# **EISNERAMPER**

# ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA

# **ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**

# YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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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, 2024, 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, 2024, 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 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.

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

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

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

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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 and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements 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 nonmajor fund financial statements, the schedule of board members' compensation, the schedule of compensation benefits, and other payments to the superintendent, and 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 23, 2024, 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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School Board's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering School Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Eisner Amper LLP

EISNERAMPER LLP Baton Rouge, Louisiana December 23, 2024



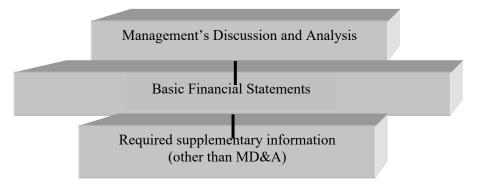
Management's Discussion and Analysis of the Zachary Community School Board's financial performance presents a narrative overview and analysis of Zachary Community School Board's financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2024. This document focuses on the current year's activities, resulting changes, 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 \$17,353,602 at the close of fiscal year 2024. 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 2023 by \$22,032,363.
- ★ For the fiscal year 2024, revenues exceeded expenses by \$4,678,761. For the fiscal year 2023, revenues exceeded expenses by \$5,568,942.
- ★ State MFP revenues were approximately \$37.1 million for the fiscal year 2024 and \$36.2 million for the fiscal year 2023 due to an increase in the number of students.
- ★ Outstanding bonds payable was \$38,927,287 and \$46,285,692 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which is a decrease of approximately \$7,360,000 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> <u>Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments</u>.



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 are categorized as governmental funds.

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 and the Debt Service 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, 2024 and 2023

	2024		2023
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,766,098	\$	14,058,286
Investments	11,661,727		11,808,208
Receivables	3,634,511		4,438,975
Inventory	204,782		148,107
Prepaid and other assets	1,264,146		129,969
Capital assets, net	 104,064,180		106,714,357
Total assets	 133,595,444		137,297,902
Total deferred outflows of resources	 37,233,343		30,317,573
Salaries, payroll deduction and expenses payable	4,861,515		5,523,173
Accrued interest payable	397,106		424,461
Bonds payable	38,927,287		46,285,692
Lease liability	840,260		326,898
SBITA liability	293,343		-
Compensated absences payable	4,517,904		4,688,571
Other post-employment benefit obligation	55,594,186		44,713,642
Net pension liability	 57,343,136		58,279,953
Total liabilities	 162,774,737		160,242,390
Total deferred inflows of resources	 25,407,652		29,405,448
Net position (deficit):			
Net investment in capital assets	64,435,055		55,760,651
Restricted for:			
Debt service	453,557		1,476,697
School food service	934,489		944,176
Other purposes	2,475,829		2,287,480
Unrestricted	 (85,652,532)	<u> </u>	(82,501,367)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (17,353,602)	\$	(22,032,363)

# FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENTITY (continued)

Investments account for approximately 9% of the total assets of the School Board for both years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

Capital assets, which are reported net of accumulated depreciation, account for approximately 78% of the total assets of the School Board for both years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

Net position invested in capital assets (capital assets minus the debt issued to acquire the assets) increased approximately 16% resulting from the purchase of additional assets during the year and right-of-use assets associated with leases and a subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA) capitalized in the current year. Restricted net position decreased approximately 19% 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 \$55,594,186 and the net pension liability of \$57,343,136 exceeding assets available to fund those liabilities. Those liabilities must be satisfied through future contributions to the plans.

Total assets decreased slightly by 2.7% over the prior year due to a decrease in cash and a decrease in capital assets.

# FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENTITY (continued)

Condensed Statement of Activities For the Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

	2024	2023
Revenues		
Program revenues		
Charges for services	\$ 5,107,154	\$ 4,994,652
Operating grants	10,517,410	10,261,792
General revenues		
Property taxes	21,368,964	19,461,269
Sales taxes	12,267,803	13,103,521
Earnings on investments	878,975	(442,223)
MFP	37,090,518	36,156,374
Other	2,296,934	1,184,860
	89,527,758	84,720,245
Expenses		
Regular education	28,907,269	27,188,574
Special education	6,229,810	5,661,534
Other education	10,565,727	9,687,434
Pupil support	3,625,048	3,268,151
Instructional staff	4,281,581	3,223,627
General administrative	1,678,306	1,587,811
School administrative	3,923,482	3,878,528
Business and central services	3,012,090	2,788,257
Plant operation and maintenance	12,109,328	11,421,402
Transportation	4,910,645	4,896,010
Food service	3,286,234	2,882,496
Facilities acquisition and construction	363,966	502,513
Appropriations - charter schools	591,036	613,087
Debt service:		
Interest and bank fees	1,364,475	1,551,879
	84,848,997	79,151,303
Changes in net position	\$ 4,678,761	\$ 5,568,942

# FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENTITY (continued)

# Changes in Net Position

- MFP totaling approximately \$37.1 million and \$36.2 million accounts for 41% and 43% of total revenues for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. This increase is in line with the increase in enrollment.
- Property taxes totaling approximately \$21.4 million and \$19.5 million accounts for 24% and 23% of total revenues for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.
- Sales taxes decreased from approximately \$13.1 million in the prior year to approximately \$12.3 million for the year ended June 30, 2024. Sales tax accounts for 14% and 15% of total revenues for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

# CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

# **Capital Assets**

At the end of 2024, the Zachary Community School Board had \$104,064,180 (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$53,395,498) 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, 2024 and 2023

	2024			2023
Land	\$	5,308,503	\$	5,308,503
Construction in progress		-		670,313
Buildings and improvements		96,121,017		98,435,747
Equipment, fixtures, and vehicles		1,473,687		1,965,354
Right-of-use leased assets		842,829		334,440
Right-of-use SBITA assets		318,144		-
Total	\$ 1	04,064,180	\$	106,714,357

During the year ended June 30, 2024, there were additions totaling \$208,070 related to equipment purchases and \$833,681 related to the completion of the football field turf replacement and gym scoreboard. There were also additions of right-of-use assets totaling \$817,644 as a result of new land and equipment leases in accordance with GASB 87, *Leases*, and a right-of-use asset totaling \$373,343 as a result of a new subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA), for software to improve school safety, in accordance with GASB 96.

# CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (continued)

# Long-term debt

The total bonds outstanding for the year ended 2024 were \$38,927,287 including unamortized premiums on issuance of \$1,195,959. During the fiscal year 2024, \$7,358,405 of principal and premium payments and \$1,458,854 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 interest earnings and Medicaid reimbursements. Final budgeted expenditures were also slightly higher than originally budgeted expenditures due to one-time teacher stipends given by the State Legislature during the fiscal 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, 2024

ASSETS		nmental ivities
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	12,766,098
Investments		11,661,727
Receivables		3,634,511
Inventory		204,782
Prepaid assets		1,221,602
Other assets		42,544
Capital assets, net	1	04,064,180
TOTAL ASSETS		33,595,444
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflow amounts related to bond refunding		431,765
Deferred outflow amounts related to pension liability		20,141,031
Deferred outflow amounts related to OPEB liability		16,660,547
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		37,233,343
LIABILITIES Solution according and		
Salaries, payroll deduction and		
expenses payable		4,861,515
Accrued interest payable		397,106
Long-term liabilities		7.006.100
Due within one year (bonds, leases, SBITA and compensated absences)		7,886,190
Due in more than one year (bonds, leases, SBITA and compensated absences)		36,692,604
Net pension liability		57,343,136 1,228,902
Other post-employment benefit obligation - Due within one year Other post-employment benefit obligation - Due in more than one year		1,228,902 54,365,284
TOTAL LIABILITIES		62,774,737
TOTAL LIABILITIES		02,774,737
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		2 266 116
Deferred inflow amounts related to pension liability Deferred inflow amounts related to OPEB liability		3,366,116
•		22,041,536
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		25,407,652
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets		64,435,055
Restricted for:		
Debt service		453,557
School food service		934,489
Other purposes		2,475,829
Unrestricted		(85,652,532)
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICIT)	\$	(17,353,602)

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Expenses	Program Charges for Services	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Governmental Unit						
Functions/Programs									
Instruction:									
Regular education programs	\$ 28,907,269	\$ -	\$ 1,038,735	\$ (27,868,534)					
Special education programs	6,229,810	-	510,555	(5,719,255)					
Other education programs	10,565,727	4,533,315	5,315,595	(716,817)					
Support Services:									
Pupil support services	3,625,048	-	128,905	(3,496,143)					
Instructional staff services	4,281,581	-	908,422	(3,373,159)					
General administration services	1,678,306	-	-	(1,678,306)					
School administration services	3,923,482	-	163,018	(3,760,464)					
Business and central services	3,012,090	-	6,199	(3,005,891)					
Plant operation and maintenance	12,109,328	-	-	(12,109,328)					
Transportation	4,910,645	-	99,313	(4,811,332)					
Non-Instructional Services:									
Food service	3,286,234	573,839	2,346,668	(365,727)					
Appropriations - charter schools	591,036	-	-	(591,036)					
Facilities acquisition and construction	363,966	-	-	(363,966)					
Debt Service:									
Interest and bank fees	1,364,475			(1,364,475)					
Total Governmental Activities	84,848,997	5,107,154	10,517,410	(69,224,433)					
	Local sources								
	Taxes:								
	Ad valorem			21,368,964					
	Sales and use								
		Earnings on investments							
	Other	-							
	State sources			2,184,628					
	Unrestricted gra	37,090,518							
	Other								
		Total general reve	enues	112,306 73,903,194					
	Change in Net Pos	Change in Net Position							
	Net Position - July	Net Position - July 1, 2023							
	Net Position - Jun	Net Position - June 30, 2024							

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS <u>BALANCE SHEET</u> JUNE 30, 2024

		General	 Debt Service	j		Total
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Investments Receivables Due from other funds Prepaid assets Other assets	\$	8,995,051 10,714,138 1,812,528 2,267,313 1,221,602 42,394	\$ 103,073 947,589 47,114 -	\$	3,667,974 - 1,774,869 927,677 - 150	\$ 12,766,098 11,661,727 3,634,511 3,194,990 1,221,602 42,544
Inventory TOTAL ASSETS	\$	170,987 25,224,013	\$ - 1,097,776	\$	<u>33,795</u> 6,404,465	\$ 204,782 32,726,254
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Salaries, payroll deductions and expenses payable Due to other funds	\$	4,768,210 1,297,257	\$ 262,376	\$	93,305 1,635,357	\$ 4,861,515 3,194,990
TOTAL LIABILITIES		6,065,467	262,376		1,728,662	 8,056,505
Fund balances: Nonspendable Restricted for: Debt service		1,434,983	- 835,400		33,945 -	1,468,928 835,400
School food service Other purposes Assigned:		-	-		900,694 2,475,679	900,694 2,475,679
Capital construction Technology Unassigned		- 1,500,000 16,223,563	-		1,265,485	1,265,485 1,500,000 16,223,563
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	_	19,158,546	 835,400		4,675,803	 24,669,749
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	25,224,013	\$ 1,097,776	\$	6,404,465	\$ 32,726,254

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2024

Total Fund Balances at June 30, 2024 - Governmental Funds		\$ 24,669,749
Cost of capital assets at June 30, 2024 \$	157,459,678	
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization as of June 30, 2024:		
Buildings	(43,661,267)	
Movable property	(9,058,868)	
Right-of-use leased assets	(620,164)	
Right-of-use SBITA assets	(55,199)	104,064,180
Accrued interest payable		(397,106)
Long-term liabilities at June 30, 2024:		
Bonds payable	(37,731,328)	
Bond premium	(1,195,959)	
Compensated absences payable	(4,517,904)	
Lease liability	(840,260)	
SBITA liability	(293,343)	(44,578,794)
Deferred amounts related to bond refunding		431,765
Other post-employment benefit liabilities, deferred inflows and deferred outflows of r	esources	
Other post-employment benefit liability	(55,594,186)	
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB liability	16,660,547	
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB liability	(22,041,536)	(60,975,175)
Pension liabilities, deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources		
Net pension liability	(57,343,136)	
Deferred pension contributions	8,919,911	
Deferred outflow of resources - related to net pension liability	11,221,120	
Deferred amounts related to pension liability	(3,366,116)	 (40,568,221)
Total Net Position at June 30, 2024 - Governmental Activities		\$ (17,353,602)

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA <u>GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS</u> STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

			Debt		N	Other on-Major		
		General		Service		Governmental		Total
REVENUES				5011100				1000
Local sources:								
Taxes:								
Ad valorem	\$	13,927,148	\$	7,441,816	\$	-	\$	21,368,964
Sales and use	+	12,267,803	+	-		-	*	12,267,803
Food sales				-		573.839		573,839
Earnings (Loss) on investments		640,267		224,910		13,798		878,975
Extended day program tuition		330,800		-		469,113		799,913
Student activities		_		-		4,202,515		4,202,515
Other		1,630,453		14,615		70,447		1,715,515
State sources:		,,		,				, <u>,</u>
Unrestricted grants-in-aid		37,056,639		_		33,879		37,090,518
Restricted grants-in-aid		1,439,441				1,605,091		3,044,532
Other		112,306				-		112,306
Federal sources:		112,500						112,500
Restricted grants-in-aid - direct		74,865		_		_		74,865
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants		400,000		_		6,739,343		7,139,343
Commodities - United States Department		100,000				0,759,515		7,155,515
of Agriculture		_		_		258,670		258,670
TOTAL REVENUES		67,879,722		7,681,341		13,966,695		89,527,758
		07,079,722		7,001,511		15,700,075		0,521,150
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular education programs		27,301,861		-		1,290,377		28,592,238
Special education programs		5,852,559		-		634,242		6,486,801
Other education programs		4,681,435		-		6,603,347		11,284,782
Support services:								
Pupil support services		3,608,144		-		160,133		3,768,277
Instructional staff services		3,342,850		-		1,128,496		4,471,346
General administration services		1,476,592		218,031		-		1,694,623
School administration services		3,901,924		-		202,510		4,104,434
Business and cental services		3,010,469		-		7,701		3,018,170
Plant operation and maintenance		8,830,597		-		615,645		9,446,242
Transportation		4,705,519		-		123,373		4,828,892
Non-Instructional services:								
Food service		155,816		-		3,189,313		3,345,129
Appropriations - charter schools		591,036		-		-		591,036
Facility acquisition and construction		-		-		527,334		527,334
Debt service:								
Principal retirement		258,578		7,061,335		125,700		7,445,613
Interest and bank charges		37,597		1,466,854		-		1,504,451
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		67,754,977		8,746,220		14,608,171		91,109,368
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER								
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES		124,745		(1,064,879)		(641,476)		(1,581,610)
								(continued)
								,

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA <u>GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS</u> STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

			Debt	N	Non-major	
		General	 Service	Go	overnmental	 Total
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Operating transfers in	\$	483,027	\$ -	\$	1,000,000	\$ 1,483,027
Operating transfers out		(1,161,257)	-		(321,770)	(1,483,027)
Proceeds from leases		643,476	-		174,168	817,644
Proceeds from subscriptions		-	-		373,343	373,343
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING						
SOURCES (USES)		(34,754)	 -		1,225,741	 1,190,987
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE		89,991	(1,064,879)		584,265	(390,623)
Fund balances, Beginning of year		19,068,555	 1,900,279		4,091,538	 25,060,372
FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2024	\$	19,158,546	\$ 835,400	\$	4,675,803	\$ 24,669,749 (concluded)

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA <u>RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS -</u> <u>STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND</u> <u>CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES</u> <u>FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024</u>

Total Net Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds		\$ (390,623)
Capital Assets: Capital outlay capitalized Depreciation and amortization expense for year ended June 30, 2024	\$ 1,562,425 (4,212,602)	(2,650,177)
Change in accrued interest payable		27,355
Amortization of deferred loss on refundings		(184,453)
Long Term Debt: Principal portion of debt service payments Amortization of bond premium	 7,061,338 297,067	7,358,405
Leases: Lease principal Proceeds from new leases during the year	 304,282 (817,644)	(513,362)
Subscriptions: Subscription principal Proceeds from new subscriptions during the year	 80,000 (373,343)	(293,343)
Change in compensated absences payable Net change in pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources Net change in post-employment benefit obligation and deferred inflows/outflows of resources	170,667 2,287,152 (1,132,860)	1,324,959
Change in Net Position - Governmental Activities	 ( , , • • • • )	\$ 4,678,761

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

#### 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 5,600 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 has a significant relationship. Certain units of local 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. <u>Fund Accounting (continued)</u>

#### 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 and the Debt Service Fund.

#### c. <u>Basis of Accounting</u>

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 and amortization 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 2024 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 2024 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.

#### 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, 2024. Fair value was determined by obtaining quoted year-end market prices.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### 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 and SBITAs), 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 20 years for equipment, fixtures and vehicles. Estimated lives also apply to lease 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 and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The \$431,765 balance of deferred outflows of resources related to

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

#### j. <u>Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources</u> (continued)

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 net pension liability of \$20,141,031 and deferred outflows of resources related to the other post-employment benefit liability of \$16,660,547. See Note 8 for additional information on deferred outflows of resources related to defined benefit pension plans and 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 \$3,366,116 and the other post-employment benefit liability in the amount of \$22,041,536. 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.

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 \$4,517,904 in the Government-wide financial statements.

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

#### 1. Leases and SBITA

The School Board enters into noncancellable lease agreements and records them in accordance with GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The School Board also enters into non-cancellable subscriptions for information technology and records them in accordance with GASB Statement No. 96 *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA)*.

#### Lessee Leases and Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA)

The School Board recognizes a liability and intangible right-to-use asset in the financial statements for leased property and subscription-based IT arrangements (SBITA) for contracts with an initial individual value that is material to the financial statements and with periods greater than one year. At the commencement of a lease or contract, the School Board initially measures the liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease or contract term. Subsequently, the liability is reduced by the principal portion of payments made. The right-to-use asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease or SBITA liability, adjusted for payments made at or before the commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Outlays during the initial implementation stage of the SBITA development are also capitalized as SBITA right-to-use assets. Subsequently, the asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Key estimates and judgments related to leases and SBITAs include (1) the discount rate used to present value the expected lease payment, (2) lease or contract term, and (3) payments.

- The School Board uses the interest rate charged by the lessor or SBITA vendor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor or SBITA vendor is not provided, the School Board uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease terms include the noncancellable period of the lease and optional renewal periods. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of 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 or SBITA and will remeasure the asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the liability.

Lease and SBITA right-to-use assets are reported with capital assets and lease/SBITA 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 (property) 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.

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

#### 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.

#### 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. <u>Restricted Net Position</u>

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."

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

#### 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.

<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 which 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.

# **NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

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

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. As of June 30, 2024, this standard has no effect on the School Board.

### 2. Ad Valorem Taxes

The following is a summary of authorized and levied ad valorem taxes collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024:

	Authorized	Levied
	Millage	Millage
	5.00	5.00
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, 2024, the bank balance of \$12,958,692 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.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 3. Cash and Investments (continued)

#### Investments:

As of June 30, 2024, the Board had the following investments and maturities:

INVESTMENT MATURITIES (IN YEARS)											
Investment Type	]	Fair Value		More than 10							
<b>General Fund</b> U.S. Government Agencies	\$	10,714,138	\$	3,125,710	\$	7,588,428					
<b>Debt Service Fund</b> U.S. Government											
Agencies		947,589		-		947,589					
Total Investments	\$	11,661,727	\$	3,125,710	\$	8,536,017					

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

The School Board has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2024:

*Level 2 inputs* – U.S. government agency securities, and municipal securities totaling \$11,661,727 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, 2024, 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 47%, 8%, and 45%, respectively.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 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, 2024, which represent short-term loans, are as follows:

Fund	Due f	from other funds	Due	to other funds
General Fund	\$	2,267,313	\$	1,297,257
Debt Service Fund		-		262,376
Non-Major Funds		927,677		1,635,357
Total	\$	3,194,990	\$	3,194,990

# 5. Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2024, were as follows:

Fund	]	Transfer in	Tı	ansfer Out
General Fund	\$	483,027	\$	1,161,257
Non-Major Funds		1,000,000	_	321,770
Total	\$	1,483,027	\$	1,483,027

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.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 6. Capital Assets

Capital assets and depreciation and amortization activity as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024 is as follows:

		Land	Buildings and mprovements	Equipment, Fixtures & Vehicles	ight-of-use ased Assets	ight-of-use ITA Assets	nstruction in Progress	Total
Cost:			 					
at June 30, 2023	\$	5,308,503	\$ 138,948,603	\$ 10,328,791	\$ 797,940	\$ -	\$ 670,313	\$ 156,054,150
Reclass CIP		-	670,313	-	-	-	(670,313)	-
Additions		-	163,368	208,070	817,644	373,343	-	1,562,425
Deletions		-	-	(4,306)	(152,591)	-	-	(156,897)
at June 30, 2024		5,308,503	 139,782,284	10,532,555	 1,462,993	 373,343	 -	 157,459,678
Accumulation depreciation and amortization:	_							
at June 30, 2023		-	40,512,856	8,363,437	463,500	-	-	49,339,793
Additions		-	3,148,411	699,737	309,255	55,199	-	4,212,602
Deletions		-	 -	 (4,306)	 (152,591)	 -	 -	 (156,897)
at June 30, 2024		-	 43,661,267	 9,058,868	 620,164	 55,199	 -	 53,395,498
Total	\$	5,308,503	\$ 96,121,017	\$ 1,473,687	\$ 842,829	\$ 318,144	\$ _	\$ 104,064,180

Depreciation and amortization expense of \$4,212,602 for the year ended June 30, 2024 was charged to the following governmental functions:

Regular Education	\$ 486,750
Special Education	26,932
Other Educational Programs	162,932
Pupil Support Services	1,856
Instructional Staff Services	274
General Administrative Services	8,704
Business and Central Services	121,597
Plant Operation and Maintenance	3,303,676
Student Transportation	81,753
Food Service	18,128
	\$ 4,212,602

# **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, 2024:

	Ju	Balance ine 30, 2023	Additions		Deletions	Ju	Balance ine 30, 2024	D	Amount ue Within Dne Year	
General Obligation Bonds	\$	44,030,000	\$	-	\$	6,680,000	\$	37,350,000	\$	6,855,000
Premium on Bonds		1,493,026		-		297,067		1,195,959		297,067
QSCB		762,666		-		381,338		381,328		381,328
Lease Liability		326,898		817,644		304,282		840,260		213,046
Subscription Liability		-		373,343		80,000		293,343		69,504
Compensated Absences		4,688,571		635,354		806,021		4,517,904		70,245
Total	\$	51,301,161	\$	1,826,341	\$	8,548,708	\$	44,578,794	\$	7,886,190

A schedule of the individual issues outstanding as of June 30, 2024 is as follows:

Bond Issue	Original Issue	Interest Rate	Final Payment Due		nterest to Maturity	Principal Outstanding		
Series 2013 <sup>1</sup>	March 26, 2013	4.000%	March 1, 2033	\$	945,476	\$	6,045,000	
Series 2015 <sup>1</sup>	June 16, 2015	2.000%	March 1, 2026		82,800		1,680,000	
Series 2016 <sup>1</sup>	May 4, 2016	3.000%	March 1, 2027		366,250		4,770,000	
Series 2017 <sup>1</sup>	July 6, 2017	2.000%	March 1, 2028	608,200			4,905,000	
Series 2019 <sup>1</sup>	December 3, 2019	3.000%	March 1, 2029		536,700		4,975,000	
Series 2019A <sup>1</sup>	December 3, 2019	2.950%	March 1, 2030		796,644		6,865,000	
Series 2021A <sup>1</sup>	July 21, 2021	2.150%	March 1, 2031		731,640		8,110,000	
		Total Ge	neral Obligation Bonds		4,067,710		37,350,000	
QSCB <sup>1</sup>	December 15, 2009	3.000%	September 15, 2024		42,900		381,328	
				\$	4,110,610	\$	37,731,328	

# 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, 2024, the School Board has accumulated \$835,400 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, 2024, \$184,453 of the deferred amount on refunding was amortized, resulting in a deferred amount on refunding of \$431,765 on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2024.

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		
2025	\$ 7,533,395	\$	1,139,205	\$	8,672,600		
2026	6,667,067		897,820		7,564,887		
2027	6,189,157		720,260		6,909,417		
2028	4,644,157		508,810		5,152,967		
2029	4,774,157		375,860		5,150,017		
2030-2033	 9,119,354		468,655		9,588,009		
Total	\$ 38,927,287	\$	4,110,610	\$	43,037,897		

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, 2024, the total assessed value of taxable property for the school district was \$326,106,730, which would result in a \$163,053,365 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 (continued)

## **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>2</sup> With actuarial reduced benefits

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

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

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

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

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

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 8. 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, 2024, for the School Board and covered employees were as follows:

	School Board	Employees
Teachers' Retirement System:		
Regular Plan	24.10%	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:

	 2024	 2023	 2022
Teachers' Retirement System:			
Regular Plan	\$ 8,544,466	\$ 8,476,663	\$ 7,308,742
School Employees' Retirement System	331,720	328,915	356,801
State Employees' Retirement System	43,725	31,039	26,401

## **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, 2023 measurement date. The School Board uses this measurement to record its Net Pension Liability and associated amounts as of June 30, 2024 in accordance with GASB Statement 68. The schedule also includes the proportionate share allocation rate used at June 30, 2024 along with the change compared to the June 30, 2023 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 ity at June 30, 2024	Rate at June 30, 2024	Increase (Decrease) to June 30, 2024 Rate	
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 55,063,969	0.6092%	0.0226%	
School Employees' Retirement System	2,093,288	0.3460%	0.0207%	
State Employees' Retirement System	 185,879	0.0028%	0.0011%	
	\$ 57,343,136			

The following schedule list each pension plan's recognized pension expense to the School Board for the year ended June 30, 2024:

	 Total
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 6,367,713
School Employees' Retirement System	250,463
State Employees' Retirement System	 14,583
	\$ 6,632,759

## 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, 2024, 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		LASERS		Total	
Changes of assumptions	\$	2,483,470	\$	27,953	\$	-	\$	2,511,423
Difference between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual		2,585,957		60,421		4,024		2,650,402
earnings on pension plan investments		3,769,325		-		1,063		3,770,388
Changes in proportion		2,162,979		84,368		41,560		2,288,907
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		8,544,466		331,720		43,725		8,919,911
Total	\$	19,546,197	\$	504,462	\$	90,372	\$	20,141,031
Deferred Inflows:								
		TRSL		LSERS	I	ASERS		Total
Changes of assumptions Difference between expected and actual	\$	(1,795,510)	\$	(79,103)	\$	-	\$	(1,874,613)
experience Net difference between projected and actual		(3,126)		-		-		(3,126)
earnings on pension plan investments		-		(84,463)		-		(84,463)
Changes in proportion		(704,132)		(167,590)		-		(871,722)
Difference between contributions and		(520.220)		(1.062)				(522 102)
proportionate share of contributions Total	\$	(530,230) (3,032,998)	\$	(1,962) (333,118)	\$	-	\$	(532,192) (3,366,116)

## 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 \$8,919,911 as deferred outflow of resources related to pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement period of June 30, 2023 which will be recognized as a reduction in Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2025. The following schedule lists the pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement period for each pension plan:

	Subsequent ontributions
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 8,544,466
School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS)	331,720
State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS)	 43,725
	\$ 8,919,911

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
2024	\$ 1,778,047	\$ (119,585)	\$	46,642	\$ 1,705,104
2025	(497,187)	(140,465)		(6,713)	(644,365)
2026	6,067,809	107,105		9,155	6,184,069
2027	 620,064	 (7,431)		(2,437)	610,196
	\$ 7,968,733	\$ (160,376)	\$	46,647	\$ 7,855,004

# 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, 2023	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2023
<b>Actuarial Cost Method</b>	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Assumptions:			
Expected Remaining			
Service Lives	5 years	2 years	2 years
Investment Rate of Return	7.25% net of investment expenses	6.80% net of plan investment expenses	7.25% per annum, net of investment expenses
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	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-2010 Healthy Annuitant 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.
	<b>members</b> - RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant tables, adjusted by 1.366 for males and by 1.189 for females. <b>Disability retiree mortality</b> - RP-	RP-2010 Sex Distinct Employee Tables RP-2010 Sex Distinct Disabled Tables	<b>Public Safety Active Employees</b> - RP-2014 Blue Collar Employee tables, adjusted by 1.005 for males and by 1.129 for females.
	2014 Disability tables, adjusted by 1.111 for males and by 1.134 for females		<b>General Retiree/Inactive</b> <b>Members</b> - RP-2014 Blue Collar Annuitant tables, adjusted by 1.280 for males and RP-2014 White
	These base tables are adjusted from 2014 to 2018 using the MP-2017 generational improvement table,		Collar Annuitant tables, adjusted by 1.417 for females.
	with continued future mortality improvement projected using the MP-2017 generational mortality improvement tables		<b>Public Safety Retiree/Inactive</b> <b>Employees -</b> RP-2014 Blue Collar Annuitant tables, adjusted by 1.185 for males and 1.017 for females.
			<b>Disability Retiree</b> - RP-2000 Disability Retiree tables, adjusted by 1.009 for males and by 1.043 for females.
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** 

2.41% - 4.85% varies depending on duration of service

TRSL

LSERS 3.75% based on the 2023 experience study (for the period 2018-2022) of the System's members

#### LASERS

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 and an adjustment for the effect of rebalancing/diversification. The resulting expected long-term rate of return was 8,72% for 2023. 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 2.40%. The resulting long-term arithmetic nominal expected return is 8.71%.

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 for the effect of adjustment an rebalancing/diversification. The resulting expected long-term nominal rate of return is 8.19% for 2023.

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, 2024:

Asset Class	Target Allocation			Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return			
	TRSL	LSERS	LASERS	TRSL	LSERS	LASERS	
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	0.80%	
Domestic equity	22.50%	-	34.00%	4.55%	-	4.45%	
International equity	11.50%	-	18.00%	5.01%	-	5.44%	
Equity	-	39.00%	-	-	2.84%	-	
Domestic fixed income	8.00%	-	3.00%	2.20%	-	2.04%	
International fixed income	6.00%	-	17.00%	-0.29%	-	5.33%	
Fixed income	-	26.00%	-	-	0.97%	-	
Alternatives	-	23.00%	28.00%	-	1.89%	8.19%	
Alternative - private equity	37.00%	-	-	8.24%	-	-	
Alternative - other equity	15.00%	-	-	4.32%	-	-	
Real estate		12.00%		-	0.61%	-	
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%				

## **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, 2024. The discount rates for TRSL, LSERS and LASERS remained the same 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.	1.0% Decrease Current Discount Rate		1.0% Increase		
TRSL	TRSL					
Rates		6.25%		7.25%		8.25%
Share of NPL	\$	78,000,125	\$	55,063,969	\$	35,767,346
LSERS						
Rates		5.80%		6.80%		7.80%
Share of NPL	\$	3,025,455	\$	2,093,288	\$	1,311,384
LASERS						
Rates		6.25%		7.25%		8.25%
Share of NPL	\$	243,394	\$	185,879	\$	137,153

## **Payables to the Pension Plan**

The School Board recorded accrued liabilities to each of the Retirement Systems for the year ended June 30, 2024 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, 2024 is as follows:

TRSL	\$ 1,719,626
LSERS	32,258
LASERS	 15,559
	\$ 1,767,443

## **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, 2024, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	177
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	-
Active employees	477
	654

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 \$55,594,186 was measured as of June 30, 2024, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2023.

Actuarial Assumptions and other inputs – The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2024 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	3.65% annually
Discount rate	3.93% 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, 2024 the end of the applicable measurement period.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2024 valuation were based on the results of ongoing evaluations of the assumptions from July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2024.

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

Balance at June 30, 2023	\$ 44,713,642
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	983,920
Interest	1,610,790
Differences between expected and actual experience	11,202,530
Changes in assumptions	(1,751,860)
Benefit payments	 (1,164,836)
Net changes	10,880,544
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$ 55,594,186

The amount of total OPEB liability estimated to be due and payable within one year is \$1,228,902.

## **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 (2.93%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.93%) than the current discount rate:

	1.	0% Decrease (2.93%)	Current Discount Rate (3.93%)		1.0% Increase (4.93%)		
Total OPEB liability	\$	67,443,344	\$	55,594,186	\$	46,428,400	

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 or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare trend rates:

	1.0	% Decrease	C	urrent Trend	1.0% Increase		
Total OPEB liability	\$	47,470,962	\$	55,594,186	\$	66,170,749	

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

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the School Board recognized OPEB expense of \$2,297,694. At June 30, 2024, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows		De	Deferred Inflows		
	of	Resources		of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	11,258,495	\$	(15,233,705)		
Changes in assumptions		5,402,052		(6,807,831)		
Total	\$	16,660,547	\$	(22,041,536)		

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

une 30:
\$ (297,016)
(3,549,262)
(4,263,128)
1,427,889
1,506,462
(205,934)
\$ (5,380,989)

## 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, 2024 for the School Board were as follows:

	 General Fund	 Debt Service Fund	lon-major wernmental Funds	 Total
Sales taxes Due from other governments Other	\$ 1,779,106 - 33,422	\$ 44,492 - 2,622	\$ - 1,774,869 -	\$ 1,823,598 1,774,869 36,044
Gross receivables	\$ 1,812,528	\$ 47,114	\$ 1,774,869	\$ 3,634,511

At June 30, 2024, 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, 2024, were as follows:

Vendors	\$ 577,559
Salaries and benefits	 4,283,956
Total governmental funds	\$ 4,861,515

## 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 10 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 June 30, 2023, the lease for land expired and the School Board signed a new lease agreement effective July 1, 2023. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, the asset related to the expired lease was removed. As such, a liability and asset were recorded for the new land lease.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 13. Leases (continued)

In addition, the School Board entered into a new lease agreement for equipment used for athletics totaling \$174,168 effective September 12, 2023 for 4 years with a discount rate of 3.269%. As such, a liability and asset were recorded for the new equipment lease.

As of June 30, 2024 the combined value of the lease liabilities was \$840,260. In determining the present values, discount rates of 2.184% 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 \$1,462,992 and accumulated amortization of these assets were \$620,164. The future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2024, are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	Principal		]	Interest	Total
2025	\$ 213,046		\$	31,697	\$ 244,743
2026		97,080		27,276	124,356
2027		103,728		22,970	126,698
2028		62,481		19,672	82,153
2029		65,724		16,415	82,139
2030-2034		298,201		30,217	 328,418
Total	\$	840,260	\$	148,247	\$ 988,507

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 amount		Accumulated amortization		Net right-to-use asset		2024 Amortization	
<b>Right to use assets:</b>								
Land	\$	643,476	\$	64,348	\$	579,128	\$	64,348
Equipment		819,516		555,816		263,700		244,909
	\$	1,462,992	\$	620,164	\$	842,828	\$	309,257

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

## 14. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements

In October 2023, the School Board entered into a subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA) for software to improve school safety.

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, the School Board has recorded a right-to-use capital asset and a liability for future payments. The total of the School Board's subscription assets is recorded at a cost of \$373,343, less accumulated amortization of \$55,199, for a net SBITA asset of \$318,144 at June 30, 2024. The liability associated with these SBITA's, recorded at present value using a discount rate of 3.511%, is \$293,343 as of June 30, 2024. The future subscription payments to be made as payment of the liability are scheduled to occur as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	P	Principal		Interest		Total	
2025	\$	69,504	\$	8,655	\$	78,159	
2026		72,013		6,109		78,122	
2027		74,583		3,473		78,056	
2028		77,243		742		77,985	
Total	\$	293,343	\$	18,979	\$	312,322	

## 15. 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, 2024, \$1,353,037 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**

## 16. Appropriations to Charter Schools

State MFP funding was appropriated to Type 2 Charter Schools during the year ended June 30, 2024 as follows:

	Gene	<u>ral Fund</u>
Type 2 Charter Schools		
Madison Prep	\$	11,606
Louisiana Key Academy		98,651
Impact Charter		31,916
Advantage Charter Academy		46,424
GEO Prep Academy		17,409
Collegiate Academy		8,705
GEO Prep Baker		14,508
Discovery Oschner Baton Rouge		11,606
Kenilworth Science and Technology	Academy	2,902
Louisiana Virtual Charter Academy		107,065
University View Academy		240,244
Total	\$	591,036

## 17. 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 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 Board 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 Board are unknown at this time.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*. This Statement requires a government to assess whether a concentration or constraint makes the primary government reporting unit or other reporting units that report a liability for revenue debt vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact. Additionally, this Statement requires a government to assess whether an event or events associated with a concentration or constraint that could cause the substantial impact to have occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to begin to occur within 12 months of the date the financial statements are issued. The School Board 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 Board are unknown at this time.

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

## 17. Future Accounting Changes (continued)

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*. This statement establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements - or modifies existing requirements - related to the following: (a) Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A), (b) Unusual or infrequent items, (c) Presentation of the Proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position, (d) Information about major component units in basic financial statements, (e) Budgetary comparison information and (f) Financial trends information in the statistical section. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025. The School Board will implement for the fiscal year June 30, 2026.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*. This statement, requires certain types of capital assets to be disclosed separately in the capital assets note disclosures required by GASB Statement 34, including leases and subscription-based information technology arrangements. This Statement also requires additional disclosures for capital assets held for sale. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025. The School Board will implement for the fiscal year June 30, 2026.

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Financial Statement reporting date Measurement date	6/30/2024 6/30/2024	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
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Service cost	\$ 983,920	\$ 1,057,421	\$ 2,097,987	\$ 1,775,212	\$ 2,144,203	\$ 2,985,555	\$ 2,926,982
Interest	1,610,790	1,526,961	1,614,939	1,512,389	1,618,868	1,560,649	1,574,668
Differences between expected and actual experience	11,202,530	71,523	(26,546,507)	(416,028)	6,355,664	1,428,157	(3,415,822)
Changes of assumptions	(1,751,860)	(542,958)	(7,599,592)	4,699,223	13,157,815	2,874,683	(2,224,094)
Benefit payments	(1,164,836)	(1,067,587)	(1,328,480)	(1,149,495)	(1,042,580)	(908,447)	(1,085,828)
Net change in total OPEB liability	10,880,544	1,045,360	(31,761,653)	6,421,301	22,233,970	7,940,597	(2,224,094)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	44,713,642	43,668,282	75,429,935	69,008,634	46,774,664	38,834,067	41,058,161
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 55,594,186	\$ 44,713,642	\$ 43,668,282	\$ 75,429,935	\$ 69,008,634	\$ 46,774,664	\$ 38,834,067
Covered payroll	\$ 27,768,833	\$ 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	200.20%	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.

						Employer's	
						Proportionate	Plan Fiduciary
		Employer's Proportion	1 ]	Employer's		Share of the Net	Net Position
		of the Net	Р	roportionate		Pension Liability	as a
		Pension	S	share of the		(Asset) as a	Percentage
Pension		Liability	Ν	Net Pension	Covered	Percentage of its	of the Total
Plan	Year	(Asset)	Lia	ability (Asset)	 Payroll	Covered payroll	Pension Liability
TRSL							
	2024	0.6092%	\$	55,063,969	\$ 33,313,631	165.2896%	74.30%
	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							
	2024	0.3460%	\$	2,093,288	\$ 1,217,029	171.9998%	78.48%
	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							
	2024	0.0028%	\$	185,879	\$ 76,814	241.9858%	68.40%
	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, 2024(\*)

**F** 1 1

(\*) 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)		Covered Payroll <sup>3</sup>	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
TRSL	2024	¢	7 000 5/0	¢	7 000 5(0	¢		¢	25.15( (00	00 (0710/
	2024	\$	7,980,569	\$	7,980,569	\$	-	\$	35,176,608	22.6871%
	2023 2022		8,476,663		8,476,663		-		33,313,631 30,051,255	21.9666%
	2022		7,308,742 7,274,804		7,308,742 7,274,804		-		29,257,396	24.3209% 24.8648%
	2021 2020		7,274,804 6,871,485		7,274,804 6,871,485		-		29,257,396 28,042,875	24.8648% 24.5035%
	2020		6,871,483 6,957,488		6,957,488		-		28,042,873 27,514,798	25.2863%
	2019		6,937,488 6,920,140		6,937,488 6,920,140		-		27,314,798 26,576,879	25.2865% 26.0382%
	2018		6,920,140 6,912,649		6,920,140 6,912,649		-		26,250,883	26.3330%
	2017		7,108,189		7,108,189		-		26,154,838	27.1773%
	2010		7,811,984		7,811,984		-		27,615,971	28.2879%
	2015		7,011,704		7,011,704		-		27,013,771	20.207970
LSERS										
	2024	\$	331,085	\$	331,085	\$	-	\$	1,205,121	27.4732%
	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										
LIDERS	2024	\$	26,033	\$	26,033	\$	-	\$	106,087	24.5393%
	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, 2024

#### For reference only:

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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, 2024

## 1. <u>Changes in Benefit Terms and Assumptions Related to Defined Pension Plans</u>

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

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

<u>Teachers Retirement System of Louisiana and Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System</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**

Discount R	ate:	-			-
Year	Rate	Change	Year	Rate	Change
TRSL		-	LSERS		_
2024	7.250%	-	2024	6.800%	-
2023	7.250%	-	2023	6.800%	-
2022	7.250%	-0.150%	2022	6.800%	-0.100%
2021	7.400%	-0.050%	2021	6.900%	-0.100%
2020	7.450%	-0.100%	2020	7.000%	-
2019	7.550%	-0.100%	2019	7.000%	-0.063%
2018	7.650%	-0.050%	2018	7.0625%	-0.062%
2017	7.700%	-0.050%	2017	7.125%	0.125%
2016	7.750%	-	2016	7.000%	-0.250%
2015	7.750%		2015	7.250%	

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, 2024

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

#### Changes in Assumptions (continued)

Discount Rate:		
Year	Rate	Change
LASERS		
2023-2024	No change	-
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		-
2023-2024	No change	-
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		
2021-2024	No change	-
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 2015-2024.

# NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

## 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	
2024	2.41% to 4.85%
2021-2023	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	
2021-2024	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	

1 0001	Tange
LSERS	-
2024	3.75%
2021-2023	No change.
2020	3.25%
2019	3.25%
2018	3.075% to 5.375% to 3.25%
2017	3.075% to 5.375%
2016	3.200% to 5.500%

## NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

## 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, 2024.

## **Changes of Assumptions:**

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

6/30/2024	3.93%	0.280%
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%	

The following changes were made to the mortality table used as follows:

6/30/2024	Pub T2010
6/30/2023	RP-2000

#### ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

-	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
<u>REVENUES</u>				
Local sources:				
Taxes:				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 14,030,000	\$ 14,030,000	\$ 13,927,148	\$ (102,852)
Sales and use tax	12,035,000	12,235,000	12,267,803	32,803
Earnings (Loss) on investments	300,000	600,000	640,267	40,267
Extended Day Program tuition	350,000	350,000	330,800	(19,200)
Other	589,000	1,064,000	1,630,453	566,453
State sources:				
Unrestricted grants-in-aid, MFP	36,860,151	37,060,151	37,056,639	(3,512)
Restricted grants-in-aid	-	1,433,387	1,439,441	6,054
Other	103,000	103,000	112,306	9,306
Federal sources:				
Restricted grants-in-aid - direct	65,000	65,000	74,865	9,865
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants	-	400,000	400,000	
TOTAL REVENUES	64,332,151	67,340,538	67,879,722	539,184
EXPENDITURES Current: Instruction:				
Regular education programs	26,289,648	27,712,068	27,301,861	410,207
Special education programs	6,208,279	6,418,359	5,852,559	565,800
Other education programs	4,360,933	4,463,495	4,681,435	(217,940)
Support services:	4,500,755	-,-105,-155	4,001,455	(217,910)
Pupil support services	3,296,462	3,388,556	3,608,144	(219,588)
Instructional staff services	2,427,933	2,912,251	3,342,850	(430,599)
General administration services		, ,		
School administration services	1,405,748	1,413,298	1,476,592	(63,294) (231,567)
	3,581,312	3,670,357	3,901,924	
Business and central services	3,055,481	3,076,389	3,010,469	65,920
Plant operation and maintenance	8,083,995	9,055,834	8,830,597	225,237
Transportation	5,216,217	4,776,217	4,705,519	70,698
Non-Instructional services:				
Food service	113,056	160,627	155,816	4,811
Appropriations - charter schools	613,087	613,087	591,036	22,051
Debt service:				(0.50, 550)
Debt principal - leases	-	-	258,578	(258,578)
Debt interest - leases	-	-	37,597	(37,597)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	64,652,151	67,660,538	67,754,977	(94,439)
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER				
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(320,000)	(320,000)	124,745	444,745
	(520,000)	(520,000)	121,710	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			100.005	100.005
Operating transfers in	350,000	350,000	483,027	133,027
Operating transfers out	(30,000)	(30,000)	(1,161,257)	(1,131,257)
Proceeds from leases	-		643,476	643,476
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	320,000	320,000	(34,754)	(354,754)
Net Change in Fund Balance	-	-	89,991	89,991
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2023	19,068,555	19,068,555	19,068,555	
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2024	\$ 19,068,555	\$ 19,068,555	\$ 19,158,546	\$ 89,991

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.

## 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 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.

## Exxon

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

## TANF

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

## NON-MAJOR FUND DESCRIPTIONS

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

## 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.

## 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.

## **NON-MAJOR FUND DESCRIPTIONS**

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

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.

## **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.

## 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.

## **CCAP B-3 Seats Pilot Program Grant**

The CCAP B-3 Seats Pilot program aims to ensure high-quality care and education for children who did not previously attend child care *or* to continue care for eligible children who participated in the pilot in a previous year. Network Lead Agencies determine which sites will be partners and receive allocated seats.

# **NON-MAJOR FUND DESCRIPTIONS**

# **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, 2024

	Special Revenue Fund													
Assets		Title I		Special Education		Title II		Voc Ed		State Grants	E	Exxon	-	ΓANF
Assets														
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	246	\$	-
Receivables		386,731		559,179		142,411		84,488		45,082		-		23,994
Due from other funds		-		-		-		-		154,783		-		-
Other assets Inventory		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total assets	¢	296 721	¢	550 170	¢	142 411	¢	04 400	¢	100.065	¢	246	¢	22.004
Total assets	2	386,731	\$	559,179	\$	142,411	\$	84,488	\$	199,865	\$	246	\$	23,994
Liabilities and Fund Balance														
Liabilities:														
Salaries, payroll deductions,	÷		<u>_</u>		<u>_</u>									
and expenses payable Due to other funds	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Due to other lunds		386,731		559,179		142,411		84,488		-		-		23,994
Total liabilities		386,731		559,179		142,411		84,488		-		-		23,994
Fund balance:														
Nonspendable Restricted for:		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
School Food Service		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Other purposes		-		-		-		-		199,865		246		-
Assigned:														
Capital Construction		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Unassigned		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total fund balance		-		-		-		-		199,865		246		-
Total liabilities and														
fund balance	\$	386,731	\$	559,179	\$	142,411	\$	84,488	\$	199,865	\$	246	\$	23,994
													(co	ntinued)

#### NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Special Revenue Fund												
Assets		School Food Service		Donations		xtended y Tuition	-	Fitle IV	ESSERF				
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Due from other funds Other assets Inventory	\$	251,306 - 707,285 - 33,795	\$	7,308 - 150 -	\$	1,010 - - - -	\$	30,007	\$	365,400			
Total assets	\$	992,386	\$	7,458	\$	1,010	\$	30,007	\$	365,400			
Liabilities and Fund Balance													
Liabilities: Salaries, payroll deductions, and expenses payable Due to other funds	\$	57,897 -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	30,007	\$	365,400			
Total liabilities		57,897		-		-		30,007		365,400			
Fund balance: Nonspendable Restricted for: School Food Service		33,795 900,694		150		-		-		-			
Other purposes Assigned: Capital Construction Unassigned		-		7,308 - -		1,010 - -		- - -		- - -			
Total fund balance		934,489		7,458		1,010		-		-			
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	992,386	\$	7,458	\$	1,010	\$	30,007	\$ (c	365,400 ontinued)			

## NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

			S	pecial Reve	nue	Fund	_					
Assets	Scł	nool Activity Account	De	nildcare & velopment ock Grant	Ι	eve Carter Literacy Tutoring	CAP B-3 Seats Program		otal Special evenue Fund	Cap	oital Projects Fund	Total Non- Major overnmental Funds
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Due from other funds Other assets Inventory	\$	2,142,619	\$	43,147	\$	3,580	\$ 94,430 62,029 - -	\$	2,402,489 1,774,869 927,677 150 33,795	\$	1,265,485 - - - -	\$ 3,667,974 1,774,869 927,677 150 33,795
Total assets	\$	2,142,619	\$	43,147	\$	3,580	\$ 156,459	\$	5,138,980	\$	1,265,485	\$ 6,404,465
Liabilities and Fund Balance Liabilities: Salaries, payroll deductions, and expenses payable Due to other funds	\$	35,408	\$	43,147	\$	-	\$ -	\$	93,305 1,635,357	\$	-	\$ 93,305 1,635,357
Total liabilities		35,408		43,147		-	-		1,728,662		-	1,728,662
Fund balance: Nonspendable Restricted for: School Food Service		-		-		-	-		33,945 900,694		-	33,945 900,694
Other purposes		2,107,211		-		3,580	156,459		2,475,679		-	2,475,679
Assigned: Capital Construction Unassigned		-		-		-	-		-		1,265,485	1,265,485
Total fund balance		2,107,211		-		3,580	156,459		3,410,318		1,265,485	4,675,803
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	2,142,619	\$	43,147	\$	3,580	\$ 156,459	\$	5,138,980	\$	1,265,485	\$ 6,404,465 (concluded)

#### <u>NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS</u> <u>COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES</u> <u>FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024</u>

Special Revenue Fund

			1				
		Special					
_	Title I	Education	Title II	Voc Ed	State Grants	Exxon	TANF
Revenues							
Local sources:	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
Food sales	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Earnings on investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extended day program tuition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State sources:							
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted grants-in-aid	-	-	-	-	216,950	-	578,088
Federal sources:							
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants	921,053	1,341,608	329,885	84,488	-	-	-
Commodities - United States							
Department of Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	921,053	1,341,608	329,885	84,488	216,950	-	578,088
					,		,
Expenditures							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular education programs	465,196	-	235,479	-	-	-	_
Special education programs	-	628,285	-	_	5,957		_
Other education programs	386,032	40,722	-	84,488	96,573	_	578,088
	380,032	40,722	-	04,400	90,575	-	578,080
Support services:	17,232	56,064					
Pupil support services		-	-	-	-	-	-
Instructional staff services	13,021	443,050	94,406	-	59,596	-	-
School administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business and central services	-	7,701	-	-	-	-	-
Plant operation and maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	-	108,425	-	-	14,948	-	-
Non-Instructional Services:							
School food service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facility acquisition and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service:							
Principal retirement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and bank charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	881,481	1,284,247	329,885	84,488	177,074	-	578,088
Excess (deficiency) of revenues							
over expenditures	39,572	57,361	-	-	39,876	-	-
Other financing uses							
Operating transfers in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers out	(39,572)	(57,361)	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other sources (uses)	(39,572)	(57,361)	-	-	-	-	-
let changes in fund balances			_	_	39,876	_	_
	-	_	-	-			-
fund balance at beginning of year	-	-	-	-	159,989	246	-
Fund balance at end of year	<b>^</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 199,865	\$ 246	¢

#### <u>NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS</u> <u>COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES</u> <u>FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024</u>

Special Revenue Fund

			-r	ecial Rev					
	School Food Service		Donations		led Day tion		Title IV	F	ESSERF
Revenues	-								
Local sources:									
Food sales	\$ 573,83	9 \$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Earnings on investments	13,79	8	-		-		-		-
Extended day program tuition	-		-	4	69,113		-		-
Student activities	-		-		-		-		-
Other	-		-		-		-		-
State sources:									
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	33,87	9	-		-		-		-
Restricted grants-in-aid	211,59	2	-		-		-		-
Federal sources:									
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants	2,087,99	8	-		-		30,764		1,876,611
Commodities - United States	, ,						,		-,
Department of Agriculture	258,67	0	-		-		-		-
Total revenues	3,179,77		_	4	69,113		30,764		1,876,611
Total levelaes	5,179,77	0			07,115		50,701		1,070,011
Expenditures									
Current:									
Instruction:									
Regular education programs			_		-		_		589,702
Special education programs			_		_				569,702
	-		-	4					-
Other education programs Support services:	-		-	4	68,103		27,810		200,932
									06 027
Pupil support services	-		-		-		-		86,837
Instructional staff services	-		-		-		2,954		515,469
School administration	-		-		-		-		202,510
Business and central services	-		-		-		-		-
Plant operation and maintenance	-		-		-		-		56,324
Transportation	-		-		-		-		-
Non-Instructional Services:									
School food service	3,189,31	3	-		-		-		-
Facility acquisition and construction	-		-		-		-		-
Debt service:									
Principal retirement	-		-		-		-		-
Interest and bank charges	-		-		-		-		-
Total expenditures	3,189,31	3	-	4	68,103		30,764		1,651,774
Excess (deficiency) of revenues	(0.52)	7)			1 0 1 0				224 927
over expenditures	(9,53	/)	-		1,010		-		224,837
Other financing uses									
Operating transfers in	-		-		-		-		-
Operating transfers out	-		-		-		-		(224,837)
Proceeds from leases	-		-		-		-		-
Proceeds from subscriptions			-		-		-		-
Total other sources (uses)			-		-		-		(224,837)
Net changes in fund balances	(9,53	7)	-		1,010		-		-
Fund balance at beginning of year	944,02		7,458		-		_		
				¢	1.010	¢	-	¢	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 934,48	9 \$	7,458	S	1,010	\$	-	\$	-

#### <u>NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS</u> COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Special Revenue Fund				-		
	School Activity Account	Childcare & Development Block Grant	Steve Carter Literacy Tutoring	CCAP B-3 Seats Program	Total Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Non-Major Governmental Funds
Revenues							
Local sources:							
Food sales	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 573,839	\$ -	\$ 573,839
Earnings on investments	-	-	-	-	13,798	-	13,798
Extended day program tuition	-	-	-	-	469,113	-	469,113
Student activities	4,202,515	-	-	-	4,202,515	-	4,202,515
Other	-	-	-	-	-	70,447	70,447
State sources:					-		
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	-	-	-	-	33,879	-	33,879
Restricted grants-in-aid	-	-	2,355	596,106	1,605,091	-	1,605,091
Federal sources:					-		
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants	-	66,936	-	-	6,739,343	-	6,739,343
Commodities - United States		·			-		
Department of Agriculture	-	-	-	-	258,670	-	258,670
Total revenues	4,202,515	66,936	2,355	596,106	13,896,248	70,447	13,966,695
Expenditures							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular education programs	-	-	-	-	1,290,377	-	1,290,377
Special education programs	-	-	-	-	634,242	-	634,242
Other education programs	4,210,295	66,936	3,721	439,647	6,603,347	-	6,603,347
Support services:					-		
Pupil support services	-	-	-	-	160,133	-	160,133
Instructional staff services	-	-	-	-	1,128,496	-	1,128,496
School administration		-	-	-	202,510		202,510
Business and central services	-	-	-	-	7,701	-	7,701
Plant operation and maintenance	-	-	-	-	56,324	559,321	615,645
Transportation	-	-	-	-	123,373	-	123,373
Non-Instructional Services:					-		
School food service	-	-	-	-	3,189,313	-	3,189,313
Facility acquisition and construction	-	-	-	-	-	527,334	527,334
Debt service:						,	,
Principal retirement	-	-	-	-	-	125,700	125,700
Interest and bank charges	_	_	-	-	-	-	
Total expenditures	4,210,295	66,936	3,721	439,647	13,395,816	1,212,355	14,608,171
Excess (deficiency) of revenues							
over expenditures	(7,780)	-	(1,366)	156,459	500,432	(1,141,908)	(641,476)
-							/
Other financing uses							
Operating transfers in	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Operating transfers out	-	-	-	-	(321,770)	-	(321,770)
Proceeds from leases	-	-	-	-	-	174,168	174,168
Proceeds from subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	373,343	373,343
Total other sources (uses)	-	-	-	-	(321,770)	1,547,511	1,225,741
Net changes in fund balances	(7,780)	-	(1,366)	156,459	178,662	405,603	584,265
Fund balance at beginning of year	2,114,991	-	4,946	-	3,231,656	859,882	4,091,538
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 2,107,211	\$ -	\$ 3,580	\$ 156,459	\$ 3,410,318	\$ 1,265,485	\$ 4,675,803
2					. , -		(concluded)

# SCHEDULE OF BOARD MEMBERS' COMPENSATION

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Gaynell Young	\$	8,970
Ryan Talbot		8,970
Marty Hughes		8,970
Kenneth Mackie		8,970
Laura Freeman		8,970
Elicia Lathon		8,970
Andrew Gaines		8,970
Crystal London		8,970
David Dayton	_	8,970
Total	\$	80,730
2	\$	,

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

# Superintendent:

Benjamin Necaise

Purpose		Amount
Salary	\$	159,000
Benefits:		
Group Insurance – Employer Portion		12,206
Retirement – Employer Portion		40,698
Medicare – Employer Portion		2,339
Life Insurance – Employer Portion		334
Car Allowance		8,400
Electronic Device Allowance		1,200
	<u>\$</u>	224,177



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

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, 2024, 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 23, 2024.

#### **Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We identified a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2024-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

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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 Board's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The School Board's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of 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 23, 2024



### 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, 2024. The School Board's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the School Board complied, in all material 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, 2024.

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

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

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

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## **Responsibilities of Management for Compliance**

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

## Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

### **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 a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control other compliance with a type of compliance is a deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program 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 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, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we not 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 23, 2024

#### SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/	Grantor Project	Assistance Listing	Expenditures
Program Name	Number	Number	2024
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Passed through Louisiana Department of			
Agriculture and Forestry - Food Distribution	LDE/103-63	$10.555^{-1}$	\$ 258,670
Passed through Louisiana Department of Education:			
National School Lunch Program	LDE/103-63	$10.555^{-1}$	1,560,030
National School Breakfast Program	LDE/103-63	$10.553^{-1}$	527,968
Subtotal			2,346,668
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed through Louisiana Department of Education:			
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies	28-23-T1-67	84.010A	921,053
Special Education, IDEA	28-23-B1-67	84.027A <sup>2</sup>	1,224,883
IDEA 611 - Covid-19	28-22-IA11-67	84.027X <sup>2</sup>	96,899
IDEA - Preschool	28-22-IA11-07 28-23-P1-67	84.027X 84.173A <sup>2</sup>	12,188
IDEA 619 - Covid-19	28-22-IA19-67	84.173X <sup>2</sup>	12,100
		84.173A <sup>2</sup>	
IDEA 619 - Set Aside Vocational Education (Carl Perkins)	28-23-I9SA-67 28-23-02-67	84.173A 84.048A	7,492 84,488
Title II - Part A, Teacher & Principal Training & Recruiting	28-23-50-67	84.367A	329,885
Title IV - Student Support and Academic Enrichment	28-23-71-67	84.424A	30,764
COVID-19 ESSERF II Formula	28-21-ES2F-67	84.425D	149,830
COVID-19 ESSERF II Incentive	28-21-ES2I-67	84.425D	4.750
COVID-19 ESSERF III Formula	28-21-ES3F-67	84.425U	1,465,000
COVID-19 ESSERF III Incentive	28-21-ES3I-67	84.425U	148,780
COVID-19 ESSER III EB Interventions	28-21-ESEB-67	84.425U	80,000
Homeless ARP- Covid-19	28-22-HARP-67	84.425W	28,251
			1,876,611
Subtotal			4,584,409
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Passed through Louisiana Department of Education:		2	
Believe Category 2 StabAdmin	28-21-B2SA-67	93.575 <sup>3</sup>	34,133
Believe Category 4 CCDBG	28-21-B4CC-67	93.575 <sup>3</sup>	18,542
Early Childhood Network Lead Agencies - CCDF	28-23-COLC-67	93.596 <sup>3</sup>	14,038
Early Childhood Network Lead Agencies - CCDBG	28-23-CNDF-67	93.596 <sup>3</sup>	223
			66,936
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ROTC - Navy Junior Reserve Officers Training Program - (Direct Funding)	n/a	12.U01	74,865
KOTO - Mary Junior Reserve Orneors framming Frogram - (Diffet Funding)	iv a	12.001	/+,003
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION	,	22 000	100.000
American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 - Emergency Connectivity Fund (Direct Funding)	n/a	32.009	400,000
Total Expenditures			\$ 7,472,878
<sup>1</sup> Child nutrition cluster = $$2,346,668$			
$\frac{2}{2}$ Special education elector (IDEA) = \$1.241,608			

<sup>2</sup> Special education cluster (IDEA) = \$1,341,608

<sup>3</sup> CCDF Cluster = \$66,936

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, 2024

### **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 \$258,670 of commodities during the year ended June 30, 2024. At June 30, 2024, the School Board had food commodities totaling \$33,795 in inventory.

### NOTE C – RECONCILIATION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Total Federal Award Expenditures per schedule	<u>\$</u>	7,472,878
Total federal revenue per the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and		
Changes in Fund Balance for the year ended June 30, 2024 are reported		
in the revenue accounts as follows:		
General Fund – Restricted grants-in-aid-direct	\$	74,865
Other Governmental Funds:		
Restricted grants-in-aid-sub grants		7,139,343
Commodities		258,670
	\$	7,472,878

#### NOTE D – DE MINIMUS COST RATE

During the year ended June 30, 2024, 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, 2024, the School Board did not pass through any federal funding to subrecipients.

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

### A. SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS

#### Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued: Unmodified

• Significant defic	ess(es) identified? iencies identified that are b be material weaknesses?	X	_yes _yes	X	_ no _ none reported
Noncompliance mate statements noted?	erial to financial		_yes	X	_no
Federal Awards					
Internal control over	major programs:				
<ul> <li>Material weakne</li> <li>Significant defic not considered to</li> </ul>		_yes _yes	<u> </u>	_ no _none reported	
Type of auditors' rep	port issued on compliance for major	progran	ns: Unn	nodified	
Any audit findings de to be reported in acco §200.516(a)?	isclosed that are required ordance with 2 CFR		_ yes	X	_ no
Identification of majo	or programs:				
Assistance Listing	Name of Federal Program or Cluster	<u>.</u>			
	luster Special Education – Grants to States Special Education – Preschool Grant				
84.425D 84.425U 84.425U 84.425U 84.425U	ion 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		ol Emer	gency Re	elief (ESSER) Fund

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

• Zachary Community School Board was determined not to be a low-risk auditee.

### <u>SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS</u> <u>FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024</u>

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

#### **2024-001 Internal Controls over Nonstandard Journal Entries**

- Criteria: An effective system of internal control should include procedures over the review and approval of all journal entries to ensure accuracy and proper accounting treatment in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The School Board's management is responsible for an accurate accounting system. During our audit, we noted certain nonstandard journal entries did not include Condition: adequate documentation of the purpose or the approval by an individual other than the preparer. Cause: The School Board does not have a written policy for the approval of nonstandard journal entries. It was also noted that the accounting software allows a user to edit and delete journal entries after the entry is posted. Effect: Adjusting entries were needed to correctly state the account balances for fund balance, payroll tax withholdings and accruals, and other miscellaneous revenue. **Recommendation:** We recommend the School Board establish and implement a written policy and
- Recommendation: We recommend the School Board establish and implement a written policy and procedure to ensure that nonstandard journal entries are properly recorded in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and there is someone reviewing and initialing the journal entries other than the individual who is preparing those entries. We also recommend that management, along with IT, review the accounting software parameters regarding posting and editing journal entries.

View of Responsible Officials: The School District will implement a policy and procedures for making nonstandard journal entries and include proper documentation for the purpose of such entries. The School District will no longer use the proprietary functions of the software that will allow the user to edit or delete entries from the system.

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

None.

# SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

### A. FINDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

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

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.
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.

Current Status: Resolved

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

None.



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December 23, 2024

Eisner Amper

B. Findings - Financial Statement Audit

2024-001 Internal Controls over Nonstandard Journal Entries

View of Responsible Official:

The School District will implement a policy and procedures when making nonstandard journal entries and include proper documentation for the purpose of such entries. The School District will no longer use the propriety functions of the software that will allow the user to edit or delete entries from the system.

Corrective action plan:

The School District has enhanced controls and proper documentation for all nonstandard journal entries made by the accounting personnel. The financial software has removed the automated function of editing and deleting entries for the school district.

John P. Musso

John P Musso Business Manager