GREATER BATON ROUGE FOOD BANK

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

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Daigrepont & Brian
Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
The Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Report on the Audits of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of The Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank (a nonprofit organization) (hereafter the Organization), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025, and the related consolidated statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as of December 31, 2025, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

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Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audits 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 Organization's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Emphasis of Matter

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, reflect certain prior period adjustments as described in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole. The supplementary information contained in the schedule of compensation, benefits, and other payments to chief executive officer, as required by Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513 A.(3), is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the consolidated financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is also not a required part of the consolidated financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements or to the consolidated financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 30, 2026, on our consideration of the Organization'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 Organization'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 Organization's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Daigrepont & Brian APAC

Daigrepont & Brian, APAC
Baton Rouge, LA
June 30, 2026

THE GREATER BATON ROUGE FOOD BANK
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2025

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,484,892
Grants receivable, net	184,713
Promises to give, current portion, net	135,970
Food inventory - donated and purchased	1,299,329
Food inventory - commodities	339,736
Investments - Mission Support	19,277,761
Pooled investments	1,693,510
Prepaid Expenses	157,831
Total Current Assets	26,573,742
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	
Land	500,000
Building and building improvements	13,733,765
Vehicles	315,836
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	3,906,501
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(7,565,683)
Total Property and Equipment, net	10,890,419
OTHER ASSETS	
Financing right of use asset, net	1,068,339
Promises to give, long-term portion, net	290,954
Total Other Assets	1,359,293
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 38,823,454

See accompanying notes and independent auditors' report.

THE GREATER BATON ROUGE FOOD BANK
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2025

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	$ 617,302
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	194,708
Deferred revenue	212,070
Note payable, current portion	104,949
Financing lease obligation, current portion	198,572
Total Current Liabilities	1,327,601
LONG TERM LIABILITIES	
Financing lease obligation, net of current portion	915,605
Total Long Term Liabilities	915,605
Total Liabilities	2,243,206
NET ASSETS	
Without donor restrictions	
Programming and general operations	13,996,176
Board designated - Mission Support	19,279,761
Total Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions	33,275,937
With donor restrictions	3,304,311
Total Net Assets	36,580,248
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	$ 38,823,454

See accompanying notes and independent auditors' report.

THE GREATER BATON ROUGE FOOD BANK
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
REVENUES AND OTHER SUPPORT			
Contributions and private grants	$ 8,058,862	$ 1,246,585	$ 9,305,447
USDA commodities	5,024,288	-	5,024,288
Other federal grants	2,906,870	503,795	3,410,665
State and local grants	62,500	-	62,500
Commodities received	11,361,925	-	11,361,925
Food sales	200,902	-	200,902
Special events	374,052	-	374,052
Investment income	1,757,681	-	1,757,681
Other	78,127	-	78,127
Net assets released from restrictions	826,235	(826,235)	-
Total revenues and other support	30,651,442	924,145	31,575,587
EXPENSES			
Program expenses - food distribution	29,806,251	-	29,806,251
Supporting services:			
Management and general	1,154,567	-	1,154,567
Fundraising	1,546,534	-	1,546,534
Total supporting services	2,701,101	-	2,701,101
Total Expenses	32,507,352	-	32,507,352
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	(1,855,910)	924,145	(931,765)
Net assets - beginning of period	35,131,847	2,380,166	37,512,013
Net assets - end of period	$ 33,275,937	$ 3,304,311	$ 36,580,248

See accompanying notes and independent auditors' report.

THE GREATER BATON ROUGE FOOD BANK
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES BY NATURE AND CLASS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

		Supporting Services		
	Program Expense	Management & General	Fundraising	Total
Advertising	$ -	$ -	$ 42,959	$ 42,959
Bad debt	-	140,411	-	140,411
Bank fees	-	138,762	-	138,762
Contract labor	110,014	-	-	110,014
Depreciation & amortization	798,210	25,475	25,475	849,160
Direct mail expense	-	-	597,615	597,615
Employee benefits	307,343	38,904	42,795	389,042
Equipment	642,485	13,526	20,289	676,300
Flow-through to churches	187,301	-	-	187,301
Food distribution	23,557,314	-	-	23,557,314
Fuel and mileage	80,964	6,094	-	87,058
Insurance	226,154	80,024	41,751	347,929
Interest expense	73,375	2,367	3,156	78,898
Lease expense	300,929	-	-	300,929
Miscellaneous expense	64,746	5,755	1,439	71,940
Payroll taxes	151,309	75,655	25,218	252,182
Printing, publication, and postage	17,518	1,030	84,497	103,045
Professional development	4,733	101,770	11,834	118,337
Professional fees	-	145,464	145,463	290,927
Repairs and maintenance	372,765	7,686	3,843	384,294
Salaries	2,488,151	360,127	425,605	3,273,883
Special event expense	-	-	49,389	49,389
Supplies	206,841	4,546	15,911	227,298
Utilities	216,099	6,971	9,295	232,365
	$ 29,806,251	$ 1,154,567	$ 1,546,534	$ 32,507,352

See accompanying notes and independent auditors' report.

THE GREATER BATON ROUGE FOOD BANK
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Changes in net assets	$ (931,765)
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Bad debt expense	140,411
Depreciation & amortization	849,160
Discount on promises to give, net	59,431
Realized gain on investments	(140,935)
Unrealized gain on investments	(1,705,145)
Food inventory - commodities	475,804
Food inventory - donated	944,370
Net change in:	
Grants receivable	347,500
Promises to give	(436,268)
Prepaid expenses	122,636
Inventory - purchases	1,871,659
Accounts payable	327,310
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(102,535)
Deferred revenue	(100,735)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,720,898
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Property and equipment purchases	(324,001)
Investment purchases	(120,598)
Investment sales	588,398
Net cash provided by investing activities	143,799
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITES	
Principal payments on notes payable	(204,938)
Principal payments on financing lease obligations	(21,580)
Net cash used in financing activities	(226,518)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	1,638,179
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,846,713
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 3,484,892
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE	
Cash paid for interest during the year	$ 78,898
Assets acquired through financing lease	$ 417,095

See accompanying notes and independent auditors' report.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Nature of Activities

The Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank (the Food Bank or the Organization) is a not-for-profit organization that gathers, stores, and redistributes food to charitable organizations and churches that serve the needy. Food sources include donations from individuals, corporations, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Commodities program. The Food Bank also receives food from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) during times of natural disasters and global pandemics.

On November 29, 2021, the Food Bank formed a new entity known as GBRFB Mission Support (Mission Support). The GBRFB Mission Support exists to support and further the mission and purposes of the Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank, Inc. The Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank, Inc. exists to service emergency, short term, and on-going unmet food needs of individuals in its service area through existing social service providers, congregations and other organizations. This mission is accomplished by supporting or providing services, such as food collection and distribution and education programs.

(b) Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Food Bank include the accounts of Mission Support and the Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank, Inc. for which the Food Bank is the sole member. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

(c) Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statement presentation follows the recommendations of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC). The Food Bank is required to report information regarding its financial position and activities according to the following net asset classifications:

Net assets without donor restrictions: Net assets that are not subject to donor-imposed restrictions and may be expended for any purpose in performing the primary objectives of the Food Bank. These net assets may be used at the discretion of the Food Bank’s management and board of directors.

Net Assets With Donor Restrictions are net assets subject to donor-imposed restrictions that may or will be met by either actions of the organization or the passage of time. Once the restrictions are met, they are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions. During the year ended December 31, 2025, The Food Bank received contributions and grants with donor restrictions of $1,750,380 and spent $826,235 for the various contributions and grants intended purposes. There are net assets with donor restrictions of $3,304,311 at year end. The remaining restrictions will be satisfied as cost are incurred in fulfillment of the donors' stipulations.

Donor restricted contributions are reported as increases in net assets with donor restrictions. When a restriction expires, net assets are reclassified from net assets with donor restrictions to net assets without donor restrictions in the consolidated statement of activities.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Board of Directors authorized the establishment of designated funds for an investment portfolio with the objective to seek growth of income and capital appreciation consistent with long term objectives to meet future obligations of The Food Bank. The investments will be held by GBRFB Mission Support and the purpose of the investments will be to provide financial stability and resources for growth. Such investments will be available for future cash-flow shortfalls and major capital expenditures as well as unforeseen contingencies.

(d) Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates have been applied in the determination of donated food values and depreciation of property and equipment in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(e) Revenue Recognition and Promises to Give

Contributions received are recorded as net assets without donor restrictions or net assets with donor restrictions, depending on the existence and/or nature of any donor-imposed restrictions. Conditional contributions are not recognized until the conditions on which they depend have been substantially met and are recorded as deferred revenue.

Contributions that are restricted by the donor are reported as an increase in net assets without donor restrictions if the restriction expires in the reporting period in which the contribution is recognized. All other donor restricted contributions are reported as an increase in net assets with donor restrictions, depending on the nature of restriction. When a restriction expires (that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished), net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported in the consolidated statements of activities as net assets released from restrictions.

Unconditional promises to give that are expected to be collected within one year are recorded at net realizable value. Unconditional promises to give that are expected to be collected in future years are recorded at fair value, which is measured at the present value of their future cash flows. The discounts on those amounts are computed using risk-adjusted interest rates applicable to the years in which the promises are received. Amortization of the discounts is included in contribution revenue. Promises to give are written off when deemed uncollectable. Management has evaluated Promises to Give and has determined that an allowance of approximately $120,000 is necessary for the year ending December 31, 2025.

Grants receive the same accounting treatment as contributions if the grant activity is to be planned and carried out by the Organization and the Organization has the right to the benefits of carrying out the activity.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Income Taxes

The Food Bank accounts for income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC 740-10, Accounting for *Uncertainty in Income Taxes* . Management believes it has no material uncertain tax positions and, accordingly has not recognized a liability for any unrecognized tax benefits.

The Food Bank is a non-profit organization that is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Food Bank files Form 990 in the U.S. federal jurisdiction. The Organization is no longer subject to federal information return examinations by tax authorities beyond three years from the filing of those returns.

(g) Functional Expenses

The costs of providing the various programs and activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the consolidated statements of activities and changes in net assets and functional expenses by nature and class. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated by management among the programs and supporting services benefited. The method of allocation for depreciation, interest expense, waste disposal and other miscellaneous expenses including pest control and security is based on square footage. The method of allocation for insurance, retirement and employee benefits, supplies, telephone and utilities is based on full-time equivalents.

(h) Food Inventory - Donated and Purchased

Food inventory, predominately donated, including food received, distributed and undistributed, is valued using the estimated fair value as determined by the Feeding America Product Valuation Survey prepared on an annual basis. The report, which is one year in arrears, provides the average wholesale value of products donated to the network and is considered to be a reasonable basis upon which to estimate these amounts. The average value of one pound of donated product will vary from year-to-year based on the mix of product items donated and the current value of the product. The 2025 valuation was not available prior to the issuance of the audited financial statements, therefore management used the fair value of $1.90 from the 2024 valuation for the year ended December 31, 2024.

(i) Investments

Investment purchases are recorded at cost, or if donated, at fair value on the date of donation. Thereafter, investments are reported at their fair values in the statements of financial position. Net investment income/(loss) is reported in the consolidated statements of activities and changes in net net assets and consists of interest and dividend income, realized and unrealized capital gains and losses, less external and direct internal investment expenses.

Investments held in Baton Rouge Area Foundation Investment Pool (BRAF) are carried at net asset value (NAV) of units held by the Food Bank at year end. The change in fair value is recognized as a component of investment income.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Food Inventory - Commodities

The Food Bank records commodities inventory as determined by the commodities price listing produced by the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry. Commodities inventory received is recorded as net assets without donor restrictions at an amount equal to the determined value in accordance with the aforementioned guidelines.

(k) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all monies in banks and highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months.

(l) Grant Receivables

Grants receivable are stated at net realizable value. The Food Bank maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its grantors to make required payments. Accounts are written off when deemed uncollectable. Management has evaluated receivables and has determined that an allowance of approximately $110,000 is necessary for the year ending December 31, 2025.

(m) Donated Services and Materials

A significant portion of the Food Bank's functions are conducted by unpaid volunteers. The value of the contributed time is not reflected in the consolidated financial statements since the services do not meet the criteria for recognition under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Food Bank typically receives donated materials and supplies to aid in their mission. However, these are not considered material to these consolidated financial statements.

(n) Subsequent Events

The Organization evaluated subsequent events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements through June 30, 2026, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

(o) Leases

The Organization determines if an arrangement contains a lease at inception. Leases are then classified as either operating or finance leases depending on the characteristics of the lease. Right-of-use (ROU) assets represent the Organization's right to control the use of a specified asset for the lease term, and lease liabilities represent the Organization's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. ROU assets and lease liabilities are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. In determining the present value of lease payments, the Organization uses the rate available on comparable financing when the discount rate is not implicit in the lease. The lease term is the non-cancelable period of the lease, including any options to extend, purchase, or terminate the lease depending on whether the Organizations are reasonably certain to exercise those options.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The costs associated with operating leases are recognized on a straight-line basis, within functional expenses, over the period of the leases. The finance lease ROU assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease terms, and interest expense incurred on the lease liabilities is included in interest expense. If the lease transfers ownership to the Organization or the Organization is reasonably certain to exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, the ROU asset is amortized to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Assumptions made by the Organization at the commencement date are re-evaluated upon occurrence of certain events, including a lease modification when that modification is not accounted for as a separate contract.

The Organization does not recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities on short term leases but recognize lease expense for these leases on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and any variable lease payments in the period in which the obligation for those payments is incurred.

(p) Fixed Assets

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Upon disposal, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts. Depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2025 was $849,160.

2. Availability and Liquidity

Financial assets at year end:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,484,892
Grants receivable, net	184,713
Unconditional promises to give, current, net	135,970
Investments - Mission Support	19,277,761
Pooled investments	1,693,510
Total financial assets	24,776,846
Less amounts not available to be used within one year:	
Net assets with donor restrictions	(3,304,311)
Financial assets available to meet general expenditures over the next twelve months	$ 21,472,535

The Food Bank's cash flows have seasonal variations during the year attributable to a concentration of contributions received during holidays and at calendar year-end. To manage liquidity, the Food Bank maintains certain cash and cash equivalents, as noted above, that could meet any operating cash flow needs for an extended period as well as any major maintenance and repairs needed on their facility.

3. USDA Commodities

The Food Bank participated in the USDA Commodities program during the year ended December 31, 2025. The objective of the program is to provide U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) donated commodities to low-income households through eligible organizations for home consumption. Commodities received are recorded in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as unrestricted revenue at their estimated fair value.

Activity of commodities is summarized as follows:

Commodity inventory at beginning of year	$ 606,210
Food commodities received	5,024,288
Distributed, discarded, and adjustment	(5,290,762)
Commodity inventory at end of year	$ 339,736

4. Vehicle Leases

The Food Bank leases delivery trucks for food distribution.

In March 2023, the Food Bank entered into a financing lease agreement with a term of 84 months for a truck with a monthly payment of $3,176. In August 2024, the Food Bank entered into four financing lease agreements, each with a term of 84 months, for trucks with monthly payments of $2,918 each. In 2025 the Food Bank into a financing lease agreement for two additional trucks. The terms are 72 months and 84 months with monthly required payments of $3,176 and $2,847, respectively.

Payments made under the Food Bank’s lease arrangements may be fixed or variable, and variable lease payments, such as mileage, are primarily based on output of the underlying leased assets. Lease costs associated with fixed and variables payments on the Food Bank’s leases was approximately $300,000 year ended December 31, 2025.

Lease payments for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

2026	$ 265,140
2027	265,140
2028	265,140
2029	218,956
2030	174,228
Thereafter	130,245
Total lease payments	1,318,849
Less: NPV	(204,672)
Total lease liabilities	$ 1,114,177

The weighted-average remaining lease term and discount rate related to the Food Bank’s lease liabilities as of were 4.2 years and 6.66%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2025. The discount rates are based on the Food Bank’s incremental borrowing rate.

5. Notes Payable

On May 25, 2021, the Food Bank signed a promissory note to refinance the debt that was due August 5, 2021. The new terms and payments commenced on July 5, 2021. The debt now matures on June 5, 2026, requires monthly payments of $17,850, and has an interest rate of 2.75%. The note is collateralized by the building.

Estimated future payments are as follows:

December 31, 2026	$ 104,949

6. Retirement Plan

The Food Bank has a qualified Internal Revenue Code Section 403(b) annuity plan. The Plan covers all employees who have completed at least three months of service. The Food Bank is obligated to match up to 50% of an employee's deferred amount, up to 10% of their pay. The Food Bank has the option to match up to 100% in any one year. The Food Bank contributed approximately $50,000 to this Plan during the year ended December 31, 2025.

7. Commitments and Contingencies

The Food Bank is, from time to time, involved in lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of its business that, in the opinion of management, will not have a material effect on the Food Bank's results of operations.

The Organization receives grants for specific purposes that are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to requests for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under terms of the grant. It is the opinion of the Organization's management that its compliance with the terms of the grant will not result in any disallowed costs.

8. Investments - Mission Support

Investments- Mission Support consists of investments in marketable securities which consisted of the following at December 31, 2025.

Cash Equivalents	$ 629,541
Stocks, options & EFTs	6,975,981
Fixed income securities	11,593,284
Mutual funds	78,955
Total investments - Mission Support	$ 19,277,761

9. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) provides for a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

9. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Level 1 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the organization has the ability to access.

Level 2 - Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 – Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement, determined using model-based techniques that include option pricing models, discounted cash flow models, and similar techniques.

The asset fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at December 31, 2025.

Stocks, options, and mutual funds: Valued at fair value by using quoted prices for identical securities.

Fixed income securities: Valued at fair value by using a yield-based matrix system to arrive at estimated market value.

Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs"): Valued at the daily closing price. ETFs are investment companies whose shares are traded intraday on stock exchanges at market-determined prices, which may be greater or less than NAV. Plans may buy or sell ETF shares through a broker or in a brokerage account just as they would the shares of any publicly traded company. ETFs are registered with the SEC, and generally, are structured as open-ended investment companies (open-ended funds) or unit investment trusts.

Money market and pooled funds: Valued at the net asset value (NAV) of units held in BRAF by the Food Bank at year end.

The preceding methods described may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the Food Bank's management believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

9. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Fair Value of Assets Measured on a Recurring Basis

The following table presents, for each of the fair-value hierarchy levels, the Food Bank's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2025.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash equivalents	$ 629,541	$ -	$ -	$ 629,541
Stock, options & EFTs	6,975,981	-	-	6,975,981
Fixed income securities	-	11,593,284	-	11,593,284
Mutual funds	78,955	-	-	78,955
Total assets in fair value hierarchy	$ 7,684,477	$ 11,593,284	$ -	$ 19,277,761
Pooled investments	$ -	$ 1,693,510	$ -	$ 1,693,510

10 Prior Period Adjustment

Errors resulting in the misstatement of financial statement categories as presented below in the December 31, 2024 financial statements were identified during the current year. The errors related to underreported grants receivable and inventory - donated & purchased while cash, prepaids, property and equipment, and net assets without donor restrictions were overstated. The effects on the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024 are summarized below:

	As Previously Stated	Adjustment	Dec. 31, 2024 Restated
Cash	$ 1,893,663	$ (46,950)	$ 1,846,713
Grants Receivable, net	$ 326,317	$ 316,475	$ 642,792
Inventory - Donated & Purchased	$ 4,263,800	$ 60,888	$ 4,324,688
Prepaid	$ 314,937	$ (34,470)	$ 280,467
Property and Equipment, net	$ 12,009,797	$ (769,633)	$ 11,240,164
Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions	$ 35,605,537	$ (473,690)	$ 35,131,847

11. Credit Concentration

The Organization maintains cash accounts with financial institutions, the balances of which may periodically exceed the federally insured amount. Management monitors the financial condition of the financial institutions on a regular basis, along with the cash balances, to minimize potential risk.

12. Unconditional Promises to Give

Promises to give are dedicated by the donors for operating purposes and represent a promise by the donors to pay after the year end. The total promises to give outstanding as of December 31, 2025 is $426,924 and is comprised of the following:

Receivable in less than one year	$	191,555
Receivable in one to five years		416,389
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts		(121,589)
Less: Discount		(59,431)
	$	426,924

The Food Bank applies a discount rate of 4% to all pledges with a term greater than 12 months.

THE GREATER BATON ROUGE FOOD BANK
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures	Passed Through to Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Agriculture				
Food Distribution Cluster				
Passed through the Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry				
Commodity Supplemental Food Program	10.565	N/A	$ 2,629,826	$ 2,629,826
Emergency Food Assistance Program (Admin Costs)	10.568	61a81012	907,507	-
Emergency Food Assistance Program (Commodities)	10.569	61a400812	5,097,770	5,097,770
Total Food Distribution Cluster			8,635,103	7,727,596
Passed through the Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services				
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	N/A	286,000	286,000
Summer Food Service Program for Children	10.559	N/A	446,795	466,795
Child and Adult Care Food Program	10.558	N/A	11,868	11,868
Passed through Feeding Louisiana				
The Emergency Food Assistance Program	10.187	AM22LFPA0000C015	412,210	370,989
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			9,791,976	8,863,248
U.S. Department of Homeland Security				
Passed through the Louisiana Department of Homeland Security				
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance	97.036	FEMA-4277-DR	129,627	-
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			129,627	-
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			$ 9,921,603	$ 8,863,248

See accompanying notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

THE GREATER BATON ROUGE FOOD BANK
NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of the Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank (Food Bank) and is presented on the accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements.

NOTE B – FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Nonmonetary assistance is reported in the schedule at the estimated cost of the commodities disbursed. At December 31, 2025, the organization had USDA commodities valued at $339,736 in inventory. The Organization received $5,024,288 and distributed $5,290,762 of commodities for the year ended December 31, 2025.

NOTE C – SUB-RECIPIENTS

All of the commodities and disaster relief meals distributed were done so to eligible recipient agencies considered to be sub-recipients of the Food Bank.

NOTE D – DE MINIMIS INDIRECT COST RATE

The Food Bank did not elect to use the de minimis indirect cost rate for the year ended December 31, 2025

THE GREATER BATON ROUGE FOOD BANK
SCHEDULE OF COMPENSATION, BENEFITS, AND OTHER PAYMENTS TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

Chief Executive Officer January-October: Michael G. Manning

Chief Executive Officer November-December: Elizabeth Pfifer

R.S. 24:513 (A) (3) requires reporting of the total compensation, reimbursements, and benefits paid to the agency head or chief executive officer. This law was further amended by Act 462 of the 2015 Regular Session which clarified that nongovernmental or not for profit local auditees are required to report only the compensation, reimbursements, and benefits paid to the agency head or chief executive officer paid from public funds.

This organization is not required to report the total compensation, reimbursements, and benefits paid to the chief executive officer as these costs are supported by private funds.

Daigrepont & Brian
Certified Public Accountants

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

To the Board of Directors
The Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank
Baton Rouge, 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 consolidated financial statements of The Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank (a nonprofit Organization) (hereafter the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025, and the related statements of activities, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 30, 2026.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the consolidated financial statements, we considered the Organization'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 opinion on the consolidated financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization'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 consolidated financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2025-01 and 2025-02 that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Organization's consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

The Food Bank's Responses to the Findings

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

Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization'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 Organization's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document. This report is intended solely for the information and use of the audit committee, management, and others within the organization, the Legislative Auditor, and the federal awarding agencies and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Daigrepont & Brian APAC

Daigrepont & Brian, APAC
Baton Rouge, LA
June 30, 2026

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

To the Board of Directors
The Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank
Baton Rouge, LA

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited The Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank (hereafter the Organization) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Organization's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2025. the Organization's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the Organization 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 December 31, 2025.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as discussed below, we did identify a deficiency in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2025-03 to be material weaknesses.

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

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Organization's response to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our compliance audit described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The Organization's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the Legislative Auditor, and federal awarding agencies and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Daigrepont & Brian APAC

Daigrepont & Brian, APAC
Baton Rouge, LA
June 30, 2026

THE GREATER BATON ROUGE FOOD BANK
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of The Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank, as of June 30, 2025, and for the year then ended, and have issued our report thereon dated June 30, 2026. 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 and the provisions of the Uniform Guidance. Our audit of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 resulted in an unmodified opinion.

Summary of Auditors' Reports

A. Identification of Major Programs

Assistance Listing Number	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
10.565, 10.568, & 10.569	Food Distribution Cluster

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs	$ 750,000			
Is the auditee a 'low risk' auditee as defined by the Uniform Guidance	Yes		No	X

B. Report on Internal Control and Compliance Material to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Internal Control				
Material Weaknesses	Yes	X	No	
Significant Deficiencies	Yes		No	X
Compliance with Provisions of Laws, Regulation, Contracts or Grant Agreements	Yes		No	X

C. Report on Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance

Internal Control				
Material Weaknesses	Yes	X	No	
Significant Deficiencies	Yes		No	X
Type of Opinion on Compliance for Each Major Program				
Food Distribution Cluster	Unmodified			
Are there any findings required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance	Yes	X	No	

THE GREATER BATON ROUGE FOOD BANK
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

Findings - Financial Statement

Finding 2025-01 - Accounting Review and Financial Statement Preparation

Criteria:
The Food Bank's personnel should include an individual with suitable training, knowledge, and experience to prepare financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Condition:
The Food Bank does not have sufficient personnel on staff that had the training, knowledge, and experience to prepare the financial statements and accompanying footnotes in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Instead, the Food Bank relies on its auditors to assist in the preparation of external financial statements and related footnotes.

Cause:
The financial records are not being maintained in a manner that is consistent with U.S. GAAP.

Effect:
Under U.S. generally accepted auditing standards, the auditors cannot be considered part of the Food Bank's internal control structure, and because of limitations of the Food Bank's personnel, the design of internal control structure does not otherwise include procedures to prevent or detect a material misstatement in the external financial statements.

Recommendations:
We suggest the Food Bank hire additional personnel to perform this function or engage the services of a qualified third party provider.

Management's Response
Management agrees with the finding. See attached responses.

Finding 2025-02 - Accountability for Inventory

Criteria:
Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls over financial reporting, including controls designed to ensure that inventory records are complete, accurate, properly valued, and reconciled to the general ledger. Inventory should be supported by sufficient records that allow management to determine quantities on hand, amounts received, amounts distributed or disposed of, and appropriate valuation at year-end.

Condition:
The Food Bank maintains inventory records within its inventory management system; however, controls over the completeness and accuracy of the financial records were not designed or operating effectively.

Specifically, the Food Bank maintains only a single price card within the inventory system. When updated prices are entered, the system overwrites previously recorded amounts paid for inventory items. As a result, historical cost information is not retained within the system, and inventory valuation cannot be readily supported by the amounts originally paid or otherwise assigned to inventory items.

Findings - Financial Statement (Continued)

Additionally, management relies on the inventory system as the primary record of inventory activity and balances, but does not perform a reconciliation of inventory activity to the financial records. As a result, there is no routine control to ensure that additions, distributions, adjustments, and ending inventory balances recorded in the inventory system agree to the accounting records.

Cause:
The Food Bank's inventory system and related processes were not designed to preserve historical pricing information or provide a documented reconciliation between inventory records and the general ledger. Management has historically relied on the inventory system to maintain inventory activity and balances without implementing compensating review and reconciliation controls.

Effect:
Because historical pricing information is overwritten, management is unable to readily support the valuation of inventory on hand at year-end using the underlying amounts previously paid or assigned. In addition, the absence of a reconciliation between the inventory system and the financial records increases the risk that inventory activity or balances could be incomplete, inaccurate, or improperly recorded in the financial statements and not detected in a timely manner.

Recommendations:
We recommend management strengthen controls over inventory accounting and reporting by implementing procedures to ensure that inventory records are complete, accurate, and properly reconciled to the financial records. Such procedures should include, but not be limited to:

- Maintaining historical pricing or cost information for inventory items and ensuring such information is not overwritten without retaining an audit trail;
- Establishing documented procedures for assigning and supporting inventory values;
- Performing periodic reconciliations of inventory activity and ending inventory balances between the inventory system and the general ledger;
- Investigating and resolving reconciling differences in a timely manner; and
- Reviewing system capabilities to determine whether configuration changes, additional reports, or system enhancements are necessary to support proper inventory valuation and financial reporting.

Management's Response
Management agrees with the finding. See attached responses.

Findings - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

Finding 2025-03 - Schedule of Federal Awards ("SEFA")

Criteria:
Management is responsible for preparing a complete and accurate Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. The SEFA should include all federal awards expended during the audit period, including federal awards received directly from federal agencies and awards passed through from nonfederal entities.

Management is also responsible for maintaining adequate internal controls over the preparation and review of the SEFA to ensure that all federal award expenditures, including noncash assistance such as donated commodities, are properly identified, accumulated, valued, and reported in the correct period.

Condition:
During audit procedures over the SEFA, we noted that management's initial SEFA was incomplete and inaccurate.

Specifically, omitted federal grants were identified by the audit team during the audit that were not included in the SEFA prepared by management. Additionally, inaccuracies were noted in the quantity of commodities used when comparing the inventory usage records submitted to the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry to the commodity usage reported within the SEFA.

As a result, audit adjustments were required to properly present the SEFA.

Cause:
The Food Bank did not have sufficient controls in place to ensure that all federal awards were identified and included in the SEFA. Additionally, management's review process over noncash assistance and commodity usage reporting was not designed or operating effectively to ensure that amounts reported on the SEFA agreed to underlying inventory and program records submitted to the pass-through agency.

Effect:
Failure to properly identify and report all federal awards increases the risk that the SEFA may be materially misstated. Inaccurate SEFA reporting could also result in improper major program determination under the Uniform Guidance and could affect the scope of the Single Audit.

Additionally, inaccuracies in commodity usage reporting increase the risk that federal expenditures related to noncash assistance are not complete, accurate, or properly supported.

Context:
The audit team identified the omitted Child and Adult Care Program (ALN 10.558) and the Summer Food Service Program (ALN 10.559) federal grants that were not included in management's prepared SEFA.

The audit team also identified differences between the quantity of commodities used per the records submitted to the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry and the quantity of commodity used in determining the amount of expenditures to be reported within the SEFA for 17 out of 20 inventory items included on the USDA Commodity Program Monthly Inventory Report.

Findings - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs (Continued)

Recommendations:
We recommend management strengthen controls over the preparation and review of the SEFA. Such controls should include, but not be limited to:

- Maintaining a comprehensive listing of all federal awards received, including direct awards and awards passed through from state or other nonfederal entities;
- Reviewing grant agreements, award notices, reimbursement requests, cash receipts, and correspondence from pass-through agencies to identify all federal funding sources;
- Implementing a formal SEFA preparation checklist to ensure all federal award activity is evaluated for inclusion;
- Reconciling SEFA amounts to the general ledger, grant records, inventory records, and reports submitted to pass-through agencies;
- Performing a detailed review of noncash assistance, including donated commodities, to ensure quantities and valuations are complete, accurate, and properly supported;
- Assigning responsibility for preparation and independent review of the SEFA; and
- Retaining documentation supporting the final SEFA amounts reported.

Management's Response
Management agrees with the finding. See attached responses.

Questioned Costs

There are no questioned costs for the year ended December 31, 2025.

GREATER BATON ROUGE
FOOD BANK

Schedule of Findings – Management Responses

Finding 2025-01 – Financial Statement Preparation (GAAP)

Management agrees with the finding. Due to the size of the organization and the specialized knowledge required to prepare financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, management has historically utilized its independent auditors to assist with the preparation of the audited financial statements and related disclosures.

Management will continue to strengthen internal financial reporting by enhancing year-end closing procedures, expanding support schedules and reconciliations, and documenting key accounting positions. Management will also evaluate the cost-benefit of obtaining additional accounting resources, whether through internal staffing, or training to further improve the financial reporting process while maintaining appropriate segregation of duties.

Finding 2025-02 – Inventory Accountability

Management agrees with the finding. Management will evaluate the inventory system's ability to retain historical cost information and additional procedures will be implemented to document and support inventory valuation. Management will also develop and perform periodic reconciliations between the inventory system and the general ledger to ensure inventory activity and balances are complete and accurate.

Finding 2025-03 – SEFA

Management agrees with the finding. Management will implement additional procedures to identify all federal awards received and expended during the year. Management will also enhance its review of commodity usage and noncash assistance reported on the SEFA by reconciling amounts to inventory records and reports submitted to the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

Management will develop a formal SEFA preparation and review process, including reconciliation procedures and supervisory review prior to providing the SEFA for audit.

Elizabeth Pfifer

Elizabeth Pfifer

Mindy Bartholomew Smith

Mindy B. Smith

June 30, 2026

THE GREATER BATON ROUGE FOOD BANK
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

<u>Summary of Prior Audit Findings</u>

2024-001 - Net Assets with Donor Restrictions

Status: The finding related to internal control over tracking net assets with donor restrictions has been resolved.

2024-002 - Accountability for Inventory

Status: The finding related to internal control over inventory tracking and reporting has not been resolved and has been indicated as finding 2025-002 in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned cost for the year ended December 31, 2025.

2024-003 - Schedule of Federal Awards ("SEFA")

Status: The finding related to internal control over SEFA preparation has not been resolved and has been indicated as finding 2025-003 in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned cost for the year ended December 31, 2025.

<u>Summary of Prior Questioned Costs</u>

There were no questioned cost for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Daigrepont & Brian
Certified Public Accountants

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

To the Board of Directors
The Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank, Inc.
and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor:

We have performed the procedures enumerated below on the control and compliance (C/C) areas identified in the Louisiana Legislative Auditor's (LLA's) Statewide Agreed-Upon Procedures (SAUPs) for the fiscal period January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025. The Food Bank's management is responsible for those C/C areas identified in the SAUPs.

The Food Bank 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 C/C areas identified in LLA's SAUPs for the fiscal period January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025. Additionally, LLA has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate for its purposes. This report may not be suitable for any other purpose. The procedures performed may not address all the items of interest to a user of this report and may not meet the needs of all users of this report and, as such, users are responsible for determining whether the procedures performed are appropriate for their purposes.

The procedures and associated findings are as follows:

1) Written Policies and Procedures

A. Obtain and inspect the entity's written policies and procedures and observe whether they address each of the following categories and subcategories if applicable to public funds and the entity's operations:

i. ***Budgeting***, including preparing, adopting, monitoring, and amending the budget.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Result: The organization is in compliance with the procedure above and Louisiana Legislative Auditor testing requirements.

2) Board or Finance Committee

A. Obtain and inspect the board/finance committee minutes for the fiscal period, as well as the board's enabling legislation, charter, bylaws, or equivalent document in effect during the fiscal period, and

i. Observe that the board/finance committee met with a quorum at least monthly, or on a frequency in accordance with the board's enabling legislation, charter, bylaws, or other equivalent document.

ii. For those entities reporting on the governmental accounting model, review the minutes from all regularly scheduled board/finance committee meetings held during the fiscal year and observe whether the minutes from at least one meeting each month referenced or included monthly budget-to-actual comparisons on the general fund, quarterly budget-to-actual comparisons, at a minimum, on all proprietary funds, and semi-annual budget-to-actual comparisons, at a minimum, on all special revenue funds. *Alternatively, for those entities reporting on the not-for-profit accounting model, observe that the minutes referenced or included financial activity relating to public funds if those public funds comprised more than 10% of the entity's collections during the fiscal period.*

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

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

Exception: The board failed to monitor the progress towards resolving the findings noted on the prior year audited financial statements.

3) Bank Reconciliations

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

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

ii. Bank reconciliations include written evidence that a member of management or a board member who does not handle cash, post ledgers, or issue checks has reviewed each bank reconciliation within 1 month of the date the reconciliation was prepared (e.g., initialed and dated or electronically logged); and

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

Exceptions: The following exceptions were noted as a result of applying these procedures:

1. *No bank reconciliation was performed over the Mission Support Cash Operating Account during 2025. It should be noted that this account had zero activity during the year, but the trial balance account did not tie to the bank account balance. All other bank reconciliations were completed timely.*
2. *Because no reconciliation was performed over the Mission Support Cash Operating Account during 2025, there was not a proper review of a bank reconciliation for Mission Support bank account. All other bank reconciliations were reviewed timely*
3. *Because no bank reconciliation was performed over the Mission Support Cash Operating Account during 2025, we are unable to report if there was uncleared activity over 12 months on this account. However, there were numerous outstanding checks and deposits that were more than 12 months outstanding as of 12/31/2025 for the main Operating Account that were not investigated.*

4) Collections (excluding electronic funds transfers)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i. Observe that receipts are sequentially pre-numbered.

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

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

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

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

Result: The organization is in compliance with the procedure above and Louisiana Legislative Auditor testing requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Note: Findings related to controls that constrain the legal authority of certain public officials (e.g., mayor of a Lawrason Act municipality) should not be reported.]

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

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

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

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

Result: The organization is in compliance with the procedure above and Louisiana Legislative Auditor testing requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Using the list of terminated employees obtained in Payroll and Personnel procedure #9C identify those individuals who had access to cards and randomly select 5 terminated employees (or all terminated employees with card access if less than 5) from this population. Observe evidence that the cards have been deactivated for these terminated employees. In cases where a card is shared by multiple users, obtain evidence that the terminated employees' authorization has been removed.

Result: The organization is in compliance with the procedure above and Louisiana Legislative Auditor testing requirements.

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

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

i. If reimbursed using a per diem, observe that the approved reimbursement rate is no more than those rates established either by the State of Louisiana (doa.la.gov/doa/ost/ppm-49-travel-guide/) or the U.S. General Services Administration (www.gsa.gov);

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

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

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

Result: The organization is in compliance with the procedure above and Louisiana Legislative Auditor testing requirements.

8) Contracts

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

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

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

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

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

Result: The organization is in compliance with the procedure above and Louisiana Legislative Auditor testing requirements.

9) Payroll and Personnel

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Result: The organization is in compliance with the procedure above and Louisiana Legislative Auditor testing requirements.

10) *Ethics*

A. Using the 5 randomly selected employees/officials from Payroll and Personnel procedure #9A obtain ethics documentation from management, and

i. Observe whether the documentation demonstrates that each employee/official completed one hour of ethics training during the calendar year as required by R.S. 42:1170; and

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

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

Result: The organization is a nonprofit so this procedure is not required.

11) Debt Service

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

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

Result: The organization is a nonprofit so this procedure is not required.

12) Fraud Notice

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

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

Result: The organization is in compliance with the procedure above and Louisiana Legislative Auditor testing requirements.

13) Information Technology Disaster Recovery/Business Continuity

Perform the following procedures, **verbally discuss the results with management, and report "We performed the procedure and discussed the results with management":**

A. Obtain and inspect the entity's most recent documentation that it has backed up its critical data (if there is no written documentation, then inquire of personnel responsible for backing up critical data) and observe evidence that such backup (a) occurred within the past week, (b) was not stored on the government's local server or network, and (c) was encrypted.

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

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

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

E. Using the 5 randomly selected employees/officials from Payroll and Personnel procedure #9A, obtain cybersecurity training documentation from management, and observe that the documentation demonstrates that the following employees/officials with access to the agency's information technology assets have completed cybersecurity training as required by R.S. 42:1267. The requirements are as follows:

- Hired before June 9, 2020 - completed the training; and
- Hired on or after June 9, 2020 - completed the training within 30 days of initial service or employment.

Result: We performed the procedures noted above and discussed the results with management.

14) Prevention of Sexual Harassment

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

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

C. Obtain the entity's annual sexual harassment report for the current fiscal period, observe that the report was dated on or before February 1, and observe that the report includes the applicable requirements of R.S. 42:344:

   i. Number and percentage of public servants in the agency who have completed the training requirements;

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

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

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

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

Result: The organization is in compliance with the procedure above and Louisiana Legislative Auditor testing requirements.

Management has reviewed and will address the exceptions noted above. See attached responses.

We were engaged by The Food Bank 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 applicable standards of *Government Auditing Standards*. We were not engaged to and did not conduct an examination or review engagement, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion or conclusion, respectively, on those C/C areas identified in the SAUPs. 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 Food Bank and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our agreed-upon procedures engagement.

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

Daigrepont & Brian APAC

Daigrepont & Brian, APAC
Baton Rouge, LA

June 30, 2026

GREATER BATON ROUGE
FOOD BANK

SAUP Findings – Management's Responses

1. Finance Committee Monitoring Prior Audit Findings
Management agrees with the finding. Beginning in 2026, management implemented a process to provide the Finance Committee with written updates on the status of all outstanding audit findings until corrective actions have been completed. These updates will be documented in the meeting materials and reflected in the meeting minutes.

2. Mission Support Bank Reconciliation
Management agrees with the finding. Although the Mission Support operating account had no activity during 2025, management acknowledges that monthly reconciliations should still have been performed to verify agreement between the bank balance and the general ledger.

Beginning in 2026, all bank accounts, regardless of activity level, will be reconciled monthly and independently reviewed in accordance with the organization's reconciliation procedures.

3. Outstanding Checks
Management agrees with the finding. Management has reviewed the outstanding reconciling items with both current and prior auditors and recognizes the need for a formal process to monitor aged reconciling items.

Effective in 2026, management has implemented a documented procedure requiring periodic review of outstanding checks and deposits. Reconciling items exceeding established aging thresholds will be investigated, appropriately resolved, and documented to ensure bank reconciliations remain complete and accurate.

Elizabeth Pfifer
Elizabeth Pfifer

Mindy Bartholomew Smith
Mindy B. Smith

June 30, 2026