**Annual Financial Report** 

Year Ended June 30, 2021

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# **KOLDER, SLAVEN & COMPANY, LLC**

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Mr. David Claxton, Superintendent, and Members of the Jackson Parish School Board Jonesboro, Louisiana

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Jackson Parish School Board (the School Board), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, 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.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

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#### **Opinions**

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, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

As described in Note 16 to the financial statement, in 2021, the School board adopted new accounting guidance, GASB 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and other required supplementary information as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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.

#### Other 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 combining nonmajor fund financial statements, schedule of compensation, benefits, and other payments to agency head, schedule of compensation paid to board members, and schedule of expenditures of federal awards 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*, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 14, 2021, 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 the School Board's internal control over financial reporting and reporting and compliance.

Kolder, Slaven & Company, LLC

Certified Public Accountants

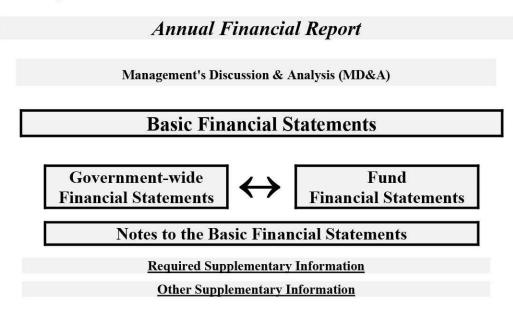
Abbeville, Louisiana December 14, 2021 Jackson Parish School Board

# **REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

Our discussion and analysis of Jackson Parish School Board's financial performance provides an overview of the School Board's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. Please read it in conjunction with the School Board's financial statements which follow this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

**USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT** The School Board's annual report consists of a series of financial statements that show information for the School Board as a whole, its funds, and its fiduciary responsibilities. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the School Board as a whole and present a longer-term view of the School Board's finances. Our fund financial statements are included later in this report. For our governmental activities, these statements tell how we financed our services in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund statements also may give you some insights into the School Board's overall financial health. Fund financial statements by providing information about the School Board's most significant funds, the General Fund and the Taxable QSCB Series 09 fund. The remaining statements - the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position presents financial information about activities for which the School Board acts solely as an agent for the benefit of the trust. The financial report consists of the following elements:



## Reporting the School Board as a Whole

# The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities report all of the School Board's governmental activities, including instruction, support services, and food services. Property taxes, sales taxes, Minimum Foundation Program funds, and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.

# Reporting the School Board's Most Significant Funds

# **Fund Financial Statements**

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

Governmental funds - All of the School Board's services are reported in governmental funds. Governmental fund reporting focuses on showing how money flows into and out of funds and the balances left at yearend that are available for spending. They are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the School Board's operations and the services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the School Board's programs. A reconciliation is provided between the governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds to further describe the relationship (or differences) between this information.

## The School Board as Trustee

# Reporting the School Board's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The School Board is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship fund. All of the School Board's fiduciary activities are reported in the Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and the Statement of Changes of Fiduciary Net Position. We exclude these activities from the School Board's other financial statements because the School Board cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The School Board is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

**THE SCHOOL BOARD AS A WHOLE** The School Board's net position was \$(32,505,820) at June 30, 2021. Of this amount \$(47,516,501) was unrestricted. Restricted net position is reported separately to show legal constraints from debt covenants and enabling legislation that limit the School Board's ability to use the net position for day-to-day operations. Our analysis below focuses on the net position, (Table 1) and the change in net position (Table 2) of the School Board's governmental activities.

# Table 1Governmental ActivitiesNet PositionJune 30, 2021(With Comparative Totals for June 30, 2020)

	2021	2020
Assets		
Cash and investments	\$ 28,074,053	\$ 27,029,950
Receivables	2,461,458	1,435,435
Other assets	24,603	27,938
Capital assets	12,922,829	12,633,601
Total assets	43,482,943	41,126,924
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>		
Pension and OPEB related	10,217,817	8,526,293
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	3,161,418	3,239,011
Long-term liabilities	80,539,124	76,712,250
Total liabilities	83,700,542	79,951,261
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		
Pension related	2,506,038	2,996,864
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	4,422,829	4,133,601
Restricted	10,587,852	7,796,181
Unrestricted	(47,516,501)	(45,224,690)
Total net position	<u>\$ (32,505,820)</u>	<u>\$ (33,294,908)</u>

The \$(47,516,501) in unrestricted net position of governmental activities represents accumulated results of all past years' operations. The primary driving factor behind this deficit is the School Board's net pension and OPEB liabilities which account for \$29,419,182 and \$42,370,638, respectively, of this deficit.

The net position of the School Board increased by \$268,338 which was mainly due to an increase in the MFP and an increase in the sales and use taxes. Additionally, the School Board took a conservative approach to our expenditures this year.

The results of this year's operations for the School Board as a whole are reported in the Statement of Activities. Table 2 takes the information from that statement and rearranges it slightly so that readers can see total revenues for the year.

# Table 2Governmental ActivitiesChanges in Net PositionFiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021(With Comparative Totals for June 30, 2020)

	2021	2020
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 9,159	\$ 165,083
Operating grants	5,846,204	3,379,472
General revenues:		
Ad valorem taxes	5,489,762	5,413,629
Sales taxes	6,010,695	5,157,087
Minimum Foundation Program	12,574,155	12,464,863
Other	1,698,060	616,044
Total revenue	31,628,035	27,196,178
Functional/Program Expenses		
Instruction		
Regular programs	11,774,488	11,089,240
Special programs	2,731,074	2,392,727
Other instructional programs	3,873,425	2,736,264
Support services		, ,
Student services	1,614,714	1,459,336
Instructional staff support	1,356,612	1,516,256
General administration	1,150,636	1,111,056
School administration	1,705,083	1,335,690
Business services	480,263	454,017
Plant services	2,296,196	2,156,084
Student transportation services	1,969,305	1,888,231
Central services	417,735	379,186
Food services	1,811,416	1,693,506
Other	-	243,627
Interest on long-term debt	178,750	178,750
Total expenditures	31,359,697	28,633,970
Increase (Decrease) in net position	\$ 268,338	\$ (1,437,792)

THE SCHOOL BOARD'S FUNDS As we noted earlier, the School Board uses funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes. Looking at funds helps you consider whether the School Board is being accountable for the resources taxpayers and others provide to it but may also give you more insight into the School Board's overall financial health.

*General Fund Budgetary Highlights* The School Board revises its budget as it attempts to deal with unexpected changes in revenues and expenditures. (A schedule showing the School Board's original and final budgets compared with actual results is provided in the required supplemental information section of this report.)

The original amount available for appropriations and the original amount budgeted for charges to appropriations were not revised during the year due to monitoring the budget and seeing that the School Board was not over the state mandated 5% budget law.

The budgeted amounts available for appropriations was more than the actual by \$334,729. This was due to the additional funding of Cares Act monies received from the department of education.

The budgeted charges to appropriations was more than the actual by \$267,596. This was due to the spending of ESSER funds with the indirect cost being at 22.6737% instead of the 9.9362% indirect cost rate provided from the state department.

# CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

*Capital Assets* At June 30, 2021, the School Board had \$12,922,829 invested in a broad range of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, including land, infrastructure, buildings and improvements, and furniture and equipment. This amount represents a net increase (including additions, deductions and depreciation) of \$289,228 from last year.

**Debt Administration** The School Board's long-term liabilities at June 30, 2021 include Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB) of \$6,000,000 and \$2,500,000, net pension liability of \$29,419,182, OPEB liability of \$42,370,638, compensated absences of \$352,750, litigation payable of \$75,000 and claim and judgments payable of \$13,000.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS The School Board is constantly evaluating the services we are providing. With an increase in revenues from the Achieve! grants, we have a substantial number of improvement projects in the upcoming year(s). Upon reopening for the 2020-2021 school year, the School Board implemented two options of education, virtual and traditional with safety measures related to COVID-19. At the beginning of the 2020-2021 school year, 85% of the district's enrolled students participated in traditional/on site education and 15% chose the virtual option. Student enrollment continues to decline; however, the administration makes the necessary adjustments in staffing and resources for the loss in per pupil allocation from the Louisiana Department of Education. The School Board's initial budget was adopted with an anticipated savings in the retirement costs for 2021-2022 school year. There is still uncertainty in the position of the state budget due to the pandemic. JPSB will continue to focus on technology upgrades throughout the system and capital projects at various school facilities to ensure we provide our students with the highest quality education possible

**CONTACTING THE SCHOOL BOARD'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT** Our financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, parents, students, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the finances and to show the School Board's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or wish to request additional financial information, contact Kristi Bass, Business Manager, at Jackson Parish School Board, P. O. Box 705, Jonesboro, Louisiana 71251, telephone number (318) 259-4456.

# BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (GWFS)

# Statement of Net Position Governmental Activities June 30, 2021

ASSETS	
Cash and interest-bearing deposits	\$ 22,039,636
Investments	6,034,417
Receivables	1,163,778
Inventory	24,603
Due from other governments	1,297,680
Capital assets:	
Non-depreciable	226,894
Depreciable, net	12,695,935
Total assets	43,482,943
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
OPEB related	2,243,016
Pension related	7,974,801
Total deferred outflows of resources	10,217,817
LIABILITIES	
Accounts, salaries and other payables	2,901,853
Interest payable	43,516
Unearned revenue	24,603
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	191,446
Due in more than one year	8,749,304
Other post employment benefits payable	42,370,638
Net pension liability	29,419,182
Total liabilities	83,700,542
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
OPEB Related	1,080,964
Pension related	1,425,074
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,506,038
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	4,422,829
Restricted for:	
Salaries and benefits	1,128,406
Debt service	6,344,078
Food service	556,353
School maintenance	2,093,777
Other	465,238
Unrestricted	(47,516,501)
Total net position	\$ (32,505,820)
-	

# Statement of Activities Governmental Activities For the year ended June 30, 2021

		Program	1 Revenues	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Governmental activities:				
Instruction:				
Regular programs	\$ 11,774,488	\$ -	\$ 1,212,520	\$ (10,561,968)
Special education programs	2,731,074	-	138,418	(2,592,656)
Other instructional programs	3,873.425	-	2.103.346	(1,770,079)
Support services:				
Pupil support services	1,614,714	-	110,990	(1,503,724)
Instructional staff support services	1,356.612	-	528,731	(827.881)
General administration	1,150,636	-	-	(1,150,636)
School administration	1,705,083	-	34,018	(1,671,065)
Business services	480,263	-	-	(480,263)
Plant services	2,296,196	-	117,342	(2,178,854)
Student transportation services	1,969,305	-	71,401	(1,897,904)
Central services	417,735	-	-	(417,735)
Non-instructional service:				
Food services	1,811,416	9,159	1,529,438	(272,819)
Interest on long-term debt	178,750			(178,750)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 31,359,697</u>	<u>\$ 9.159</u>	<u>\$ 5,846,204</u>	(25,504,334)
	Taxes:			
	Ad valorem tax			5,489,762
	Sales and use ta			6,010,695
	State revenue s	-		82,943
			ricted to specific pr	
		Ainimum Found	ation Program	12,574,155
	Interest and inves	stment earnings		184,646
	Miscellaneous			1,430,471
	Total general re	evenues		25,772,672
	Change in net p	position		268,338
	Net position - be	ginning, as resta	ted	(32,774,158)
	Net position - en	ding		<u>\$ (32,505,820)</u>

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (FFS)

# Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2021

ASSETS	 General Fund	(	axable QSCB ies 2009		Other ⁄ernmental	Total
Cash and interest-bearing deposits	\$ 18,651,610	S	93,790	\$ 3	3,294,236	\$22,039,636
Investments	-	4	418,874		1,615,543	6,034,417
Receivables	925,056	,	-		238,722	1,163,778
Due from other governments	116,214		-		1,181,466	1,297,680
Interfund receivables	1,028,360		-		19	1,028.379
Inventory	-		-		24,603	24,603
Total assets	\$ 20,721,240	<u>\$4</u> ,	512,664	\$ (	5,354,589	\$31,588.493
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ 55,602	S	-	\$	99,892	\$ 155,494
Accrued salaries and related benefits	2,533,160		-		213,199	2,746,359
Interfund payables	1,782		-		1,026,597	1,028,379
Unearned revenue	 -		-		24,603	24,603
Total liabilities	 2,590,544		-		1.364,291	3,954,835
Fund balances:						
Restricted	1,128,406	4,	512,664	2	4,990,298	10,631,368
Unassigned	 17,002,290		-		-	17,002.290
Total fund balances	 18,130,696	4,	512,664		4.990,298	27,633,658
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 20,721,240	<u>\$4</u>	512,664	<u>\$</u> _(	5,354,589	\$31,588,493

# Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2021

Total fund balances for governmental funds		\$ 27,633,658
Capital assets, net		12,922,829
Long-term liabilities:		
Accrued interest payable	\$ (43,516)	
Bonds payable	(8,500,000)	
Compensated absences payable	(352,750)	
Litigation payable	(75,000)	
Claims and judgments	(13,000)	(8,984,266)
Pension:		
Net pension liability	(29,419,182)	
Deferred outflows of resources	7,974,801	
Deferred inflows of resources	(1,425,074)	(22,869,455)
Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB):		
Net OPEB obligation	(42,370,638)	
Deferred outflows of resources	2,243,016	
Deferred inflows of resources	(1,080,964)	(41,208,586)
		¢ (22 505 020)
Net position		<u>\$ (32,505,820</u> )

# Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds For the year ended June 30, 2021

	General	Taxable QSCB Series 09	Other Governmental	Totals
Revenues				
Local sources -				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 5,489,762	s -	\$ -	\$ 5,489,762
Sales taxes	4,879,141	-	1,131,554	6,010,695
Interest	71,270	81,685	31,691	184,646
Other	341,941	-	996,719	1,338,660
State sources -				
Equalization	12,555,299	-	18,856	12,574,155
Other	124,147	-	329,594	453,741
Federal sources	_	_	5,475,406	5,475,406
Total revenues	23,461,560	81,685	7,983,820	31,527,065
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction -				
Regular programs	9,314,149	-	1,006,808	10,320,957
Special education programs	2,372,291	-	232,222	2,604,513
Other instructional programs	1,211,231	-	2,502,869	3,714,100
Support services -				
Pupil support services	1,354,958	-	144,510	1,499,468
Instructional staff support services	731,215	-	532,352	1,263,567
General administration	1,122,063	-	17,713	1,139,776
School administration	1,524,534	-	34,018	1,558,552
Business services	443,258	-	8,413	451,671
Plant services	1,439,408	-	899,817	2,339,225
Student transportation services	2,131,830	-	75,978	2,207,808
Central services	361,750	-	30,062	391,812
Non-instructional services -				
Food services	356,383	-	1,335,505	1,691,888
Facilities acquisition and construction	150,851	-	392,861	543,712
Debt service:		22.075	161075	
Interest and fiscal charges	-	23,875	154,875	178,750
Total expenditures	22,513,921	23,875	7,368,003	29,905,799
Excess of revenues				
over expenditures	947,639	57,810	615,817	1,621,266
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	499,293	284,206	1,533,216	2,316,715
Transfers out	(1,734,362)		(582,353)	(2,316,715)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,235,069)	284,206	950,863	-
Net change in fund balances	(287,430)	342,016	1,566,680	1,621,266
Fund balances, beginning. as restated	18,418,126	4.170.648	3.423,618	26,012,392
Fund balances, ending	\$ 18,130,696	<u>\$4,512,664</u>	<u>\$ 4,990,298</u>	\$27,633,658

# Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the year ended June 30, 2021

Net change in fund balances per Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances		\$ 1,621,266
Capital assets:		
Capital outlay	\$1,221,229	
Depreciation expense	(932,001)	289,228
Change in net OPEB obligation		(2,497,103)
Change in workers compensation claims		(2,000)
Nonemployer pension contributions		100,970
Change in pension expense		755,977
Change in net position per Statement of Activities		<u>\$ 268,338</u>

# Statement of Fiduciary Net Position June 30, 2021

		Trust Fund
	ASSETS	
interest bearing deposits		<u>\$240,248</u>
	NET POSITION	

\$240,248

Net position held in trust

Cash and

# Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position For the year ended June 30, 2021

	Trust Fund
Additions	······································
Interest income	\$ 1,666
Miscellaneous	13,000
Total additions	14,666
Deductions Regular programs	9,500
Change in net position	5,166
Net position, beginning	235,082
Net position, ending	\$240,248

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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

The accompanying financial statements of the Jackson Parish School Board (School Board) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. GAAP includes all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. The accounting and reporting framework and the more significant accounting policies are discussed in subsequent subsections of this note.

#### A. <u>Financial Reporting Entity</u>

The School Board was created by Louisiana Revised Statute (LSA-R.S.) 17:51 to provide public education for the children within Jackson Parish. 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 comprised of seven members who are elected for terms of four years.

The School Board operates five schools within the parish with a total enrollment of over 2,000 pupils. In conjunction with the regular educational programs, some of these schools offer special education and/or adult education programs. In addition, the School Board provides transportation and school food services for the students.

For financial reporting purposes, the School Board is considered a separate financial reporting entity, 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.

#### B. Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS)

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School Board, the primary government, as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity, which are considered to be governmental activities, excluding fiduciary funds.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the School Board's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) fees and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

#### Fund Financial Statements

The accounts of the School Board are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a separate set of self-balancing accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds is maintained consistent with legal and managerial requirements. Fund financial statements report detailed information about the School Board.

The various funds of the School Board are classified into two categories: governmental, and fiduciary. The emphasis on fund financial statements is on major funds, each displayed in a separate column. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the School Board or meets the following criteria:

- a. Total assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type; and
- b. Total assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

The School Board reports the following major governmental funds:

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.

The Taxable QSCB Series 09 accounts for the annual interest payments and accumulated assets pledged for the payment of the 2009 taxable Qualified School Construction Bonds in 2025.

Additionally, the School Board reports the following fund types:

#### Special Revenue Funds

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, state and local grant and entitlement programs.

#### Debt Service Funds

Debt service funds, established to meet requirements of bond ordinances, are used to account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

#### **Capital Projects Funds**

Capital projects funds account for the resources and expenditures of the School Board that are used for specific capital construction projects.

#### **Fiduciary Funds**

Fiduciary funds account for assets held by the government in a trustee capacity or as an agent on behalf of other funds within the School Board. The fund accounted for in this category by the School Board is the private purpose trust fund. The private purpose trust fund is as follows:

The I.J. Allen Memorial Scholarship Expendable Trust Fund was created from contributions and memorials from the family and friends of the late I.J. Allen.

The more significant of the Jackson Parish School Board's accounting policies are described below.

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

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "which" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

#### Measurement Focus

On the government-wide statement of net position and the statement of activities, the governmental activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus. In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus or the "economic resources" measurement focus is used as appropriate.

All governmental funds utilize a "current financial resources" measurement focus. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Their operating statements present sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.

#### **Basis of Accounting**

In the government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities, the governmental activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gain, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB.

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

#### Program revenues

Program revenues included in the Statement of Activities are derived directly from the program itself or from parties outside 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.

#### Allocation of indirect expenses

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

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when "measurable and available." Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonably estimate the amount. Available means being collectible within the current period or within 60 days after yearend. Expenditures (including facilities acquisition and construction) are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for general obligation bond principal and interest which are reported when due. The governmental funds use the following practices in recording revenues and expenditures:

#### Revenues

Ad valorem taxes are recorded in the year the taxes are due and payable. Ad valorem taxes are assessed on a calendar year basis and attach as an enforceable lien and become due and payable on the date the tax rolls are filed with the recorder of mortgages. State law requires that the tax roll be filed on or before November 15 of each year. Ad valorem taxes become delinquent if not paid by December 31. The taxes are normally collected in December, January, and February of the current year. The taxes are based on assessed values determined by the Assessor of Jackson Parish and are collected by the Sheriff. The taxes are remitted to the School Board net of deductions for Pension Fund contributions.

Federal and State entitlements (which include state equalization and state revenue sharing) are recorded when available and measurable. State equalization entitlement funds are recognized when the School Board is entitled to them. State revenue sharing, which is based on population and homesteads in the parish, is recorded as revenue in lieu of taxes in the year received which coincides with the recognition of the related ad valorem taxes discussed above. Federal and State grants are recorded when the School Board is entitled to the funds, usually after reimbursable expenditures have been incurred.

Sales taxes are recognized in the period when the underlying sales or use transaction occurred.

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Federal commodities are recognized as revenues when used.

Revenue from services provided to other local governments are recorded as other revenues from local sources when the School Board is entitled to the funds.

Interest earnings on time deposits are recognized as revenue when the time deposits have matured, and the interest is available.

Substantially all other revenues are recognized when received by the School Board.

Based on the above criteria, sales taxes, federal and state grants, and certain revenues from local sources have been treated as susceptible to accrual.

#### Expenditures

Salaries are recorded as expenditures when earned by employees. The salaries for teachers and most other school-level employees are earned over a nine-month period but may be paid over a twelve-month period.

Purchases of various operating supplies, etc. are recorded as expenditures in the accounting period in which they are purchased.

Food costs are recognized as expenditures in the accounting period in which the food is consumed.

Commitments under construction contracts are recognized when earned by the contractor. Substantially all other expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability has been incurred.

#### Other Financing Sources (Uses)

Transfers between funds that are not expected to be repaid, proceeds from indebtedness, the sale of fixed assets, and proceeds for insurance are accounted for as other financing sources (uses). These other financing sources (uses) are recognized at the time the underlying events occur.

#### D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Equity

#### Cash and Interest-Bearing Deposits

Cash and interest-bearing deposits include all demand deposits, interest-bearing demand deposits, and time deposits of the School Board.

#### Investments

Investments are limited by Louisiana Revised Statute (R.S.) 33:2955 and the School Board's investment policy. If the original maturities of investments exceed 90 days, they are

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

classified as investments; however, if the original maturities are 90 or fewer days, they are classified as cash equivalents. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### Receivables

Receivables are charged against income as they become uncollectible. In the opinion of management, all accounts at year-end were considered collectible, and an allowance for doubtful account was not considered necessary.

#### Short-Term – Interfund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the balance sheet. Short-term interfund loans, if any, are classified as "interfund receivable" or "interfund payable" on the balance sheet. These interfund receivables are eliminated for reporting in the Statement of Net Position.

#### Inventory

Inventory is accounted for using the consumption method, where expenditures are recognized as inventory is used. Inventory of the School Lunch Fund consists of foods purchased by the School Board and commodities granted by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) through the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry. Commodities are recorded as revenues, based on value information from the USDA, when received. All purchased inventory items are valued at actual cost. Inventory is recorded as expenditures when consumed, using a first-in, first-out basis.

#### Prepaid Expenses

Certain payments to vendors reflect cost applicable to future accounting periods are reported as prepaid items. Prepaid items are also accounted for using the consumption method where expenditures are recognized as the prepaid item expires with the passage of time.

#### **Capital Assets**

In the Government-Wide Financial Statements capital assets are capitalized and depreciated on a straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. The School Board has adopted a capitalization threshold of \$5,000 for reporting purposes. All purchased capital assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. A breakdown of the asset valuation between actual and estimated cost is not available. Donated capital assets, if any, are valued at their estimated acquisition cost on the date received. Estimation of useful lives in years is as follows:

Infrastructure Buildings and building improvements Furniture, vehicles and equipment

30 years
10-30 years
5-7 years

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Expenditures that extend the useful lives of capital assets beyond their initial estimated useful lives or improve their efficiency or capacity are capitalized, whereas expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed. Interest costs on debt used to finance the construction of assets are not capitalized.

In the Fund Financial Statements capital assets are not capitalized in the funds used to acquire or construct them. Instead, capital acquisition and construction are reflected as expenditures in governmental funds.

No provision is made for depreciation on capital assets in the Fund Financial Statements since the full cost is expensed at the time of purchase or construction.

#### Unearned Revenue

The School Board reports unearned revenues on its combined balance sheet. Unearned revenues arise when resources are received by the School Board before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the occurrence of qualifying expenditures or for commodities in inventory at June 30. In subsequent periods, when the School Board has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue from the combined balance sheet is removed and the revenue is recognized.

#### Compensated Absences

All 12-month employees earn ten days of vacation leave each year. Vacation leave cannot be accumulated. Upon separation of employment, all unused vacation leave is forfeited.

All School Board employees earn from ten to eighteen days of sick leave each year, depending upon the length of service. Sick leave can be accumulated without limitation. Upon retirement or death, unused accumulated sick leave of up to twenty-five days is paid to the employee or to the employee's estate at the employee's current rate of pay. Under the Louisiana Teachers' Retirement System, and the Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System, all unpaid sick leave is used in the retirement benefit computation as earned service.

The School Board's recognition and measurement criteria for compensated absences follow:

Accounting standards provide that vacation leave and other compensated absences with similar characteristics should be accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned by the employees if both of the following conditions are met:

A. The employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered.

B. It is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as each payments at termination or retirement.

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Accounting standards provide that a liability for sick leave should be accrued using one of the following termination approaches:

A. An accrual for earned sick leave should be made only to the extent it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments, rather than be taken as absences due to illness or other contingencies, such as medical appointments and funerals. The School Board uses this approach and bases the calculation on employees with a minimum year experience level of twenty years.

B. Alternatively, a governmental entity should estimate its accrued sick leave liability based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments as well as other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments.

#### Long-term liabilities

The accounting treatment of long-term liabilities depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term liabilities to be repaid from governmental resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term liabilities consist primarily of claims payable, bonds payable, accrued compensated absences, pension liabilities and other post-retirement benefits.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources net of the applicable premium or discount and payment of principal and interest reported as expenditures. For fund financial reporting, issuance costs, even if withheld from the actual net proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

#### Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and thus, will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

#### Equity Classifications

In the government-wide statements, equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

- a. Net investment in capital assets Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowing that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b. Restricted net position Consists of net assets with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups, such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The School Board reported \$3,222,183 of restricted net position, which is restricted by enabling legislation.
- c. Unrestricted net position Net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in either of the other two categories of net position.

In the fund financial statements, fund balances are classified as follows in the governmental fund financial statements.

*Nonspendable* – amounts that cannot be spent either because they are in nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

*Restricted* – amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

*Committed* – amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the School Board members. The Board is the highest level of decision-making authority for the School Board office. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through ordinances or resolutions approved by Board members.

Assigned – amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed but that are intended to be used for specific purposes. Under the School Board's adopted policy, only Board members or the Board's finance committee may assign amounts for specific purposes.

Unassigned – all other spendable amounts.

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Fund balances components other than unassigned fund balances consist of the following:

	Restricted
General Fund:	
Salaries and benefits	\$ 1,128,406
Taxable QSCB Series 2009:	
Debt service	4,512,664
Nonmajor funds:	
Debt service	1,874,930
Food service	556,353
School maintenance	2,093,777
Other	465,238
Total	<u>\$10,631,368</u>

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the School Board considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the School Board considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless Board members or the finance committee has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

#### E. Interfund Transfers

In the governmental funds, transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures in the fund that is reimbursed. All other interfund transactions are reported as transfers.

## F. Sales Tax

On April 22, 1969, the voters of Jackson Parish approved a one percent sales and use tax within the parish. The proceeds from the tax are to be used for the payment of salaries and for expenses of operating schools.

On April 3, 1982, the voters of Jackson Parish approved an additional one percent sales and use tax within the parish (outside the corporate limits of Jonesboro). The proceeds from the tax are to be used fifty percent for constructing or improving schools and the remaining for any lawful purpose of the Board.

On August 7, 1995, the voters of Jackson Parish approved an additional four-tenths of one percent sales and use tax on sales within the parish. The proceeds from the tax are to be used for the payment of salaries and benefits of teachers in the public elementary and secondary schools and other School Board employees.

# Notes to Basic Financial Statements

On March 20, 2000, a six-tenth of one percent sales and use tax was approved within the parish. The proceeds from the tax are to be used for salaries and benefits for teachers and other employees.

Those taxes are collected by the Jackson Parish Sales Tax Collection Agency.

#### G. <u>Pensions</u>

The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. Non-employer contributions are recognized as revenues in the government-wide financial statements. In the governmental fund financial statements contributions are recognized as expenditures when due.

#### H. Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions (OPEB)

The net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. In the governmental fund financial statements contributions are recognized as expenditures when due.

#### I. <u>Estimates</u>

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 at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### (2) <u>Cash and Interest-Bearing Deposits</u>

Under state law, the School Board may deposit funds within a fiscal agent bank 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 also deposit funds in time certificates of deposit of state banks organized under Louisiana law and national banks having principal offices in Louisiana.

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the School Board's deposits may not be recovered or will not be able to recover the collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. These deposits are stated at cost, which approximates market. The School Board does not have a policy for custodial credit risk; however, under state law, these deposits (or the resulting bank balances) must be secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the pledging financial institution. The market value of the pledged securities plus the federal deposit insurance must at all times equal the amount on deposit with the fiscal agent bank. These securities are held in the name of the pledging fiscal agent bank in a holding or custodial bank that is mutually acceptable to both parties. Deposit balances (bank balances) are secured as follows:

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Bank balances	\$22,847,081
Insured deposits Uninsured and collateral held by the pledging bank not in the School Board's name	\$ 829,869 22,017,212
Total	\$22,847,081

#### (3) <u>Investments</u>

Under state law, the School Board may invest in direct United States Treasury obligations fully guaranteed by the government of the United States, bonds, debentures, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness issued or guaranteed by federal agencies, provided such obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America or issued or guaranteed by United States government instrumentalities which are federally sponsored. 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 observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; level 2 inputs are inputs, other than the quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs where there is little or no market data, which require the School Board to develop its own assumptions.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its value to changes in market interest rates. The School Board does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit risk is managed by restricting investments to those authorized by R.S. 33:2955.

The School Board's policy for concentration of credit risk is to maintain either a diversified portfolio to minimize the risk of loss resulting from over concentration of assets in a specific maturity or invest solely in U.S. government securities.

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, the School Board will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The School Board does not have custodial credit risk policies for investments.

# Notes to Basic Financial Statements

## The School Board's investments consist of the following:

		Investment Maturities (in Years)			
	Fair Value	Less than			Over
Description	Level 1	1	1-5	6-10	
United States Treasury Notes/Bonds Interest Rates 0.240% - 2.960%	\$6,034,417	<u>s -</u>	\$6,034,417	<u>s - </u>	<u>s -</u>

#### (4) <u>Receivables</u>

# Receivables consist of the following:

	General Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Total
Sales tax Other	\$ 924,349 707	\$ 238,722	\$ 1,163,071 707
Total	<u>\$ 925,056</u>	<u>\$ 238,722</u>	<u>\$1,163,778</u>

#### (5) Interfund Assets, Interfund Liabilities, and Operating Transfers

## A) Individual balances due from/to other funds are as follows:

	Interfund Receivables	
Major funds: General Fund	\$1,028,360	\$ 1,782
Nonmajor funds	19	1,026,597
Total	\$1,028,379	<u>\$ 1,028,379</u>

Balances resulted from the routine lag between the dates that interfund goods or services are provided and reimbursable expenditures occur. Transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and payments between funds are made to satisfy the balances.

# Notes to Basic Financial Statements

### B) Transfers consisted of the following:

	Transfers	Transfers	
	In	Out	
Major funds:			
General Fund	\$ 499,293	\$1,734,362	
Taxable QSCB Series 09	284,206	-	
Nonmajor funds	1,533,216	582,353	
Total	\$ 2,316,715	\$2,316,715	

Transfers are used to 1) move revenues from the fund required by statute, voter-approved resolution or budget to collect them to the fund required by statute or budget to expend them, and 2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

# (6) <u>Capital Assets</u>

Capital asset activity for the year was as follows:

	Beginning Balance Additions		Deletions	Ending Balance	
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 226,894	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 226,894	
Other capital assets:					
Infrastructure	497,004	-	-	497,004	
Buildings and improvements	35,184,339	571,816	-	35,756,155	
Furniture and equipment	4,724,202	649,413	210,026	5,163,589	
Total	40,632,439	1,221,229	210,026	41,643,642	
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Infrastructure	119,418	12,425	-	131,843	
Buildings and improvements	24,616,929	558,478	-	25,175,407	
Furniture and equipment	3,262,491	361,098	210,026	3,413,563	
Total	27,998,838	932,001	210,026	28,720,813	
Net capital assets	\$12,633,601	\$ 289,228	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 12,922,829	

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

### Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Regular programs	\$727,267
Special instruction	16,078
Other instructional	1,284
School administration	19,963
Business services	4,537
Student transportation services	118,929
Food services	43,943
Total depreciation expense	\$ 932,001

### (7) <u>Long-Term Liabilities</u>

A summary of long-term debt follows:

	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Original Issue	Interest Rate	Outstanding Principal
Direct placements and direct borrowi	ngs:				
Qualified School Constuction					
Bond, Series 2009	12/15/2009	10/1/2024	\$ 6,000,000	0.375%	\$ 6,000,000
Qualified School Constuction					
Bond, Series 2011	4/26/2011	10/1/2025	\$ 2,500,000	6.140%	2,500,000
Total					<u>\$ 8,500,000</u>

The amount of interest charged to expense for year is \$178,750.

Compensated absences, claims and litigation typically have been liquidated by the General Fund and a few other governmental funds.

In December 2009, the School Board issued \$6,000,000 and in April 2011, the School Board issued \$2,500,000 in taxable Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB) to finance construction, rehabilitation, and renovation or repair of public school facilities, including equipping of school facilities. The School Board has pledged, as security for both bonds, a portion of the 4.98 mills Constitutional Ad Valorem Tax. The bonds are payable solely from the constitutional tax collected and are payable through fiscal year end 2025 for the QSCB Series 2009 and through fiscal year end 2026 for the QSCB Series 2011. No default provision is provided for in the QSCB Series 2009 bond agreement. Events of default on the QSCB Series 2011 bond are outlined in the official statements of the Series 2011 bond and include failure to remit payments timely. In addition, failure to observe or perform any other agreement contained in the official statement that is not remedied within 30 days of receiving written notice will be considered a default. The remedies of the event of default are also outlined in the official bond statement and include steps for the issuers to pursue until the default is remedied. Such remedies include, but are not limited to, declaring all

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

payments immediately due and payable. In accordance with the terms of the bonds, the School Board is required to make regular transfers into dedicated cash and investment accounts. All required transfers were made during the year.

A summary of changes in long term liabilities for the year is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Qualified School Constuction					
Bond, Series 2009	\$ 6,000,000	S -	<b>\$</b> -	\$ 6,000,000	\$ -
Qualified School Constuction					
Bond, Series 2011	2,500,000	-	-	2,500,000	-
Litigation payable	75,000	-	-	75,000	-
Claims payable	11,000	68,619	66,619	13,000	13,000
Compensated					
absences	352,750	168,739	168,739	352,750	178,446
	\$ 8,938,750	\$ 237,358	\$ 235,358	\$ 8,940,750	\$ 191,446

The annual requirement to amortize outstanding long-term debt is as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal payments	Interest payments	Total
2022	\$ -	\$ 176,000	\$ 176,000
2023	-	176,000	176,000
2024	-	176,000	176,000
2025	6,000,000	164,750	6,164,750
2026	2,500,000	76,750	2,576,750
Totals	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 769,500	\$ 9,269,500

#### (8) <u>Retirement Systems</u>

Eligible employees of the School Board participate in one of several cost-sharing multipleemployer public retirement systems (PERS) which are controlled and administered by a separate board of trustees. The employer pension schedules for both systems are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Members' earnable compensation, for which the employer allocations are based, is recognized in the period in which the employee is compensated for services performed. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Plan, and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. These retirement

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

systems provide retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries. Each system issues a public report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. Copies of these reports may be obtained at www.lsers.net and www.trsl.org.

#### General Information About the Pension Plans

### Plan Description/Benefits Provided

Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System: LSERS administers a plan to provide retirement, disability, and survivor's benefits to non-teacher school employees excluding those classified as lunch workers and their beneficiaries as defined in R.S. 11:1001. The age and years of creditable service (service) required in order for a member to receive retirement benefits are established by R.S. 11:1141-1153 and vary depending on the member's hire date.

A member who joined the system on or after July 1, 2015 is eligible for normal retirement if he has at least 5 years of creditable service and is at least age 62. A member who joined between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2015 is eligible for normal retirement if he has at least 5 years of creditable service and is at least age 60. A member who joined the system on or before June 30, 2010 is eligible for normal retirement if he has at least 30 years of creditable service regardless of age, 25 years of creditable service and is at least age 55, or 10 years of creditable service and is at least age 60. All members are eligible for retirement with 20 years of creditable service regardless of age with an actuarially reduced benefit.

For members who joined the system prior to July 1, 2006, the maximum retirement benefit is an amount equal to 3 1/3% of the average compensation for the 3 highest consecutive years of membership service, subject to the 10% salary limitation, multiplied by the number of years of service limited to 100% of final average compensation plus a supplementary allowance of \$2.00 per month for each year of service. For members who joined the system on or after July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2010, 3 1/3% of the average compensation is used to calculate benefits, however, the calculation consists of the five highest consecutive years of membership service, subject to the 10% salary limitation. For members who joined the system on or after July 1, 2010, 2 1/2% of the average compensation is used to calculate benefits and consists of the five highest consecutive years' average salary, subject to the 15% salary limitation. The supplemental allowance was eliminated for members entering the plan on or after July 1, 1986. Effective January 1, 1992, the supplemental allowance was reinstated to all members whose service retirement became effective after July 1, 1971.

A member is eligible to retire and receive disability benefits if the member has at least 5 years of creditable service, is not eligible for normal retirement and has become totally and permanently disabled and is certified as disabled by the Medical Board. A vested person with twenty or more years of creditable service who has withdrawn from active service prior to the age at which that person is eligible for retirement benefits, is eligible for a disability benefit until normal retirement age. A member who joins the system on or after July 1, 2006, must have at least 10 years of service to qualify for disability benefits. Upon the death of a member with five or more years of creditable service, the plan provides benefits for surviving spouses and minor children. Under certain conditions outlined in the statutes, a spouse is entitled to 75% of the member's benefit.

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

<u>Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana</u>: TRSL administers a plan to provide retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to employees who meet the legal definition of a "teacher" as provided for in R.S 11:701. Eligibility for retirement benefits and the calculation of retirement benefits are provided for in R.S. 11:761. Statutory changes closed existing, and created new, sub-plans for members hired on or after January 1, 2011 and July 1, 2015.

Most members are eligible to receive retirement benefits 1) at the age of 60 with 5 years of service, 2) at the age of 55 with at least 25 years of service, or 3) at any age with at least 20 years of service. For members joining on or after July 1, 2015, retirement benefits are paid at age 62 with at least 5 years of service credit. Members may retire with an actuarially reduced benefit with 20 years of service credit. Retirement benefits are calculated by applying a percentage ranging from 2% to 3% of final average salary multiplied by years of service. Average compensation is defined as the member's average annual earned compensation for the highest 36 consecutive months of employment for members employed after that date.

Members who have suffered a qualified disability are eligible for disability benefits if employed prior to January 1, 2011 and attained at least 5 years of service or if employed on or after January 1, 2011 and attained at least 10 years of service. Calculation of the disability benefit as well as the availability of a minor child benefit is determined by the plan to which the member belongs and the date on which the member's first employment made them eligible for membership in a Louisiana state retirement system.

In order for survivor benefits to be paid, the deceased member must have been an active member at the time of death and must have a minimum of five years of service, at least two of which were earned immediately prior to death, or must have had a minimum of twenty years of service regardless of when earned in order for a benefit to be paid to a minor or handicapped child. Survivor benefits are equal to 50% of the benefit to which the member would have been entitled if retired on the date of death using a factor of 2.5% regardless of years of service or age, or \$600 per month, whichever is greater. Benefits are payable to an unmarried child until age 21, or age 23 if the child remains a full-time student. The minimum service credit requirement is ten years for a surviving spouse with no minor children, and benefits are to be paid for life to the spouse or a qualified handicapped child.

#### Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP)

In lieu of terminating employment and accepting a service retirement, an eligible LSERS or TRSL member can begin participation in the DROP on the first retirement eligibility date for a period not to exceed 3 years. A member has a 60-day window from his first eligible date to participate in the program in order to participate for the maximum number of years. Delayed participation reduces the three-year maximum participation period. During participation, benefits otherwise payable are fixed, and deposited in an individual DROP account. Upon termination of DROP participation, the member can continue employment and earn additional benefit accruals to be added to the fixed pre-DROP benefit. Upon termination of employment, the member is entitled to the fixed benefit, an additional benefit based on post-DROP service (if any), and the individual DROP account balance which can be paid in a lump sum or an additional annuity based upon the account balance.

### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

### Cost of Living Adjustments

As fully described in Title 11 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes, LSERS and TRSL allow for the payment of permanent benefit increases, also known as cost of living adjustments, or COLAs, that are funded through investment earnings when recommended by the board of trustees and approved by the Legislature. These ad hoc COLAs are not considered to be substantively automatic.

#### Pension Related Contributions, Liabilities, Expenses, and Deferred Items

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. For those members participating in the TRSL defined contribution ORP, a portion of the employer contributions are used to fund the TRSL defined benefit plans' unfunded accrual liability.

Additional information about the School Board's contributions, liabilities, expenses and deferred items to each plan is provided in the tables below:

	TRSL	LSERS
Employee contribution rate	8.0%	8.0%
Employer contribution rate	25.8%	29.4%
Net pension liability	\$26,028,265	\$3,390,917
Pension expense	\$ 2,355,586	\$ 441,354
Non-employer contribution	\$ 100,970	\$ -
Proportionate share	0.23%	0.42%
Change in proportion from prior year	0.00%	0.01%

### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

	Deferred Outflows		Deferred Inflows		/S	
	TRSL	LSERS	Total	TRSL	LSERS	Total
Differences between expected and actual experiences	\$-	\$ -	\$-	\$ 417,811	\$ 83,472	\$ 501,283
Changes of assumptions	1,548,424	20.208	1,568,632	-	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	2,009,227	516,297	2,525,524	-	-	-
Change in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	290.380	37,353	327,733	889.465	34,326	923.791
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3.186,039	366,873	3.552,912	_		
Total	\$ 7,034,070	\$940.731	\$7,974,801	\$1,307,276	\$117,798	\$1.425,074

Non-employer contributions are recognized as revenue and were used as employer contributions. Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the School Board's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the LSERS and TRSL NPL in the subsequent year.

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 Ending						
June 30,	*******	TRSL		LSERS		TOTAL
2022	\$	208,434	\$	21,841	\$	230,275
2023	\$	660,829	\$	159,398	S	820,227
2024	\$	867,511	\$	156,757	\$	1,024,268
2025	\$	803,981	\$	118,064	\$	922,045
2023 2024	\$ \$ \$	660,829 867,511	\$ \$ \$	159,398 156,757		820,227 1,024,268

### Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liabilities for LSERS and TRSL in the actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurements:

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

	TRSL	LSERS
Valuation date	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2020
Measurement date	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Amortization approach	Closed	Closed
Expected Remaining Service		
Lives	5 years	3 years
Investment Rate of Return	7.45%, net	7.0%, net
Inflation Rate	2.3% per annum	2.5% per annum
Salary Increases	3.1% - 4.6%	3.25%
Cost of Living Adjustments	None	None
Mortality rates	<b>RP-2014</b> White Collar Tables	<b>RP-2014 Sex Distinct Tables</b>
	<b>RP-2014</b> Disability Tables	RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Tables
Termination and disability	2012-2017 experience study	2012-2017 experience study

For LSERS 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 (bottom-up). Risk return and correlations are projected on a forward-looking basis in equilibrium, in which best-estimates of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These rates are combined to produce the 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.

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	26.0%	0.92%
Equity	39.0%	2.82%
Alternatives	23.0%	1.95%
Real estate	<u>12.0%</u>	<u>0.69%</u>
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	6.38%
Inflation		<u>2.00%</u>
Expected arithmetic nominal return		<u>8.38%</u>

For TRSL, the long-term expected rate of return was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation of 2.5% and an adjustment for the effect of rebalancing/diversification. The target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized for each plan in the following table:

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity	27.0%	4.60%
International equity	19.0%	5.54%
Domestic fixed income	13.0%	0.69%
International fixed income	5.5%	1.50%
Private equity	25.5%	8.62%
Other private assets	10.0%	4.45%

#### Discount Rate

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions from participating employers will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the proportionate share of the NPL to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the School Board's proportionate share of the NPL for LSERS and TRSL using the current discount rate 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:

	Discount	Change from	Current				
	Rate	Prior Year	1.0% Decrease	Discount Rate	1.0% Increase		
TRSL	7.45%	-0.10%	\$33,977,701	\$26,028,265	\$19,336,386		
LSERS	7.00%	0.0000%	\$ 4,441,600	\$ 3,390,917	\$ 2,492,312		

Detailed information about LSERS and TRSL fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued financial reports referenced above.

### (9) Post-Retirement Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits

*Plan description* – The School Board provides certain continuing health care and life insurance benefits for its retired employees on a pay-as-you-go basis. The School Board's OPEB Plan (the OPEB Plan) is a singleemployer 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)

### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Codification Section P52 Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions—Reporting For Benefits Not Provided Through Trusts That Meet Specified Criteria—Defined Benefit.

*Benefits Provided* – Medical benefits are provided through the Louisiana Office of Group Benefits (OGB) and involve several statewide networks and one HMO with a premium structure by region. The OGB plan is a fully insured, multiple-employer arrangement and this plan has been deemed to be a single employer defined benefit OPEB plan (within the meaning of GASB 74/75) for financial reporting purposes and for this valuation. Most of the employees are covered by the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana. The retirement eligibility (D.R.O.P. entry) provisions are 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 hired on or after January 1, 2011 must have attained at least age 60 at retirement (or D.R.O.P. entry) to avoid actuarial reduction in the retirement benefit.

The School Board typically contributes approximately 75% of the cost for medical benefits and the retiree is responsible for the remaining portion. Life insurance coverage under the OGB program is available to retirees by election and the employer pays 50% of the cost of the retiree life insurance based on the plan's blended rates. Insurance coverage amounts are reduced at age 65 and again at age 70 according to the OGB plan provisions.

*Employees covered by benefit terms* – The following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	163
Inactive employees entitles to but not yet receiving benefit payments	-
Active employees	225
Employees with life insurance benefit but not medical benefit	58
	446

### **Total OPEB Liability**

The School Board's total OPEB liability of \$42,370,638 was measured as of June 30, 2021 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

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

Valuation date	June 30, 2021
Measurement date	June 30, 2021
Actuarial method	Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method
Service cost	Actuarial Present Value of Benefits allocated to the valuation year
Discount rate	2.16%
Inflation	3.0%
Salary increases	3.5%
Healthcare cost trend rates	4.5%

### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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

Mortality rates were based on the RPH-2014 Table with projection MP-2020.

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

Balance, beginning of year	<u>\$41,889,088</u>
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	2,152,807
Interest	959,806
Difference between expected and actual experience	(1,118,667)
Changes in assumption	(288,874)
Benefit payments and net transfers	(1,223,522)
Net changes	481,550
Balance, end of year	\$42,370,638

The School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experiences	\$ -	\$ 859,115
Changes of assumptions	2,243,016	221,849
Total	\$2,243,016	\$1,080,964

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

Year Ending June 30,	
2022	\$ 608,013
2023	\$ 608,013
2024	\$ 47,259
2025	\$ (101,233)

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

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate:

	Current Trend			
	1.0% Decrease	2.16%	1.0% Increase	
Total OPEB Liability	\$36,236,469	<u>\$ 42,370,638</u>	\$50,243,356	

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:

	Current Trend				
	1.0% Decrease	4.50%	1.0% Increase		
Total OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 36,171,864</u>	<u>\$ 42,370,638</u>	\$50,462,691		

The School Board recognized OPEB expense of \$3,720,626.

### (10) Litigation, Claims, and Contingencies

The School Board is involved in various litigations during the normal course of operations. Management and legal counsel for the School Board believe that the potential claims against the School Board would not materially affect the School Board's financial position. The School Board has accrued \$75,000 in the Statement of Net Position for litigation payable.

The School Board receives grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the Louisiana Department of Education. Such audits could result in a request for reimbursement for disallowed costs under the terms of the grant agreements. In the opinion of management, such disallowance, if any, would be insignificant.

The School Board's bonded indebtedness is subject to the Internal Revenue Code's provisions applicable to arbitrage earnings. In government finance, these earnings result in the temporary investment of the proceeds of the government entity's tax-exempt securities in materially higher yielding taxable securities.

### (11) <u>Risk Management</u>

The School Board is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; and injuries to employees and others. The School Board participates in an entity risk pool for insurance coverage in order to provide a more efficient and effective way to acquire insurance coverage. The entity risk pool is known as Property Casualty Alliance of Louisiana (PCAL), which is

### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

established only for School Boards and is overseen by a board made up of School Board Members. The responsibilities of the School Board is to pay contributions based upon a risk-funding plan developed by the Program as well as to have a loss prevention plan to make all reasonable efforts to eliminate and minimize hazards that would contribute to property/casualty losses. The pool is responsible for handling any and all claims after notice of loss has been received. No claims were paid on any of the policies during the past three years which exceeded the policies' coverage amounts.

The School Board is partially self-insured for workers' compensation insurance coverage. The School Board is protected against unanticipated catastrophic claims and aggregate loss by coverage carried through a commercial stop loss policy. Coverage was in effect for specific occurrences exceeding \$350,000 and aggregate retention of \$1,000,000. The amount of settlements for each of the past three years has not exceeded the insurance coverage for each of the respective years. Claims expenditures and liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. These losses include an estimate of claims that have been incurred but not reported.

Changes to the fund's unpaid claims liability were as follows:

	Jun	e 30, 2021	Ju	ne 30, 2020
Balance, beginning	\$	11,000	\$	92,000
Current year claims and changes in estimate		68,619		21,679
Claims paid		(66,619)		(102,679)
Balance, ending	\$	13,000	\$	11,000

### (12) Section 457 Plan

Certain employees of Jackson Parish School Board participate in the Louisiana Public Employees Deferred Compensation Plan adopted under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code 457. Complete disclosures relating to the Plan are included in the separately issued audit report for the Plan, available from the Louisiana Legislative Auditor, Post Office Box 94397, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 70804-9397.

### (13) <u>Economic Dependency</u>

The Minimum Foundation funding provided by the state to all public school systems is primarily based on October 1 student count. The state provided approximately 40% of the School Board's revenue through this program during the year.

## (14) <u>On-Behalf Payments</u>

The accompanying financial statements include on-behalf payments made by the Parish Tax Collector for \$217,116 to the Teacher's Retirement System of Louisiana for employee retirement benefits.

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

### (15) Tax Abatements

The School Board is subject to tax abatements granted by the Louisiana Department of Economic Development. This program has the stated purpose of increasing business activity and employment in the Parish and the State. Under the program, companies commit to expand or maintain facilities or employment in the Parish, establish a new business in the Parish, or relocate an existing business to the Parish. Agreements include an abatement ad valorem taxes for a period of 10 years from the initial assessment date. State-granted abatements have resulted in reductions of property taxes, which the Parish administers as a temporary reduction in the assessed value of the property involved. The abatement agreements stipulate a percentage reduction of property taxes, which can be up to 100 percent. Property with an assessed value of \$30,464,640 qualified for tax abatement with an estimated tax loss to the School Board of \$818,585.

### (16) <u>New Accounting Pronouncements</u>

In June 2017, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 87, *Leases.* The statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The provisions of GASB Statement No. 87 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. In April of 2020, GASB extended the implement date of this Statement by one year. The effect of implementation on the School Board's financial statements has not yet been determined.

In January 2017, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of local governments. Governments with activities meeting the criteria should present a statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. Additionally, this Statement resulted in some activities, previously reported as fiduciary activities, to be reclassified as special revenue funds. The School Board adopted this standard during the year which had the following effect on beginning balances:

	Governmental Activities	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		
July 1, 2020 net position, as reported	\$ (33,294,908)	\$ 2,902,868		
Prior period adjustment: Change in accounting principle:				
Change in amounts held for schools	520,750	520,750		
July 1, 2020 net position, as restated	<u>\$ (32,774,158)</u>	\$ 3,423,618		

# OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the year ended June 30, 2021

	Buc	Budget		Variance Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Local sources:				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 5,420,000	\$ 5,482,321	\$ 5,489,762	\$ 7,441
Sales taxes	4,195,000	4,868,066	4,879,141	11,075
Interest	179,000	71,259	71,270	11
Other	100,147	224,572	341,941	117,369
State sources:				
Equalization	12,942,704	12,357,278	12,555,299	198,021
Other	211,196	123,335	124,147	812
Total revenues	23,048,047	23,126,831	23,461,560	334,729
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction -				
Regular programs	9,142,152	9,094,861	9,314,149	(219,288)
Special education programs	2,073,411	2,371,665	2,372,291	(626)
Other instructional programs	1,040,300	1,196,654	1,211,231	(14,577)
Support services -				
Pupil support services	1,264,288	1,354,752	1,354,958	(206)
Instructional staff support services	912,244	727,697	731,215	(3,518)
General administration	1,200,773	1,111,351	1,122,063	(10,712)
School administration	1,328,850	1,524,445	1,524,534	(89)
Business services	416,313	443,226	443,258	(32)
Plant services	1,344,509	1,438,521	1,439,408	(887)
Student transportation services	2,128,890	2,131,825	2,131,830	(5)
Central services	355,439	361,643	361,750	(107)
Non-instructional services -				
Food services	359,388	352,716	356,383	(3,667)
Community service programs	10,000	-	-	-
Facilities acquisition and construction	308,366	136,969	150,851	(13,882)
Total expenditures	21,884,923	22,246,325	22,513,921	(267,596)
Excess of revenues over expenditures	1,163,124	880,506	947,639	67,133
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	166,000	360,676	499,293	138,617
Transfers out	(1,759,885)	(1,734,362)	(1,734,362)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,593,885)	(1,373,686)	(1,235,069)	138,617
Net change in fund balance	(430,761)	(493,180)	(287,430)	205,750
Fund balances, beginning	18,418,126	18,418,126	18,418,126	
Fund balances, ending	\$17,987,365	\$17,924,946	\$ 18,130,696	\$ 205,750

# Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios For the year ended June 30, 2021

		2018		2019	2020	2021
Total OPEB Liability*						
Service cost	\$	1,325,432	\$	1,376,859	\$ 1,376,859	\$ 2,152,807
Interest		1,318,076		1,320,249	1,432,093	959,806
Changes of benefit terms		-		-	-	-
Differences between expected						
and actual experience		-		-	-	(1,118,667)
Changes of assumptions		-		-	4,112,196	(288,874)
Benefit payments		(1,270,940)		(1,253,168)	(1,129,628)	(1,223,522)
Net change in total OPEB liability		1,372,568		1,443,940	5,791,520	481,550
Total OPEB liability - beginning		33,281,060		34,653,628	36,097,568	41,889,088
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$	34,653,628	<u>\$</u>	36,097,568	<u>\$ 41,889,088</u>	<u>\$42,370,638</u>
Covered-employee payroll	<u>\$</u>	6,151,174	\$	6,151,174	<u>\$ 8,719,819</u>	<u>\$ 8,719,819</u>
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		563.37%		586.84%	480.39%	485.91%

\* Equal to Net OPEB Liability

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

# Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability For the year ended June 30, 2021

* Year ended June 30,	Employer Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Employer Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
Teachers' Re	tirement System	of Louisiana (TRS	L)		
2021	0.23%	\$ 26,028,265	\$11,342,869	229%	65.61%
2020	0.23%	\$ 23,182,196	\$11,161,691	208%	68.60%
2019	0.24%	\$ 23,969,853	\$11,105,949	216%	68.20%
2018	0.25%	\$ 25,761,840	\$11,013,112	234%	65.60%
2017	0.24%	\$ 28,491,770	\$11,314,115	252%	59.90%
2016	0.25%	\$ 27,238,577	\$11,365,932	240%	62.50%
2015	0.24%	\$ 24,649,249	\$10,719,114	230%	63.70%
Louisiana Sch	1001 Employees' ]	Retirement System	(LSERS)		
2021	0.42%	\$ 3,390,917	\$ 1,258,138	270%	69.67%
2020	0.41%	\$ 2,896,030	\$ 1,215,712	238%	73.49%
2019	0.43%	\$ 2,870,612	\$ 1,231,066	233%	74.44%
2018	0.44%	\$ 2,808,332	\$ 1,259,272	223%	75.03%
2017	0.41%	\$ 3,090,161	\$ 1,146,091	270%	70.09%
2016	0.39%	\$ 2,480,525	\$ 1,128,468	220%	74.49%
2015	0.36%	\$ 2,080,196	\$ 1,003,092	207%	76.18%

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

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

# Schedule of Employer Retirement Contributions For the year ended June 30, 2021

Year ended June 30, Teachers' Retire	Contractually Required <u>Contribution</u> ement System of Lou	Contributions in Relation to Contractual Required <u>Contribution</u> uisiana (TRSL)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
2021	\$3,186,039	\$3,186,039	-	\$12,357,690	25.8%
2020	\$2,950,094	\$2,950,094	-	\$11,342,869	26.0%
2019	\$2,937,414	\$2,937,414	-	\$11,161,691	26.3%
2018	\$2,954,183	\$2,954,183	-	\$11,105,949	26.6%
2017	\$2,805,659	\$2,805,659	-	\$11,013,112	25.5%
2016	\$3,224,889	\$3,224,889	-	\$11,314,115	28.5%
2015	\$3,186,370	\$3,186,370	-	\$11,365,932	28.0%
Louisiana Scho	ol Employees' Retire	ment System (LSI	ERS)		
2021	\$ 366,873	\$ 366,873	-	\$ 1,278,302	28.7%
2020	\$ 368,291	\$ 368,291	-	\$ 1,258,138	29.3%
2019	\$ 340,399	\$ 340,399	-	\$ 1,215,712	28.0%
2018	\$ 342,053	\$ 342,053	-	\$ 1,231,066	27.8%
2017	\$ 345,267	\$ 345,267	-	\$ 1,259,272	27.4%
2016	\$ 344,754	\$ 344,754	-	\$ 1,146,091	30.1%
2015	\$ 372,394	\$ 372,394	-	\$ 1,128,468	33.0%

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

# Notes to Required Supplementary Information

# (1) <u>Retirement Systems</u>

# A. Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana

# Changes of assumptions -

				Expected	Proj	ected
*		Investment		Remaining	Salary ]	Increase
Year Ended	Discount	Rate of	Inflation	Service	Lower	Upper
June 30,	Rate	Return	Rate	Lives	Range	Range
2015	7.75%	7.75%	2.50%	5	3.50%	10.00%
2016	7.75%	7.75%	2.50%	5	3.50%	10.00%
2017	7.75%	7.75%	2.50%	5	3.50%	10.00%
2018	7.70%	7.70%	2.50%	5	3.50%	10.00%
2019	7.65%	7.65%	2.50%	5	3.50%	4.80%
2020	7.55%	7.55%	2.50%	5	3.30%	4.80%
2021	7.45%	7.45%	2.30%	5	3.10%	4.60%

\* amounts presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end

### B. Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System

*	×	Investment		Expected Remaining	
Year Ended	Discount	Rate of	Inflation	Service	Projected
June 30,	Rate	Return	Rate	Lives	Salary Increase
2015	7.25%	7.25%	2.75%	3	2.75%
2016	7.00%	7.00%	2.75%	3	2.50% - 2.75%
2017	7.125%	7.125%	2.625%	3	3.075% - 5.375%
2018	7.125%	7.125%	2.625%	3	3.075% - 5.375%
2019	7.0625%	7.0625%	2.50%	3	3.25%
2020	7.00%	7.00%	2.50%	3	3.25%
2021	7.00%	7.00%	2.50%	3	3.25%

# Changes of assumptions -

\* amounts presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end

#### Notes to Required Supplementary Information

### (2) Other Post-Employment Benefits

Change	es of assumption	ons -	
		Medical	
Year Ended	Discount	Trend	Inflation
June 30,	Rate	Rate	Rate
2018	3.88%	5.50%	3.00%
2019	3.88%	5.50%	3.00%
2020	2.21%	4.50%	3.00%
2021	2.16%	4.50%	3.00%

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB 75 to pay related benefits.

### (3) <u>Budget Practices</u>

In May, the Superintendent submits to the School Board the proposed annual budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1<sup>st</sup>. The proposed budget is made available for public inspection and comments by taxpayers prior to September 15<sup>th</sup>. The School Board legally enacts the budget through adoption. The only legal requirement is that the School Board adopt a balanced budget, whereby total budgeted revenues and other financial sources, including fund balance, must equal or exceed total budgeted expenditures and other financing uses.

The budget is prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting, consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

The level of control over the budget is exercised at the function or program. The Superintendent and/or assistant superintendents are authorized to transfer budget amounts within each fund; however, any supplemental appropriations that amend the total expenditures of any fund require School Board approval. As required by state law, 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 financial statements include the original adopted budget and all subsequent amendments.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

# SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS:

# Child Nutrition

The Child Nutrition Fund accounts for operations of the school cafeterias. Funding is provided by federal and state grants-in-aid and charges for meals served.

# **School Activity Fund**

The School Activity Fund accounts for the collection and disbursement of school level funds used in the classrooms, clubs, and other extracurricular activities.

# <u>Title I</u>

Title I is a program designed to improve the teaching and learning of children who are at risk of not meeting challenging academic standards and who reside in areas with high concentrations of children from low-income families. The program is federally financed, state-administered, and locally operated by the School Board. The activities supplement, rather than replace, state and locally mandated activities.

# <u>Title II</u>

Title II is a program by which the federal government provides funds to the School Board for projects that are designed to improve the skills of teachers and instruction in the areas of mathematics, science, computer learning, and foreign languages and to increase the accessibility of such instruction to all students.

### Special Education

Special Education Fund accounts for federal, state, and local funds which are specifically restricted for expenditures and activities which promote free and appropriate public education to all eligible school children in the school system.

# <u>LA-4</u>

This fund accounts for the allotment from the Louisiana Department of Education and federal funds to provide sufficient educational expenditures for "high-risk" four-year olds to ensure greater success through school.

### **Other Grants Funds**

Accounts for various receipts and expenditures of other federal program funds.

### **Teacher Incentive Fund**

These funds account for federal and state sources to assist school personnel in adopting and organizing evidencebased behavioral interventions into an integrated continuum that enhances academic and social behavior outcomes for all students.

### Parishwide Repairs & Maintenance Fund

Accounts for sales tax revenues restricted to repairs and maintenance within the district.

# NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

# Jonesboro Hodge Repairs & Maintenance Fund

Accounts for sales tax revenues restricted to repairs and maintenance within the district.

### Quitman Repairs & Maintenance Fund

Accounts for sales tax revenues restricted to repairs and maintenance within the district.

## Weston Repairs & Maintenance Fund

Accounts for sales tax revenues restricted to repairs and maintenance within the district.

# **DEBT SERVICE FUND**:

# Taxable Qualified School Construction Bond (QSCB) Series 11 Fund

Accumulates monies to pay for outstanding bond issues, the proceeds of which are for the construction, restoration, and renovation of plant facilities at schools in the school system and are financed by ad valorem taxes.

# Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds June 30, 2021

	Special Revenue	Taxable QSCB Series 11	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and interest-bearing deposits	\$3,034,849	\$ 259,387	\$3,294,236
Investments	-	1,615,543	1,615,543
Receivables	238,722	-	238,722
Due from other governments	1,181,466	-	1,181,466
Interfund receivables	19	-	19
Inventory	24,603	-	24,603
Total assets	\$4,479,659	\$1,874,930	\$6,354,589
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 99,892	\$ -	\$ 99,892
Accrued salaries payable	213,199	-	213,199
Interfund payables	1,026,597	-	1,026,597
Unearned revenue	24,603		24,603
Total liabilities	1,364,291	-	1,364,291
Fund balances:			
Restricted	3,115,368	1,874,930	4,990,298
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$4,479,659	\$1,874,930	\$6,354,589

# Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds For the year ended June 30, 2021

	Special Revenue	Taxable QSCB Series 11	Totals
Revenues			
Local sources -			
Sales tax	\$1,131,554	s -	\$ 1,131,554
Interest income	3,889	27,802	31,691
Other	775,881	220,838	996,719
State sources -			
Equalization	18,856	-	18,856
Other	329,594	-	329,594
Federal sources	5,475,406	_	5,475,406
Total revenues	7,735,180	248,640	7,983,820
Expenditures			
Current:			
Instruction -			
Regular programs	1,006,808	-	1,006,808
Special education programs	232,222	-	232,222
Other instructional programs	2,502,869	-	2,502,869
Support services -			
Pupil support services	144,510	-	144,510
Instructional staff support services	532,352	-	532,352
General administration	17,713	-	17,713
School administration	34,018	-	34,018
Business services	8,413	-	8,413
Plant services	899,817	-	899,817
Student transportation services Central services	75.978	-	75,978
	30,062	-	30,062
Non-instructional services - Food service operations	1 225 505		1,335,505
-	1,335,505	-	392,861
Facilities acquisition and construction Debt service:	392,861	-	392,001
Interest and fiscal charges		154,875	154,875
Total expenditures	7,213,128	154,875	7,368,003
Excess of revenues			
over expenditures	522,052	93,765	615,817
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	1,253,483	279,733	1,533,216
Transfers out	(582,353)		(582,353)
Total other financing sources (uses)	671,130	279,733	950,863
Net change in fund balances	1,193,182	373,498	1,566,680
Fund balances, beginning, as restated	1,922,186	1,501,432	3,423,618
Fund balances, ending	\$3,115,368	\$1,874,930	\$ 4,990,298

# Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds June 30, 2021

	Child Nutrition	School Activity	Title I	Title II	Special Education	LA-4
ASSETS						
Cash and interest-bearing deposits Receivables	\$648,381 -	\$452,278 -	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ <b>40</b> ,468
Due from other governments	26,911	-	315,226	37,770	150,628	45,342
Interfund receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory	24,603	-	_	_	-	_
Total assets	<u>S 699,895</u>	\$452,278	<u>\$ 315,226</u>	<u>\$ 37,770</u>	<u>S 150,628</u>	<u>S 85,810</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	S 38,466	<b>S</b> -	\$ 187	\$ 1	S 1,404	S 540
Accrued salaries and related benefits	80,473	-	50,994	15,485	16,734	40,417
Interfund payables	-	-	264,045	22,284	132,490	31,893
Unearned revenue	24,603	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	143,542		315,226	37,770	150,628	72,850
Fund balances:						
Restricted	556,353	452,278			_	12,960
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>S 699,895</u>	<u>\$452,278</u>	<u>\$ 315,226</u>	<u>\$ 37,770</u>	<u>8 150,628</u>	<u>S 85,810</u>

Other Grants	Teacher Incentive Funds	Parishwide Repairs & Maintenance	Jonesboro Hodge Repairs & Maintenance	Quitman Repairs & Maintenance	Weston Repairs & Maintenance	Total
\$ 438 511,048	\$ - - 94,541 19 -	\$ 269,150 78,126 - - -	\$ 487,973 80.298 - - -	\$ 533.332 40,149 - -	\$ 602,829 40,149 - - -	\$3,034,849 238,722 1,181,466 19 24,603
<u>\$ 511,486</u>	<u>\$ 94,560</u>	<u>\$ 347,276</u>	<u>\$ 568,271</u>	<u>s 573,481</u>	<u>s 642,978</u>	<u>\$4,479,659</u>
\$ 21,046 9,096 481,344 	\$ 19  	\$ 12,621   12,621	\$ 3,648 - - - 3,648	\$ 13,339   	\$ 8,621 - - - 8,621	\$ 99,892 213,199 1,026,597 24,603 1,364,291
	<u> </u>	334,655	564,623	560,142	634,357	3,115,368
<u>\$ 511,486</u>	<u>\$ 94,560</u>	\$ 347,276	\$ 568,271	<u>\$ 573,481</u>	<u>\$ 642.978</u>	\$4,479,659

# Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Child	School			Special	
	Nutrition	Activity	Title I	Title II	Education	LA-4
Revenues						
Local sources:						
Sales tax	<b>\$</b> -	\$ -	s -	<b>\$</b> -	<b>S</b> -	<b>S</b> -
Interest	607	-	-	-	-	-
Other	9,159	766,722	-	-	-	-
State sources:		-				
Equalization	18,856	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	274,800
Federal sources	1,529,438	-	1,239,425	103,073	368,338	-
Total revenues	1,558,060	766,722	1,239,425	103,073	368,338	274,800
Expenditures						
Current:						
Instruction -						
Regular programs	-	-	-	716	63,259	-
Special education programs	-	-	-	-	104,549	-
Other instructional programs	-	835,194	969,722	67,124	-	288,486
Support services -						
Pupil support services	-	-	-	-	110,990	-
Instructional staff support services	-	-	248,821	26,108	58,317	-
General administration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student transportation services	-	-	-	-	151	-
Non-instructional services -						
Food service operations	1,291,095	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-		-	-	-
Total expenditures	1,291,095	835,194	1,218,543	93,948	337,266	288,486
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over expenditures	266,965	(68,472)	20,882	9,125	31,072	(13,686)
-		·····				······
Other financing sources (uses)	104 114		07.000			
Transfers in	106,144	-	97,339	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	(118,221)	(9,125)	(31,072)	_
Total other financing sources	106,144	-	(20,882)	(9,125)	(31,072)	-
Net change in fund balances	373,109	(68,472)	-	-	-	(13,686)
Fund balances, beginning, as restated	183,244	520,750		_		26,646
Fund balances, ending	\$ 556,353	\$ 452,278	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 12,960

Other Grants	Teacher Incentive Fund	Parishwide Repairs & Maintenance	Jonesboro Hodge Repairs & Maintenance	Quitman Repairs & Maintenance	Weston Repairs & Maintenance	Total
S - - -	\$ - - -	\$ 346,394 498 -	\$ 392,580 824 -	\$ 196,290 902 -	\$ 196,290 1,058 -	\$ 1,131,554 3,889 775,881
54,794 2,012,586 2,067,380	 			197,192	  197,348	18,856 329,594 <u>5,475,406</u> <u>7,735,180</u>
762,741 100,616 337,757	107,221 2,797	3,520	36,696 12,430 1,066	15,235 11,830	20,940	1,006,808 232,222 2,502,869
33,520 82,958 2,853 34,018 4,773 117,342 71,250	- - - - - -	3,620 4,549 - 3,640 270,401 4,577	5,155 - - 257,621	- 2,578 - 114,377	- 2,578 - 140,076 -	144,510 532,352 17,713 34,018 8,413 899,817 75,978
30,062 44,410 <u>21,925</u> <u>1,644,225</u> <u>423,155</u>	222,546	<u>42,750</u> <u>333,057</u> <u>13,835</u>	- 78,950 391,918 1,486	- 76,417 220,437 (23,245)		30,062 1,335.505 <u>392,861</u> 7,213,128 522,052
(423,935) (423,935) (780) 780	- 	  13,835 320,820	350,000 	350,000 	350,000 - 350,000 210,935 423,422	1,253,483 (582,353) 671,130 1,193,182 1,922,186
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$ 334,655</u>	\$ 564,623	\$ 560,142	\$ 634,357	\$ 3,115,368

# Schedule of Compensation, Benefits, and Other Payments to Agency Head For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	David Claxtor Superintenden		
Purpose	Amount	Amount	
Salary	\$ 144,92	24	
Benefits- insurance	\$ 6,5	<del>9</del> 0	
Benefits- retirement	\$ 35,80	57	
Benefits- taxes	\$ 2,14	16	
Reimbursements	\$ 2,4	<del>)</del> 0	
Car allowance	\$ 6,00	00	

# Schedule of Compensation Paid to Board Members For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

James Clary	\$ 10,200
Gloria Davis	9,600
Rickey McBride	9,600
Wade McBride	9,600
Gerry Mims	9,600
Mary Saulters	10,200
Calvin Waggoner	9,600
	\$ 68,400

INTERNAL CONTROL, COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

# KOLDER, SLAVEN & COMPANY, LLC

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

C. Burton Kolder, CPA\* Brad E. Kolder, CPA, JD\* Gerald A. Thibodeaux, Jr., CPA\* Robert S. Carter, CPA' Arthur R. Mixon, CPA\* Stephen J. Anderson, CPA\* Christine C. Doucet, CPA Wanda F. Arcement, CPA, CVA Brvan K. Joubert, CPA Matthew E. Margaglio, CPA Casey L. Ardoin, CPA, CFE

Victor R. Slaven, CPA\* - retired 2020

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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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

Mr. David Claxton, Superintendent, and Members of the Jackson Parish School Board Jonesboro, 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 the Jackson Parish School Board, (the School Board) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, 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 14, 2021.

### **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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

### **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*.

### **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. However, under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

# Kolder, Slaven & Company, LLC

Certified Public Accountants

Abbeville, Louisiana December 14, 2021

# **KOLDER, SLAVEN & COMPANY, LLC**

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

Mr. David Claxton, Superintendent, and Members of the Jackson Parish School Board Jonesboro, Louisiana

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

We have audited Jackson Parish School Board's (the School Board) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described 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, 2021. The School Board's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

### Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the School Board's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. 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). Those standards and Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the School Board's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the School Board's compliance.

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

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, 2021.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

Management of the School Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the School Board's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program 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 internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School Board's internal control over compliance.

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance 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 the internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing and 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. However, under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Kolder, Slaven & Company, LLC

Certified Public Accountants

Abbeville, Louisiana December 14, 2021

### Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year Ended June 30, 2021

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor Program or Cluster Title	Assistance Listing <u>Number</u>	Listing Identifying		Federal Expenditures	Amounts Passed Through to Subrecipients	
United States Department of Agriculture-						
Child Nutrition Cluster						
Passed through Louisiana Department of Education-						
Summer Food Service Program	10.559	N/A	\$1,437,149		\$ -	
Passed through Louisiana Department of						
Agriculture and Forestry-						
Food Distribution	10.559	N/A	92,289			
Total assistance listing number 10.559				\$1,529,438	_	
Total Child Nutrition Cluster				1,529,438	-	
Total United States Department of Agriculture				1,529,438	_	
United States Department of Education-						
Passed through Louisiana Department of Education/						
Lincoln Parish School Board						
Striving Readers Comprehensive Literacy Program	84.371	N/A		8,868	-	
Passed through Louisiana Department of Education-						
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010A	28-21-T1-25	1,239,425			
Title I 1003A Direct Student Services	84.010A	28-21-DSS-25	47,781			
Title I Redesign 1003a	84.010A	28-20-RD19-25	39,216			
Total assistance lising number 84.010				1,326,422	-	
Special Education Cluster						
Special Education Grants to States-IDEA Part B	84.027	28-21-B1-25	353,527			
Special Education-Preschool Grants	84.173	28-21-P1-25	14,811			
Total for Special Education Cluster				368,338	-	
Vocational Education-Basic Grants to States	84.048	28-21-02-25		37,254	-	
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	28-21-71-25		117,940	-	
Education Stabilization Fund - COVID 19	84.425D	28-20-ESRF-25	961,601			
Education Stabilization Fund - COVID 19	84.425D	28-20-ESRI-25	160,600			
Education Stabilization Fund - COVID 19	84.425C	28-20-GERF-25	267,997			
Education Stabilization Fund - COVID 19	84.425D	28-21-ES2F-25	131,273			
Education Stabilization Fund - COVID 19	84.425U	28-21-ESEB-25	157,844			
Total assistance listing number 84.425				1,679,315	-	
Rural Education Achievement Program	84.358B	28-21-RLIS-25		49,235	-	
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants - Title IIA	84.367A	28-21-50-25		103,073	-	
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants	84.374	28-21-TP-25	173,588			
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants	84.374	28-18-PBCS-25	40,958			
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants	84.374	28-21-BPT7-25	8,000			
Total Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants				222,546	-	
Total United States Department of Education				3,912,991		

### Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (continued) Year Ended June 30, 2021

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor Program or Cluster Title	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-through Identifying Number		Federal Expenditures	Amounts Passed Through to Subrecipients
United States Department of Health and Human Services					
Passed through Louisiana Department of Education-					
CCDF Cluster					
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575	27-19-CN-25	2,059		
Covid 19 Community Child Care Recovery	93.575	28-21-CCCR-25	25,000		
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575	28-21-CO-25	5,918		
Total assistance lising number 93.75				32,977	-
Total CCDF Cluster				32,977	-
Total United States Department of Health					
and Human Services				32,977	
TOTAL FEDERAL AWARDS				\$5,475,406	<u>\$</u>

### Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year Ended June 30, 2021

# (1) <u>General</u>

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the "Schedule") includes the federal award activity of Jackson Parish School Board under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2021. 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). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Jackson Parish School Board, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of Jackson Parish School Board.

### (2) Basis of Accounting

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is described in Note 1 to the School Board's basic financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2021. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

### (3) <u>Noncash Programs</u>

The commodities received, which are noncash revenues, are valued using pricing provided by the United States Department of Agriculture.

# (4) Indirect Cost Rate

The School Board has elected not to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

# Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2021

# Part I. <u>Summary of Auditor's Results:</u>

# **Financial Statements**

Type of auditor's report issued:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting	
Material weakness(es) identified?	yes <u>X</u> no
Significant deficiencies identified?	yesX_none reported
Noncompliance material to	
financial statements noted?	yes <u>X</u> no
Federal Awards	
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance	
for major programs:	Unmodified
Internal control over major programs	
Material weakness(es) identified?	yes X no
Significant deficiencies identified?	yes X none reported
Any audit findings disclosed that are required	
to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR	
section 200.516(a)?	yes <u>X</u> no
Major programs:	
Assistance Listing Number(s)	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
84.425	Education Stabilization Fund - COVID 19
84.425C	Education Stabilization Fund - COVID 19
84.425D	Education Stabilization Fund - COVID 19
84.425U	Education Stabilization Fund - COVID 19
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between	
type A and type B programs:	\$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	X yes no

# Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2021

Part II.	Findings which are required to be reported in accordance with generally accepted Governmental Auditing Standards
А.	Internal Control Findings –
	There are no findings to be reported under this section.
В.	Compliance Findings –
	There are no findings to be reported under this section.
Part III.	Findings and questioned costs for Federal awards which include audit findings as defined in 2 CFR section 200 of the Uniform Guidance:

There are no findings to be reported under this section.

# JACKSON PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

# SCHEDULES REQUIRED BY STATE LAW

# (R.S. 24:514 – PERFORMANCE AND STATISTICAL DATA)

# KOLDER, SLAVEN & COMPANY, LLC

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

C. Burton Kolder, CPA\* Brad E. Kolder, CPA, JD\* Gerald A. Thibodeaux, Jr., CPA\* Robert S. Carter, CPA' Arthur R. Mixon, CPA\* Stephen J. Anderson, CPA\* Christine C. Doucet, CPA Wanda F. Arcement, CPA, CVA Brvan K. Joubert, CPA Matthew E. Margaglio, CPA Casey L. Ardoin, CPA, CFE

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### INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT ON APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES

Mr. David Claxton, Superintendent, and Members of the Jackson Parish School Board the Louisiana Department of Education and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor

We have performed the procedures enumerated below on the performance and statistical data accompanying the annual financial statements of the Jackson Parish School Board (School Board) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021; and to determine whether the specified schedules are free of obvious errors and omissions, in compliance with Louisiana Revised Statute 24:514. Management of the School Board is responsible for its performance and statistical data.

The School Board has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate to meet the intended purpose of the engagement, which is to perform specified procedures on the performance and statistical data accompanying the annual financial statements. Additionally, the Louisiana Department of Education and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor have agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate for their purpose. This report may not be suitable for any other purpose. The procedures performed may not address all of the items of interest to a user of this report and may not meet the needs of all users of this report and, as such, users are responsible for determining whether the procedures performed are appropriate for their purpose.

The procedures and associated findings are as follows:

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

- We selected a sample of 25 transactions, reviewed supporting documentation and observed that the 1. sampled expenditures/revenues are classified correctly and are reported in the proper amounts among the following amounts reported on the schedule:
  - Total General Fund Instructional Expenditures, .
  - Total General Fund Equipment Expenditures, .
  - Total Local Taxation Revenue, •
  - Total Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property,
  - Total State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes,
  - Nonpublic Textbook Revenue, and .
  - Nonpublic Transportation Revenue.

There were no exceptions noted.

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

2. We obtained a list of classes by school, school type, and class size as reported on the schedule. We then traced a sample of 10 classes to the October 1 roll books for those classes and determined if the class was properly classified on the schedule.

There were no exceptions noted.

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

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

There were no exceptions noted.

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

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

There was no exceptions noted.

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

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

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of testing performed on the performance and statistical data accompanying the annual financial statements of the School Board, as required by Louisiana Revised Statue 24:514.1, and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on control or compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Louisiana Legislative Auditor as a public document.

# Kolder, Slaven & Company, LLC

Certified Public Accountants

Abbeville, Louisiana December 14, 2021

# Schedules Required by State Law (R.S. 24:514 - Performance and Statistical Data) As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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

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

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

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

### General Fund Instructional and Support Expenditures and Certain Local Revenue Sources For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

### <u>General Fund Instructional and Equipment Expenditures</u> General fund instructional expenditures:

General fund instructional expenditures:			
Teacher and student interaction activities:			
Classroom teacher salaries	S	7,597.926	
Other instructional staff salaries		668,087	
Instructional staff employee benefits		4,168,976	
Purchased professional and technical services		57,792	
Instructional materials and supplies		393,970	
Instructional equipment		99,062	
Total teacher and student interaction activities			\$ 12,985,813
Other instructional activities:			64,638
Pupil support activities		1,354,954	
Less: Equipment for pupil support activities		-	
Net pupil support activities			1,354,954
Instructional staff services		721 214	2 3
Less: Equipment for instructional staff services		731,214	
		_	731.014
Net instructional staff services			731,214
School Administration		1,524,538	
Less: Equipment for school administration		-	
Net school administration			 1,524,538
Total general fund instructional expenditures			\$ 16,661,157
Total general fund equipment expenditures (Object 730; Function series 1000-4000)			\$ 99,062
Certain Local Revenue Sources			
Local taxation revenue:			
Constitutional ad valorem taxes			\$ 993,687
Renewable ad valorem tax			4,251,951
Debt service ad valorem tax			-
Up to 1% of collections by the Sheriff on taxes other than school taxes			217,116
Sales and use taxes			 4,879,141
Total local taxation revenue			\$ 10,341,895
Local earnings on investment in real property:			
Earnings from 16th section property			\$ -
Earnings from other real property			 10,876
Total local earnings on investment in real property			\$ 10,876
State revenue in lieu of taxes:			
Revenue sharing - constitutional tax			\$ 82,943
Revenue sharing - other taxes			-
Revenue sharing - excess portion			-
Other revenue in lieu of taxes			 -
Total state revenue in lieu of taxes			\$ 82,943
Nonpublic textbook revenue			\$ -
Nonpublic transportation revenue			\$ -

# Class Size Characteristics As of October 1, 2020

	Class Size Range							
	1 - 20		21 -	21 - 26		27 - 33		4÷
School Type	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Elementary	89.2%	99	10.8%	12	0.0%	-	0.0%	-
Elementary Activity Classes	0.0%	_	58.3%	7	33.3%	4	8.4%	1
Middle/Jr. High	94.4%	67	1.4%	1	4.2%	3	0.0%	-
Middle/Jr. High Activity Classes	33.3%	3	33.3%	3	33.4%	3	0.0%	-
High	72.9%	86	26.3%	31	0.8%	1	0.0%	-
High Activity Classes	90.3%	28	9.7%	3	0.0%	-	0.0%	-
Combination	82.7%	429	15.6%	81	1.5%	8	0.2%	1
Combination Activity Classes	75.8%	69	15.4%	14	2.2%	2	6.6%	6

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