1001 Baton Rouge, LA 70809 T 225.922.4600 F 225.922.4611 www.eisneramper.com

December 27, 2023

Mr. Ben Necaise, Superintendent and The Members of the Zachary Community School Board

We have audited the financial statements of the Zachary Community School Board (School Board), for the year ended June 30, 2023 and have issued our report thereon. As part of our audit, we evaluated the internal accounting control to the extent we considered necessary to evaluate the system as required by auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Under these standards, the purposes of such evaluation are to establish a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School Board's internal control.

The objective of internal control is to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance as to the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and the reliability of the financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a system of internal accounting control should not exceed the benefits derived and also recognizes that the evaluation of these factors necessarily requires estimates and judgments by management.

No matter how good a system, there are inherent limitations that should be recognized in considering the potential effectiveness of internal accounting controls. In the performance of most control procedures, errors can result from misunderstanding of instructions, mistakes of judgment, carelessness, or other personal factors. Control procedures whose effectiveness depends upon segregation of duties can be circumvented by collusion. Similarly, control procedures can be circumvented intentionally by management either with respect to the execution and recording of transactions or with respect to the estimates and judgments required in the preparation of financial statements. Further, projection of any evaluation of internal accounting control to future periods is subject to the risk that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate. We say this simply to suggest that any system needs to be constantly reviewed and improved where necessary.

During the course of our audit, we became aware of matters that are opportunities for strengthening internal controls or operating efficiencies. Our comments and suggestions regarding these matters are set forth below. This letter does not affect our reports dated December 27, 2023, on the financial statements, compliance and internal controls of the School Board.

<u>2023-1</u>	Theft of Public Assets
Condition:	Louisiana Revised Statute 14:67 defines theft as the misappropriation or taking anything of economic value which belongs to another, either without the consent of the other to the misappropriation or taking, or by means of fraudulent conduct, practices, or representations. One instance of misappropriation was identified by the Zachary Community School Board and reported to the Legislative Auditor as required by Louisiana Revised Statute 24:523, and determined to be a reportable matter. This instance is presented in Attachment A to this letter.
Recommendation:	Employees are to be reminded of the proper procedures and their ethical responsibilities as public servants to safeguard assets, which includes preventing citizens from gaining unauthorized access to assets of the School System. We commend the School System for having internal controls in place that allowed for self-detection of these instances of misappropriation and encourage continued application of such control activities. However, measures should be taken to prevent such acts from occurring in the future. We recommend the School System continue their prosecution of these matters and that the internal controls of the School System be reviewed and potentially revised to deter such instances from occurring in the future.

## View of Responsible Official:

Management agrees with the comments. See attached corrective action plan.

#### 2023-2 Internal Controls Over Procurement

Condition:	To ensure compliance with procurement requirements, justification of the use of noncompetitive proposals and research on the availability from multiple sources must be documented. Documentation of authorization must be retained, and any initial solicitations from multiple sources which are concluded to be inadequate, and such reasoning, must be documented. We noted one instance for which there was no documentation maintained to support the decision-making process in procurement of services.
Recommendation:	The School System should establish written procedures to ensure appropriate consideration to competitors are given and documentation is obtained related to procurement of sole source products in accordance with Louisiana Bid Law and the Uniform Guidance 2 CFR Subpart D, §200.320(f). This documentation should be approved by the program director, as well as the central office purchasing director, and retained as evidence of the internal controls over procurement.

Management agrees with the comments. See attached corrective action plan.

We have already discussed these comments and suggestions with management, and we will be pleased to discuss them in further detail at your convenience to perform any additional study of these matters, or to assist you in implementing the recommendations. We would also like to thank the School Board's staff for their patience and cooperation with us during the performance of the audit.



This report is intended solely for the information and use of the School Board and its management and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Eisner Amper LLP

EISNERAMPER LLP Baton Rouge, Louisiana December 27, 2023





December 20, 2023

Responses to Management Letter FY 2022-23:

2023-1 Theft of Public Assets

Management's Response and Corrective Action:

The School District will continue to monitor its existing properties with cameras to protect its equipment from further theft.

2023-2 Internal Control over Procurement

Management's Response and Corrective Action:

The School District will ensure that a written justification is available to support all requests for sole source procurement or pursue the appropriate competitive process, ie RFP or Bids. Written justification will include a description of the unique features that prohibit competition, documented research conducted to verify the vendor as the only source, known compatibility issues, and/or timing issues.

John Musso

**Business Manager** 

#### Attachment A to Management Letter Prepared by Management of Zachary Community School Board

The following 18 elements of the instances of misappropriation are presented below.

#### Misuse of Public Funds #1

	Element of Finding	Misuse of Public Funds #1
1	A general statement describing the fraud or misappropriation that occurred.	Theft of catalytic converters in four school board vehicles at the maintenance yard.
2	A description of the funds or assets that were the subject of the fraud or misappropriation (ex., utility receipts, petty cash, computer equipment).	1 van and 3 trucks
	The amount of funds or approximate value of assets involved.	Replacement cost were \$17,000
4	The department or office in which the fraud or misappropriation occurred.	Maintenance yard, 4745 Avenue A, Zachary, LA 70791
5	The period of time over which the fraud or misappropriation occurred.	June 14, 2023
6	The title/agency affiliation of the person who committed or is believed to have committed the act of fraud or misappropriation.	unknown
7	The name of the person who committed or is believed to have committed the act of fraud or misappropriation, if formal charges have been brought against the person and or the matter has been adjudicated.	unknown
8	Is the person who committed or is believed to have committed the act of fraud still employed by the agency?	N A
9	If the person who committed or is believed to have committed the act of fraud is still employed by the agency, do they have access to assets that may be subject to fraud or misappropriation?	N/A
10	Has the agency notified the appropriate law enforcement body about the fraud or misappropriation?	Yes, Zachary Police Department was notified.
11	What is the status of the investigation at the date of the auditor's accountant's report?	Ongoing
12	If the investigation is complete and the person believed to have committed the act of fraud or misappropriation has been identified, has the agency filed charges against that person?	N/A
13	What is the status of any related adjudication at the date of the auditor's accountant's report?	NA NA
14	Has restitution been made or has an insurance claim been filed?	No claim has been filed. All vehicles have been fixed.
15	Has the agency notified the Louisiana Legislative Auditor and the District Attorney in writing, as required by Louisiana Revised Statute 24:523 (Applicable to local governments only)	Yes, the Legislative Auditor has been notified. The School Board attempted on two occasions to call the DA's office with no answer. A voicemail was left regarding the theft and no return call was received. The School Board tried to report the theft online to the DA, but received an error message to make a report in
16	Did the agency's internal controls allow the detection of the fraud or misappropriation in a timely manner <sup>o</sup>	writing. Yes, have it on camera and later date on a deer camera, but unable to get a clear picture of the assailant.
17	If the answer to the last question is "no," describe the control deficiency significant deficiency material weakness that allowed the fraud or misappropriation to occur and not be detected in a timely manner.	NA
18	Management's plan to ensure that the fraud or misappropriation does not occur in the future	Since installation of deer camera, the assailant has not returned to the premises.