## **EISNER AMPER**

# WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2023



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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Members of the West Baton Rouge Parish School Board Port Allen, Louisiana

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

#### **Opinions**

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

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

#### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the School Board and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

<sup>&</sup>quot;EisnerAmper" is the brand name under which EisnerAmper LLP and Eisner Advisory Group LLC and its subsidiary entities provide professional services. EisnerAmper LLP and Eisner Advisory Group LLC are independently owned firms that practice in an alternative practice structure in accordance with the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct and applicable law, regulations and professional standards. EisnerAmper LLP is a licensed CPA firm that provides attest services, and Eisner Advisory Group LLC and its subsidiary entities provide tax and business consulting services. Eisner Advisory Group LLC and its subsidiary entities are not licensed CPA firms.

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

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

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

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

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

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 10, the budgetary comparison schedules on pages 49 through 55, the schedule of changes in total other post-employment benefits liability and related ratios on page 56, the schedule of school board's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the retirement systems on page 57, the schedule of employer contributions to the retirement systems on page 58, and the notes to the required supplementary information on pages 59 through 62 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.



#### Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School Board's basic financial statements. The non-major fund descriptions on pages 63 and 64, the combining and non-major governmental fund financial statements on pages 65 through 70, the schedule of board members' compensation on page 71, and the schedule of compensation, benefits, and other payments to the superintendent on page 72, as listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards and accompanying notes on pages 78 through 80 is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and non-major governmental fund financial statements, the schedule of board members' compensation, the schedule of compensation, benefits, and other payments to the superintendent, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and accompanying notes, are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

#### Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the performance and statistical data schedules but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 6, 2024, on our consideration of the School Board's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grants agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

EISNERAMPER LLP Baton Rouge, Louisiana December 6, 2024

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### Management's Discussion and Analysis As of June 30, 2023

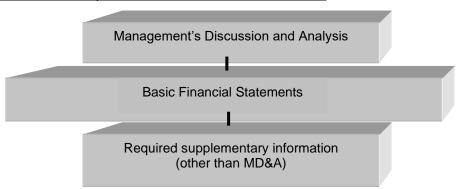
The Management's Discussion and Analysis of the West Baton Rouge Parish School Board's (the School Board) financial performance presents a narrative overview and analysis of the School Board's financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2023. This document focuses on the current year's activities,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

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- ★ The School Board's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$48,729,708 at the close of fiscal year 2023. Of this deficit net position, \$45,335,598 is either restricted or invested in capital assets and is unavailable for payment of ongoing obligations. The unrestricted net position reflects a deficit balance of \$94,083,306.
- ★ During the year, the School Board's revenues exceeded expenses by \$1,247,709 representing an increase in the financial condition of the School Board.
- ★ Minimum Foundation Program (MFP) revenues increased by \$1,206,473, or 7%, in comparison to the prior year as a result in student enrollment and legislative increases to the MFP formula.
- ★ Ad valorem tax revenue increased by \$1,519,397, or 4.6%, over the prior year as total property value increased approximately \$47 million from prior year. There was also an increase in sales and uses tax of \$808,008, or 3.6%, from the prior year as there was increased economic activity within the parish.
- ★ The General Fund operated at a surplus of \$3,192,448 and ended the fiscal year with an accumulated fund balance of \$12,417,200, which is 27% of current year total expenditures for the General Fund.

#### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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



These financial statements consist of four sections - Management's Discussion and Analysis (this section), the basic financial statements (including the notes to the financial statements), required supplementary information, and an optional section that presents combining statements for non-major governmental funds and other supplementary information.

Management's Discussion and Analysis As of June 30, 2023

#### **Government-wide financial statements**

The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the School Board's finances, in a manner similar to private sector business.

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

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

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

#### **Fund financial statements**

A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that are used to maintain control over the resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School Board, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements and generally employ the use of 3 types of funds governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. All of the funds of the School Board are considered to be governmental funds.

#### **Governmental funds**

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions as governmental activities in the governmentwide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financial requirements. Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the School Board's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities. The School Board maintains dozens of individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the government fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, the Capital Projects Fund, the Debt Service Fund, the 2007 Property Tax Fund, the 2017 Property Tax Fund, the EFID Sales Tax Fund, and the ESSER Fund all of which are considered major funds. The remaining funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation under the label of other non-major governmental funds, which contains all non-major funds. Individual fund data for each of these non-major funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The School Board adopts annual appropriated budgets for the General Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Debt Service Fund, 2007 Property Tax Fund, 2017 Property Tax Fund, EFID Sales Tax Fund, and most other Special Revenue Funds.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis As of June 30, 2023

#### Notes to the financial statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENTITY

Statements of Net Position As of June 30, 2023 and 2022

Acceto	2023	2022	Change
Assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33,202,560	\$ 24,340,785	\$ 8,861,775
Receivables and other assets	7,037,825	7,447,461	(409,636)
Investments	9,144,961	3,505,041	5,639,920
Capital assets, net Total assets	103,038,307	107,297,626	(4,259,319)
Total assets	152,423,653	142,590,913	9,832,740
Total deferred outflows of resources	64,918,628	34,277,502	30,641,126
Liabilities			
Accounts, salaries, and other payables	7,363,510	6,872,566	490,944
Accrued interest payable	1,281,501	1,262,368	19,133
Total post-employment benefit liability	70,607,999	54,139,314	16,468,685
Compensated absences payable	566,276	687,130	(120,854)
Bonds payable/premiums	94,557,844	89,664,016	4,893,828
Pension privatization liability	283,617	372,855	(89,238)
Claims and judgments	-	45,000	(45,000)
Net pension liability	55,860,663	34,167,754	21,692,909
Total liabilities	230,521,410	187,211,003	43,310,407
Total deferred inflows of resources	35,550,579	39,634,829	(4,084,250)
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	17,030,463	19,090,266	(2,059,803)
Restricted for state, federal, and donor grant	s 347,986	139,409	208,577
Restricted for student activities	1,047,005	943,303	103,702
Restricted for debt service	9,046,876	592,468	8,454,408
Restricted for food service	1,743,465	1,443,873	299,592
Restricted for compensation	5,911,212	4,457,221	1,453,991
Restricted for operations and maintenance	2,466,561	1,648,330	818,231
Restricted for capital projects	7,760,030	7,252,341	507,689
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(94,083,306)	(85,544,628)	(8,538,678)
Total net position (deficit)	<u>\$ (48,729,708)</u>	<u>\$ (49,977,417</u> )	<u>\$ 1,247,709</u>

### Management's Discussion and Analysis As of June 30, 2023

- Cash and cash equivalents account for 21.8% of the total assets of the School Board. Capital assets, which are
  reported net of accumulated depreciation, account for 67.6% of the total assets of the School Board for the most
  recent year end. The increase in cash and cash equivalents is primarily due to the receipt of proceeds from the
  issuance of tax revenue bonds of \$9.5 million during the fiscal year. The decrease in capital assets is due to the
  completion of major projects in recent years and the depreciation of those assets.
- Accounts, salaries, and other payables increased by \$490,944 or 7.1% from the prior year and account for 3.2% of total liabilities reported as a result of timing of when payments were remitted to vendors.
- Total post-employment benefit liability accounts for 30.6% of total liabilities and increased by \$16,468,685 or 30.4% from the prior year as a result of changes in assumptions regarding future benefits by the School Board's actuary. Also, the benefits continue to accrue but are not being funded by the School Board.
- Net pension liability accounts of \$55,860,663 for 24.2% of total liabilities at June 30, 2023, which is an increase of \$21,692,909 or 63.5% as a result of changes in the valuation as prepared by the pension plans' actuaries.
- Net position at June 30, 2023 shows a deficit of \$48,691,443. The deficit is predominantly a result of the School Board reporting its proportionate share of unfunded pension liabilities of Teachers Retirement System of Louisiana (TRSL) and the Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS), and the reporting of its total other postemployment benefits liability.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis As of June 30, 2023

#### Changes in Net Position (for fiscal year)

		2023		 2022		Change	
Revenues							
	Charges for services	\$	2,568,714	\$ 2,202,636	\$	366,078	
	Operating grants		14,348,075	13,609,551		738,524	
Genera	ıl revenues						
	Taxes		57,340,474	55,013,069		2,327,405	
	Earnings on investments		987,631	89,289		898,342	
	MFP		18,396,367	17,189,894		1,206,473	
	Other		775,545	578,264		197,281	
			94,416,806	88,682,703		5,734,103	
Expenses							
	Regular education		24,447,879	19,165,726		5,282,153	
	Special education		9,833,345	8,117,533		1,715,812	
	Other education		15,552,329	13,564,237		1,988,092	
	Pupil support		4,714,181	3,367,216		1,346,965	
	Instructional staff		2,978,574	2,371,141		607,433	
	General administrative		1,945,311	1,979,888		(34,577)	
	School administrative		4,128,076	3,125,961		1,002,115	
	Business services		477,838	405,755		72,083	
	Plant operation and maintenance		15,663,766	13,652,918		2,010,848	
	Student transportation		4,391,450	4,035,781		355,669	
	Central services		424,339	382,144		42,195	
	Appropriations		1,260,765	1,337,155		(76,390)	
	Food service		4,231,177	3,340,875		890,302	
	Interest and fiscal charges		3,120,067	3,196,767		(76,700)	
			93,169,097	 78,043,097		15,126,000	
Change in net p	position		1,247,709	 10,639,606	(	9,391,897)	
let position – b	peginning		(49,977,417)	(60,617,023)		10,639,606	
Net position - e	nding	\$	(48,729,708)	\$ (49,977,417)	\$	1,247,709	

- Operating grants increased by \$738,523 or 5.4% from the prior year predominantly due the increase of federal grants of approximately \$617,000.
- Taxes have increased \$2,327,405 or 4.2% from prior year predominantly due to the increase in assessed taxable
  value of property within West Baton Rouge Parish and increased economic activity within the parish contributing to
  growth in sales taxes. MFP funds increased by \$1,206,473 or 7.0% as a result of legislative increases to the MFP
  formula.
- Total expenses have increased by \$15,126,700 or 19.3% during the fiscal year. This was predominantly as a result that salaries included an estimated 1.5% step increase earned by employees based on their length of employment with the School Board. Also, additional staff were hired for continued implementation of educational initiatives.
- Plant operation and maintenance increased by \$2,010,848 or 1.47% during the fiscal year due to the School completed two capital projects in 2022. Thus, resulting in additional operation and maintenance needed in support of those new facilities.

Management's Discussion and Analysis As of June 30, 2023

#### **CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

#### **Capital Assets**

At the end of fiscal year 2023, the West Baton Rouge Parish School Board had \$103,038,307 (net of depreciation) invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, construction in progress, building, and equipment (see table below).

This amount represents a net decrease (including additions, deductions, and changes in capitalization) of \$4,259,319, or 3.97%.

## Capital Assets at Year-end (Net of Depreciation)

	2023			2022			Change
Land	\$	5,851,903		\$	5,851,903	-	\$ -
Construction in Progress		4,103,443			3,580,421		523,022
Land improvements		667,311			823,687		(156,376)
Buildings and improvements		91,651,950			96,497,753		(4,845,803)
Equipment and fixtures		763,700			543,862		219,838
	\$	103,038,307	_	\$	107,297,626		\$ (4,259,319)

There was \$1,006,785 and in purchases of capital assets made by the School Board during 2023 and \$5,266,104 in depreciation expense. The capital asset purchases are related to planned capital projects funded by the general obligation bonds issuances. Additional information on the School Board's capital assets can be found in Note 8 to the basic financial statements.

#### Long-term Debt (Exclusive of Pension and Post Employment Benefit Liabilities)

Changes to long-term debt consisted of the issuance of Limited Tax Revenue Bonds of \$9.5 million, decrease on premium on bonds of approximately \$686 thousand, principal payments as scheduled for the outstanding bonds of approximately \$3.9 million, net increases in accruals of compensated absences of approximately \$121 thousand, decrease of \$45 thousand in claims and judgments, and a net decrease of approximately \$89 thousand in pension privatization liabilities.

#### Long-Term Debt at June 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023		2022		Change
Compensated absences	\$	566,276	\$ 687,130	•	\$ (120,854)
Pension privatization liability		283,617	372,855		(89,238)
Claims and judgments		-	45,000		(45,000)
Bonds payable	8	34,830,000	79,250,000		5,580,000
Premium on bonds		9,727,844	 10,414,016	_	(686,172)
	\$ 9	5,407,737	\$ 90,769,001		\$4,638,736

Management's Discussion and Analysis As of June 30, 2023

#### ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD'S GENERAL FUND

• The majority of the School Board's financial activity occurs in the General Fund. The fund balance at June 30, 2023, is \$12,417,200. This fund balance is a result of accumulated operating surpluses and deficits from the current and prior fiscal years and serves to sustain the system during periods of decreased revenue or major events.

#### **VARIATIONS BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGETS**

There were no budget amendments adopted during the year ended June 30, 2023.

#### **ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS**

The financial stability that is necessary to fund services provided by the School Board is achieved through federal and state funding. These revenue sources represent 29.8%, or \$30.5 million, of total projected 2024 proceeds. Local revenues (primarily sales and use and ad valorem taxes) represent 62.4%, or \$63.9 million, of total projected proceeds. Other sources of funds represent \$7.9 million, or 7.7% of total projected proceeds.

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

- Ad valorem (property) tax revenue is budgeted to be about 16.1% higher collections as compared to 2022-23 collections. Sales and use tax revenue is expected to generate a 7.1% decrease in the amount of revenues as the prior year. The Louisiana Department of Education released its Minimum Foundation Program (MFP) funding schedule for the 2023-2024 fiscal year, which indicates that the School Board is projected to receive around of \$17.43 million dollars in State Aid. Federal revenues are projected at \$12.9 million dollars, the amount of approved grant applications.
- Total salaries budgeted include the step increase earned by all employees, along with new salary schedules after
  the recent salary study that was completed in West Baton Rouge in November 2022, which is projected at an 8.5%
  increase. This increase has been factored in across all major funds of the School Board. Retirement costs will
  decrease by approximately \$25,000 this year due to rate decreases for 2023-2024. In addition, the 2023-24 budget
  anticipates moderate increases in commercial insurance, electricity, and property insurance.

#### CONTACTING THE WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD'S MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the School Board's finances for those with an interest in the government's financial position and operations. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or request for additional financial information should be addressed to Jared Gibbs, Supervisor of Business Services, West Baton Rouge Parish School Board, 3761 Rosedale Road, Port Allen, LA 70767.

## Statement of Net Position June 30, 2023

ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	33,202,560
Receivables		6,910,923
Investments		9,144,961
Inventory		126,902
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		103,038,307
Total assets		152,423,653
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		07.050.700
Deferred outflow amounts related to pension liability		37,053,782
Deferred outflow amounts related to other post-employment benefit liability		27,864,846
Total deferred outflows of resources		64,918,628
LIABILITIES		
Accounts, salaries, and other payables		7,363,510
Accrued interest payable		1,281,501
Long-term liabilities		, - ,
Due within one year		
Compensated absences payable		131,788
Bonds payable/premiums		5,201,172
Total post-employment benefit liability		1,869,000
Pension privatization liability		89,238
Due in more than one year		,
Compensated absences payable		434,488
Bonds payable/premiums		89,356,672
Total post-employment benefit liability		68,738,999
Net pension liability		55,860,663
Pension privatization liability		194,379
Total liabilities		230,521,410
		,,
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflow amounts related to pension liability		23,267,492
Deferred inflow amounts related to other post-employment benefit liability		12,283,087
Total deferred inflows of resources		35,550,579
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)		
Net invested in capital assets		17 020 462
Restricted for:		17,030,463
State, federal, and donor grants		347,986
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1,047,005
Student activities Debt service		9,046,876
Food service		1,743,465
Compensation		5,911,212
Operations and maintenance		2,466,561
Capital projects		7,760,030
Unrestricted (Deficit)		(94,083,306)
Total net position (deficit)	\$	(48,729,708)
Total Het position (delicit)	φ	( <del>1</del> 0,123,100)

## Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Charges for Services	=	
Functions/Flograms				
Instruction: Regular education programs Special education programs Other education programs Support Services:	\$ 24,447,879 9,833,345 15,552,329	\$ - - -	\$ 282,658 417,861 8,155,784	\$ (24,165,221) (9,415,484) (7,396,545)
Support Services: Pupil support services Instructional staff services General administration services School administration services Business services Plant operation and maintenance Student transportation Central services Architectural services Facility acquisition and construction Appropriations: Charter school	4,714,181 2,978,574 1,945,311 4,128,076 477,838 15,663,766 4,391,450 424,339 - - -	2,508,017	531,391 535,274 8,535 3,052 385 211,789 316,220 386 62 10	(1,674,773) (2,443,300) (1,936,776) (4,125,024) (477,453) (15,451,977) (4,075,230) (423,953) 62 10 (1,260,765)
Non-Instruction Services: Food service Debt Service: Interest and fiscal charges	4,231,177 3,120,067	60,697	3,884,668	(285,812)
Total governmental activities	\$ 93,169,097	\$ 2,568,714	\$ 14,348,075	(76,252,308)
	General Revenues Taxes: Ad Valorem ta Sales and use Grants and cont Minimum Fou Interest and ir Miscellaneous Total genera  Change in Net Pos Net Position (Defice	34,197,690 23,142,784 oses: 18,396,367 987,631 775,545 77,500,017 1,247,709 (49,977,417)		
	Net Position (Defic	\$ (48,729,708)		

Governmental Funds Balance Sheet June 30, 2023

33,202,560
6,910,923
9,144,961
4,172,134
126,902
53,557,480
679,593
6,683,917
4,172,134
11,535,644
126,902
29,477,734
12,417,200
42,021,836
53,557,480
5

#### Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2023

Total Fund Balances at June 30, 2023 - Governmental Funds		\$ 42,021,836
Cost of capital assets at June 30, 2023 Less: Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2023:	135,598,482 (32,560,175)	103,038,307
Accrued interest on long-term debt		(1,281,501)
Long-term liabilities at June 30, 2023: Bonds payable/premiums Compensated absences payable Pension privatization liability	\$ (94,557,844) (566,276) (283,617)	(95,407,737)
Total post-employment liability balances in accordance with GASB 75 Deferred outflow of resources - related to total OPEB Total other post-employment liability Deferred inflow of resources - related to total OPEB	\$ 27,864,846 (70,607,999) (12,283,087)	 (55,026,240)
Net pension obligation balances in accordance with GASB 68 Deferred outflow of resources - related to net pension liability Net pension liability Deferred inflow of resources - related to net pension liability	\$ 37,053,782 (55,860,663) (23,267,492)	(42,074,373)
Total net position at June 30, 2023 - Governmental Activities		\$ (48,729,708)

Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Capital General Projects		Debt 2007 Property 2 Service Tax		2017 Property Tax	EFID Sales Tax	ESSERF	Total	
REVENUES	General	Filipecis	Service	I ax	I dX	Sales Lax	ESSERF	Governmental	TOlai
Local sources:									
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 12.849.046	\$ -	\$ 6,262,910	\$ 7,542,867	\$ 7,542,867	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 34,197,690
Sales and use taxes	11,672,254	Ψ -	Ψ 0,202,310	Ψ 1,042,001	φ 1,042,001	11,470,530	Ψ -	Ψ -	23,142,784
Earnings on investments	724,302	144,420	69,409	_	_	23,245	_	26,255	987,631
Food services - paid meals	724,502	-	-	_	_	20,240	_	60,697	60,697
Other	689,655	363,715	_	_	_	_	_	2,084,660	3,138,030
State sources:	003,000	303,713						2,004,000	3,130,030
Unrestricted grants-in-aid, MFP	18,284,634	_	_	_	_	_	_	111,733	18,396,367
Restricted grants-in-aid	44,484							1,200,974	1,245,458
Revenue sharing	145,532				-	-	_	1,200,974	145,532
Federal grants	140,002			_		-	3,003,709	10,098,908	13,102,617
i ederal grants	44.409.907	508.135	6,332,319	7.542.867	7.542.867	11.493.775	3.003,709	13,583,227	94,416,806
	44,403,307	300,133	0,332,319	1,542,001	1,542,001	11,433,773	3,003,709	13,303,221	34,410,000
EXPENDITURES									
Current:									
Instruction:									
Regular education programs	14.942.017	_	_	4,129,964	2,362,710	1,683,404	189,086	152,684	23.459.865
Special education programs	4,785,535	_	_	857.191	2,580,872	790,128	76	423,570	9,437,372
Other education programs	3,786,683	_	_	670,762	634,395	536,306	2,120,594	7,553,788	15,302,528
Support:	3,700,003	_	_	070,702	034,333	330,300	2,120,004	1,555,166	13,302,320
Pupil support services	3,175,850	_	_	338,699	307,602	263,330	68,972	465,928	4,620,381
Instructional staff services	1,517,902	_	_	164,130	167,536	98,863	00,512	556,643	2,505,074
General administration services	1,386,030			259,158	261,281	110,866		10,546	2,027,881
School administration services	3,064,575		_	281,514	247,764	69,809		10,540	3,663,662
Business administration services	387,105	_	_	30,962	52,414	22,563			493,044
Plant operation and maintenance	7,466,184			203,296	232,601	208,790	190,909		8,301,780
Student transportation	3,698,595	-		5,384	5,887	7,196	223,514	- 75,154	4,015,730
Food services	3,030,333	-	-	233,352	219,051	7,190	12,935	3,668,416	4,133,754
Central services	387,230	-	-	23,332	27,423	44,826	12,933	3,000,410	486,737
Appropriations:	301,230	-	-	21,230	21,423	44,020	-	-	400,737
Charter school	1,260,765	_							1,260,765
Facility acquisition and construction	72,830	446	1,285,715	-	-	-	-	1,541,021	2,900,012
Debt service - principal	72,030	440	3,920,000	-	-	-	-	1,541,021	3,920,000
Debt service - principal  Debt service - interest	-	-	3,787,106	-	-	-	-	-	3,787,106
	45 024 204			7.201.670	7 000 F26	3.836.081	2 006 006	14 447 750	
Total expenditures	45,931,301	446	8,992,821	1,201,670	7,099,536	3,836,081	2,806,086	14,447,750	90,315,691
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures									
Lacess of revenues over (under) expenditures	¢ (4.504.004)	\$ 507,689	\$ (2,660,502)	\$ 341,197	\$ 443.331	\$ 7,657,694	\$ 197,623	\$ (864,523)	\$ 4,101,115
	\$ (1,521,394)	φ 507,106	\$ (2,660,502)	φ 341,197	\$ 443,331	φ 1,001,094	φ 191,023	φ (004,323)	\$ 4,101,115 (continued)
									(continued)

Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	General	Capital Projects	Debt Service	2007 Property Tax	2017 Property Tax	EFID Sales Tax	ESSERF	Other Non-major Governmental	Total
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers in Transfers out Proceeds from issuance of bonds	\$ 5,307,449 (593,607)	\$ - - -	\$ 1,634,043 - 9,500,000	\$ - - -	\$ - - -	\$ - (6,170,000)	\$ - (197,623)	\$ 189,964 (170,226)	\$ 7,131,456 (7,131,456) 9,500,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	4,713,842		11,134,043		<u> </u>	(6,170,000)	(197,623)	19,738	9,500,000
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE	3,192,448	507,689	8,473,541	341,197	443,331	1,487,694		(844,785)	13,601,115
Fund balances, June 30, 2022	9,224,752	7,252,341	1,854,836	1,702,966	1,405,622	2,996,963		3,983,241	28,420,721
Fund balances, June 30, 2023	\$ 12,417,200	\$ 7,760,030	\$ 10,328,377	\$ 2,044,163	\$ 1,848,953	\$ 4,484,657	\$ -	\$ 3,138,456	\$ 42,021,836 (concluded)

#### Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance to Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Total Net Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds		\$ 13,601,115
Capital Assets:		
Capital outlay and other expenditures capitalized	\$ 1,006,785	
Depreciation expense for year ended June 30, 2023	(5,266,104)	(4,259,319)
Change in accrued interest on long-term debt		(19,133)
Long Term Debt:		
Principal portion of debt service payments	\$ 3,920,000	
Proceeds from bond issuance	(9,500,000)	
Amortization of premium on issuance of debt	686,172	
Pension privatization liability payments	89,238	
Change in claims and judgments	45,000	
Change in compensated absences payable	120,854	(4,638,736)
Change in total other post-employment liability and		
deferred inflows and outflows of resources in		
accordance with GASB 75		(5,239,390)
Change in Net pension liability and deferred inflows and		
outflows of resources in accordance with GASB 68		1,803,172
Change in Net Position - Governmental Activities		\$ 1,247,709

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

#### 1. General Information

The West Baton Rouge Parish School Board (School Board) is a corporate body created under Louisiana Revised Statutes 17:51. A board consisting of 10 members (the Board) elected from legally established districts is charged with the management and operation of the school system.

The school system is composed of a central office and 10 schools. Student enrollment as of October 2022 was approximately 4,400. The regular school term normally begins during the middle of August and runs until the end of May.

#### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the School Board conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

#### A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) establishes criteria for determining the governmental reporting entity and component units that should be included within the reporting entity. Under provisions of this Statement, the School Board is considered a primary government, since it is a special purpose government that has a separately elected governing body, is legally separate, and is fiscally independent of other state or local governments. Fiscally independent means that the School Board may, without the approval or consent of another governmental entity, determine or modify its own budget, levy its own taxes or set rates or charges, and issue bonded debt. The School Board also has no component units, defined by GASB Section 2100 as other legally separate organizations for which the elected school board members are financially accountable. There are no other primary governments with which the School Board has a significant relationship.

#### **B.** Fund Accounting

The financial transactions of the School Board are recorded in individual funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balances, revenues and expenditures. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions related to certain School Board functions and activities. A fund is defined as a separate fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

Emphasis of fund financial reporting is on the major funds. Non-major funds (by category) or fund type are summarized into a single column. The major funds of the School Board consist of the General Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Debt Service Fund, 2007 Property Tax Fund, 2017 Property Tax Fund, the Educational Facilities Improvement District (EFID) Sales Tax Fund, and the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSERF).

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

#### **B.** Fund Accounting (continued)

Funds of the School Board are classified into a broad category: Governmental, as discussed below.

Governmental Fund Types:

Governmental funds are used to account for all or most of the School Board's general operating and capital outlay activities. These funds focus on the sources, uses and balances of the current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between a governmental fund's assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. In general, fund balance represents the accumulated expendable resources which may be used to finance future period programs or operations of the School Board. The following are the School Board's primary governmental fund types:

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the School Board. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds - Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than expendable trusts or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Debt Service Fund - The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs.

Capital Projects Fund - The Capital Projects fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

#### C. Basis of Presentation

The School Board's basic financial statements consist of the government-wide statements and fund financial statements (individual major fund, combined non-major fund, and fiduciary fund). The statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units and promulgated by the GASB *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards*. The government-wide financial statements also employ many private sector standards through the guidance included in GASB Statement No. 62 – *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained In Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS)

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

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

#### **Program Revenues**

Program revenues included in the Statement of Activities are derived directly from parties outside of the school board's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole; program revenues reduce the cost of the function to be financed from the school board's general revenues, generally taxes.

Fund Financial Statements (FFS)

#### Governmental Funds

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

Governmental Funds are accounted for on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become susceptible to accrual - that is, when they become measurable and available to pay current period liabilities. Such revenue items are ad valorem taxes, sales taxes and state and federal entitlements. Sales and use taxes and ad valorem taxes are considered "available" when expected to be collected within 60 days of year end. Revenue from state and federal grants is recorded when the reimbursable expenditures have been incurred and is considered available if collected within six months after year end.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

#### E. Budget and Budgetary Accounting

The School Board follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

The General Fund and the Special Revenue Funds are the only funds with legally required budgets. All of the Special Revenue Funds have legally required budgets. The General Fund budget and the Special Revenue Funds' budgets are adopted on an annual basis.

Prior to September 15, the Superintendent submits to the Board a proposed annual appropriated budget for the General Fund for the fiscal year commencing the prior July 1.

The operating budgets include proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund Special Revenue Funds, and Capital Projects Fund.

Unencumbered appropriations in the General Fund lapse at the end of the fiscal year. Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted or as amended by the Board. The General Fund budget is adopted prior to September 15 by the Board. Legally the Board must adopt a balanced budget; that is, total budgeted revenues and other financing sources including fund balance must equal or exceed total budgeted expenditures and other financing uses. State statutes require the Board to amend its budgets when revenues plus projected revenues within a fund are expected to be less than budgeted revenues by five percent or more and/or expenditures within a fund are expected to exceed budgeted expenditures by five percent or more. The School Board approves budgets at the fund level and management can transfer amounts between line items.

Special Revenue Funds' budgets that are not grant-oriented have annual appropriated budgets adopted prior to September 15 by the Board. Grant funds are included in Special Revenue Funds and their budgets are adopted at the time the grant applications are approved by the grantor. Unencumbered appropriations of grant-oriented Special Revenue Funds are re-appropriated at the beginning of the following fiscal year. Un-encumbered appropriations of certain non-grant-oriented Special Revenue Funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

The Capital Projects Fund budget and The Debt Service Fund budget is adopted prior to September 15 by the Board. Although, by statute, the Board is not required to adopt a budget for its Capital Projects Fund and Debt Service Fund.

All budget amounts presented in the combined financial statements have been adjusted for legally authorized revisions of the annual budgets during the year. All budget revisions are approved by the 10-member Board.

#### F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits and certificates of deposits with maturity dates within three months of the dates acquired.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

#### G. Investments

Investments are limited by LSA-R.S. 33:2955 and the School Board's investment policy. If the original maturities of investments exceed 90 days, they are classified as investments; however, if the original maturities are 90 days or less, they are classified as cash equivalents.

Investment income includes interest earned, realized gains and losses, and unrealized gains and losses.

#### H. Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market based on information provided by the United States Department of Agriculture. Inventory consists of expendable supplies and food items held for consumption. The costs of inventory items are recognized as expenditures when used.

#### I. Capital Assets

Capital assets are capitalized at historical cost, or estimated historical cost for assets where the actual historical cost is not available. Donated assets are recorded as capital assets at their acquisition value at the date of the donation. The School Board maintains a \$5,000 threshold level for capitalizing assets.

Capital assets are recorded in the GWFS, but are not recorded in the FFS. All capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Since surplus assets are sold for an immaterial amount when declared as no longer needed for public school purposes by the school board, no salvage value is taken into consideration for depreciation purposes. Useful lives are approximately 40 years for buildings and 5 to 20 years for equipment.

The School Board does not possess any material amounts of infrastructure capital assets, such as sidewalks and parking lots. Amounts expended for such items prior to June 30, 2002 were considered to be part of the cost of buildings or other immovable property such as stadiums. In the future, if such items are built or constructed, and appear to be material in cost compared to all capital assets, they will be capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives as with all other capital assets.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

#### J. Interfund Transactions

During the course of normal operations, the School Board has numerous transactions between funds, including expenditures and transfers of resources to provide services, construct assets and service debt. The accompanying financial statements generally reflect such transactions as operating transfers. For purposes of the statement of activities, all interfund transactions between individual government funds have been eliminated.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

#### K. Sales and Use Tax

The School Board levies two separate sales taxes on taxable sales within the Parish. The sales tax is collected by West Baton Rouge Parish Department of Revenue and remitted to the School Board in the month following receipt by the Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue receives the sales tax in the month after collection by vendors.

In October 1965, the voters of the parish approved a permanent one percent sales and use tax. The net proceeds (after deduction for the cost of collection) are dedicated for salaries of teachers and for the general operations of the schools. Proceeds from this tax are included as revenue in the General Fund.

In May 1999, the voters of the parish approved an additional one percent sales and use tax. The net proceeds (after deduction for cost of collection) are dedicated as follows: 1) 45% to be used for teachers' and support staff salaries; 2) 55% to eliminate operating deficits of the General Fund by providing monies to pay the cost of operation and maintenance of the school system. Proceeds from this tax are included as revenues in the Educational Facilities Improvement District Special Revenue Fund.

#### L. Compensated Absences

Teachers and other school employees accrue from 10 to 13 days of sick leave per year depending upon the number of months worked. Sick leave may be accumulated without limitation. Upon death or retirement, unused accumulated sick leave of up to 25 days is paid to employees or their heirs at the employee's current rate of pay. The accrual computation for earned sick leave is calculated on a 25-day maximum per employee. Sick leave is not payable upon discharge or termination. Upon retirement, accumulated sick leave beyond 25 days is used in the retirement benefit computation as earned service.

All 12-month employees earn from 10 to 20 days of annual vacation leave per year depending on length of service with the School Board. Vacation leave can be accumulated and up to 50 days can be carried forward. Upon separation, all unused vacation is paid to the employee.

In Governmental Fund types, sick and vacation leave that has been claimed by employees as of the end of the fiscal year is recorded as an expenditure in the year claimed. Sick leave accrued as of the end of the fiscal year is valued using employees' current rates of pay. Accrued sick leave will be paid from future years' resources. No allowance is made for the immaterial amounts of sick and vacation leave forfeited when employees resign or retire.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

#### L. Compensated Absences (continued)

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

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

- a. The employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered.
- b. It is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement.

Liability for sick leave should be accrued using one of the following termination approaches:

- a. An accrual for earned sick leave should be made only to the extent it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments, rather than be taken as absences due to illness or other contingencies, such as medical appointments and funerals.
- b. Alternatively, a governmental entity should estimate its accrued sick leave liability based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments as well as other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments. The School Board uses this approach.

#### M. Pension Plans

The School Board is a participating employer in two defined benefit pension plans (plans) as described in Note 5. For purposes of measuring the Net Pension Liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of each of the plans, and additions to/deductions from each plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by each of the plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments have been reported at fair value within each plan.

#### N. Government-wide Net Position

The statement of net position reports net position as the difference between all other elements in a statement of net position and should be displayed in three components—net investment in capital assets, restricted net position (distinguishing between major categories of restrictions), and unrestricted net position.

Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balance of borrowings for capital asset acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets, increased by deferred outflows of resources attributable to capital asset acquisition, construction or improvement, and deferred inflows of resources attributable to either capital asset acquisition, construction, or improvement or to capital asset related debt. Capital-related debt or deferred inflows equal to unspent capital asset related debt proceeds or deferred inflows of resources is included in calculating either restricted or unrestricted net position, depending upon whether the unspent amounts are restricted.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

#### N. Government-wide Net Position (continued)

Restricted net position reflects net position when there are limitations imposed on a net position's use by external parties such as creditors, grantors, laws or regulations of other governments. Restricted net position consists of restricted assets less liabilities related to restricted assets less deferred inflows related to restricted assets. Liabilities and deferred inflows related to restricted assets include liabilities and deferred inflows to be liquidated with restricted assets and arising from the same resource flow that results in restricted assets. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the School Board's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Unrestricted net position is the balance (deficit) of all other elements in a statement of net position remaining after net investment in capital assets and restricted net position.

#### O. Fund Equity of Fund Financial Statements

Accounting standards require governmental fund balances to be reported in as many as five classifications as listed below in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*.

Nonspendable – Represents nonspendable balances that are not expected to be converted to cash.

#### Spendable:

<u>Restricted</u> – Represents balances where constraints have been established by parties outside the School Board or by enabling legislation.

<u>Committed</u> – Represents balances where constraints have been established by formal action of the School Board. A simple majority vote in a public meeting is required to establish, modify, or rescind a fund balance commitment.

<u>Assigned</u> – Represents balances where informal constraints have been established by the School Board or committee or delegate thereof, but are not restricted nor committed.

**Unassigned** – Represents balances for which there are no constraints.

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

#### P. Use of Estimates

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

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

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

In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The School Board has two types of items that qualify for reporting in this category. It has deferred outflows of resources related to pension contributions and deferred outflows of resources related to the net pension liability. See Note 5 for additional information on deferred outflows of resources related to defined benefit pension plans. The School Board also has deferred outflows of resources related to total other post-employment benefit liability. See Note 6 for additional information on deferred outflows of resources related to the total post-employment benefit liability.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. The School Board has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It has deferred inflows of resources related to the net pension liability. See Note 5 for additional information on deferred inflows of resources related to defined benefit pension plans.

#### R. Newly Adopted Accounting Standards

The School System adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 96, *Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA)*. Under this Statement, governments with subscriptions-based information technology arrangements, as defined, are required to recognize a right-to-use subscription asset – an intangible asset – and a corresponding subscription liability. For the year ended June 30, 2023, no significant subscription-based information technology arrangements were identified.

The School Board implemented GASB Statement 91, Conduit Debt Obligations. The implementation of this statement did not result in any changes to the School Board's financial statements. GASB Statement No. 91 clarifies the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishes that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishes standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improves required note disclosures. The adoption of this statement did not significantly impact these financial statements.

The School Board implemented GASB Statement 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The implementation of this statement did not result in any changes to the School Board's financial statements. GASB Statement No. 94 improves financial reporting of public-private and public-public partnerships and availability of payment arrangements. The adoption of this statement did not significantly impact these financial statements.

#### 3. Equity in Pooled Cash, Deposits, and Investments

#### **Equity in Pooled Cash**

Cash and investments consist of demand deposit accounts and certificates of deposit at a local bank. The School Board maintains a cash pool that is available for use by all funds. Positive book cash balances are displayed on the combined balance sheet as "Cash." Negative book cash balances are included in "Due to Other Funds" on the combined balance sheet.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

#### 3. Equity in Pooled Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

#### **Deposits**

The carrying amount of the School Board's deposits including certificates of deposit classified as investments with financial institutions was \$37,514,666 and the bank balances were \$40,531,098. Deposits in financial institutions can be exposed to custodial credit risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the School Board's deposits may not be returned to them. To mitigate this risk, state law requires deposits to be secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent financial institution. As of June 30, 2023, the School Board's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk. Securities that may be pledged as collateral consist of obligations of the U.S. Government and its agencies, obligations of the State of Louisiana and its municipalities and political subdivisions.

#### Investments

		Years to Maturity			rity	
Investments	F	air Value	Less than 1			1 - 5
Investments at fair value						
Certificates of deposit	\$	4,312,106	\$	1,285,498	\$	3,026,608
Subtotal investments at fair value		4,312,106		1,285,498		3,026,608
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)						
External investment pool		4,832,855		4,832,855		-
Total investments measured at NAV		4,832,855		4,832,855		-
Total investments	\$	9,144,961	\$	6,118,353	\$	3,026,608

Interest Rate Risk – The Board does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Investments consist of certificates of deposit with original maturities of greater than 90 days.

Amounts invested in an external investment pool, Louisiana Asset Management Pool, totaled \$4,832,855. LAMP is administered by LAMP, Inc., a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana. Only local government entities having contracted to participate in LAMP have an investment interest in its pool of assets. The primary objective of LAMP is to provide a safe environment for the placement of public funds in short-term, high-quality investments. The LAMP portfolio includes only securities and other obligations in which local governments in Louisiana are authorized to invest in accordance with LA-R.S. 33:2955.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

#### 3. Equity in Pooled Cash, Deposits, and Investments (continued)

#### Investments (continued)

LAMP is a is an investment pool that, to the extent practical, invest in a manner consistent with GASB Statement No. 79. The following facts are relevant for investment pools:

- Credit risk: LAMP is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.
- Custodial credit risk: LAMP participants' investments in the pool are evidenced by shares of the pool.
   Investments in pools should be disclosed, but not categorized because they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book-entry form. The School Board's investment is with the pool, not the securities that make up the pool; therefore, no public disclosure is required.
- Concentration of credit risk: Pooled investments are excluded from the five percent disclosure requirement.
- Interest rate risk: LAMP is designed to be highly liquid to give its participants immediate access to
  their account balances. LAMP prepares its own interest rate risk disclosure using the weighted
  average maturity (WAM) method. The WAM of LAMP assets is restricted to not more than 90 days
  and consists of no securities with a maturity in excess of 397 days or 762 days for U.S. Government
  floating/variable rate investments. The WAM for LAMP's total investments is 56 days as of June 30,
  2023.
- Foreign currency risk: Not applicable.

The investments in LAMP are stated at fair value. The fair value is determined on a weekly basis by LAMP and the value of the position in the external investment pool is the same as the net asset value of the pool shares. The School Board reports its investment in LAMP at net asset value.

There were not any unfunded commitments related to the LAMP investments at June 30, 2023.

LAMP, Inc. is subject to the regulatory oversight of the state treasurer and the board of directors. LAMP is not registered with the SEC as an investment company.

An annual audit of LAMP is conducted by an independent certified public accountant. The Legislative Auditor of the State of Louisiana has full access to the records of LAMP.

LAMP issues financial reports which can be obtained by writing: LAMP, Inc., 650 Poydras St., Suite 2220, New Orleans, LA 70130.

#### 4. Ad Valorem Taxes

Ad valorem (property) taxes were levied for the fiscal year 2023 by the School Board based on the assessed valuation of property as of January 1, 2022. These taxes become due and payable on November 15 of each year and become delinquent after December 31 of the year levied.

Total assessed value was \$680,194,820 in calendar year 2022. Louisiana state law exempts the first \$75,000 of assessed value of a taxpayer's primary residence from parish property taxes. This homestead exemption was \$52,316,178 of the assessed value in calendar year 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

#### 4. Ad Valorem Taxes (continued)

A summary of the various taxes levied for 2022 is as follows:

	Authorized Millage	Levied <u>Millage</u>	Expiration Date
General Fund:			
Constitutional School Tax	4.39	4.39	N/A
Special	15.00	15.00	2023 *
Special – Salaries (I)	12.00	12.00	2026
Special – Salaries (II)	12.00	12.00	2026
Debt Service (Special II)	9.96	9.96	2036

<sup>\*-</sup>renewed for an additional ten years in November 2022 election.

State law requires the Sheriff to collect property taxes in the calendar year in which the assessment is made. Property taxes become delinquent January 1 of the following year. If taxes are not paid by the due date, taxes bear interest at the rate of one and one-fourth percent per month until taxes are paid. After notice is given to the delinquent taxpayers, the Sheriff is required by the Constitution of the State of Louisiana to sell the least quantity of property necessary to settle the taxes and interest owed. All property taxes are recorded in the General Fund, the Debt Service Fund, the 2007 Property Tax Fund, and the 2017 Property Tax Fund on the basis explained in Note 2. Revenues in such funds are recognized in the accounting period in which they become measurable and available. Property taxes are considered measurable in the calendar year of the tax levy. Estimated uncollectible taxes are those taxes based on past experience which will not be collected in the subsequent year and are primarily due to subsequent adjustments to the tax roll. Available means due, or past due and receivable within the current period and collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The remaining property taxes receivable are considered available because they are substantially collected within 60 days subsequent to year end.

Historically, virtually all ad valorem taxes receivable were collected since they are secured by property. Therefore, there is no allowance for uncollectible taxes.

#### 5. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

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

TRSL: LSERS: 8401 United Plaza Blvd. 8660 United Plaza P. O. Box 94123 Blvd. Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-9123 70804 (225) 925-6446 (225) 925-6484 www.trsl.org www.lsers.net

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

The School Board applies Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68 on Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Statement 71 on Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an Amendment of GASB 68. These standards require the School Board to record its proportional share of each of the pension plans Net Pension Liability and report the following disclosures:

#### **Plan Descriptions**

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

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

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

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

#### **Funding Policy**

Article X, Section 29(E)(2)(a) of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 assigns the Legislature the authority to determine employee contributions. Employer contributions are actuarially determined using statutorily established methods on an annual basis and are constitutionally required to cover the employer's portion of the normal cost and provide for the amortization of the unfunded accrued liability. Employer contributions are adopted by the Legislature annually upon recommendation of the Public Retirement Systems' Actuarial Committee. In accordance with state statute, TRSL receives ad valorem taxes and state revenue sharing funds. These additional sources of income are used as employer contributions and are considered support from non-employer contributing entities but are not considered special funding situations.

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

	School Board	Employees
Teachers' Retirement System:		
Regular Plan	24.80%	8.00%
Plan A	24.80%	9.10%
School Employees' Retirement System	27.60%	7.50% - 8.00%

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

	 2023	 2022	2021
Teachers' Retirement System School Employees' Retirement System	\$ 7,925,909 278,043	\$ 7,763,351 262,540	\$ 7,748,361 222,743

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

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

The following schedule lists the School Board's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability allocated by each of the pension plans for based on the June 30, 2022 measurement date. The School Board uses this measurement to record its Net Pension Liability and associated amounts as of June 30, 2023 in accordance with GASB Statement 68. The schedule also includes the proportionate share allocation rate used at June 30, 2022 along with the change compared to the June 30, 2021 rate. The School Board's proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on a projection of the Agency's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined.

Teachers' Retirement System School Employees' Retirement System	 Net Pension Liability at June 30, 2022	Rate at June 30, 2022	Increase (Decrease) to June 30, 2021 Rate
	\$ 53,974,477 1,886,186	0.5653% 0.2836%	-0.0521% 0.0307%
	\$ 55,860,663		

The following schedule list each pension plan's recognized pension expense including employer's amortization of change in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions by the School Board for the year ended June 30, 2023:

	Pension
	 Expense
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 5,956,053
School Employees' Retirement System	 444,727
	\$ 6,400,780

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		erred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	881,246	\$ 155,657
Changes of assumptions		3,708,591	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in proportion and differences between Employer		22,086,278	19,071,880
contributions and proportionate share of contributions Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement		2,173,715	4,039,955
date		8,203,952	-
Total	\$	37,053,782	\$ 23,267,492

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

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

Summary totals of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources by pension plan:

	Defe	Deferred Outflows		erred Inflows
Teachers' Retirement System	\$	36,413,537	\$	23,217,236
School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS)		640,245		50,256
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$	37,053,782	\$	23,267,492

The School Board reported a total of \$8,203,952 as deferred outflow of resources related to pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement period of June 30, 2022 which will be recognized as a reduction in Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. The following schedule list the pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement period for each pension plan:

	S	ubsequent
	C	ontributions
Teachers' Retirement System	\$	7,925,909
School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS)		278,043
	\$	8.203.952

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

Year	<u></u>	TRSL	 LSERS	Total
2024	\$	1,036,696	\$ 254,182	\$ 1,290,878
2025		781,240	72,930	854,170
2026		(1,078,296)	(109,057)	(1,187,353)
2027	<u></u>	4,530,752	 93,891	4,624,643
	\$	5.270.392	\$ 311.946	\$ 5,582,338

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

A summary of the actuarial methods and assumptions used in determining the total pension liability for each pension plan as of June 30, 2023 are as follows:

Valuation Date	<b>TRSL</b> June 30, 2022	<b>LSERS</b> June 30, 2022
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Assumptions:		
<b>Expected Remaining Service Lives</b>	5 years	3 years
Investment Rate of Return	7.25% net of investment expenses (decreased from 7.40% in 2021)	6.80% per annum; net of plan investment expenses, including inflation (decreased from 6.90% in 2021)
Inflation Rate	2.30% per annum	2.50% per annum

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

#### **Actuarial Assumptions (continued)**

#### Mortality

Active Members - RP-2014 White Collar Employee tables, adjusted by 1.010 for males and by 0.997 for females.

Non-Disabled retiree/inactive members - RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant tables, adjusted by 1.366 for males and by 1.189 for females.

Disability retiree mortality - RP-2014 Disability tables, adjusted by 1.111 for males and by 1.134 for females.

These base tables are adjusted from 2014 to 2018 using the MP-2017 generational improvement table, with continued future mortality improvement projected using the MP-2017 generational mortality improvement tables.

#### Termination, Disability, and Retirement

Termination, disability, and retirement assumptions were projected based on a five-year (July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2017) experience study of the System's members.

#### Salary Increases

3.1% - 4.6% varies depending on duration of service.

Salary increases were projected based on the 2018 experience study (for the period 2013-2017). of the System's members set at

RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Tables; RP-2014 Sex Distinct

**Distinct Disabled Tables** 

Employee Tables; RP-2014 Sex

3.25%.

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

None.

Cost-of-living raises may be granted from the Experience Account provided there are sufficient funds needed to offset the increase in the actuarial liability and the plan has met the criteria and eligibility

requirements outline by ACT 399

of 2014.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## 5. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

## **Actuarial Assumptions (continued)**

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

TRSL LSERS

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

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

The following table provides a summary of the best estimates of arithmetic/geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in each of the Retirement Systems target asset allocations as of June 30, 2022:

	Target A	llocation	Long-term Expected Rate of Return		
Asset Class	TRSL	LSERS	TRSL	LSERS	
Domestic equity	27.0%		4.15%	-	
International equity	19.0%	-	5.16%	-	
Equity	-	39.0%	-	2.67%	
Domestic fixed income	13.0%	-	0.85%	-	
International fixed income	5.5%	-	-0.10%	-	
Fixed income	-	26.0%	-	0.73%	
Alternatives	-	23.0%	-	1.85%	
Private equity	25.5%	-	8.15%	-	
Other private equity	10.0%	-	3.72%	-	
Real estate		12.0%	-	0.62%	
Total	100.%	100.%		5.87%	
Inflation			N/A*	2.30%	
Expected Arithmetic Nominal Return			N/A*	8.17%	

<sup>\*</sup>N/A – amount not provided by Retirement System

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## 5. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

## **Actuarial Assumptions (continued)**

Discount Rate

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that sponsor contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, each of the pension plan's fiduciary net positions was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for TRSL and LSERS was 7.25% and 6.80%, respectively for the year ended June 30, 2022.

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

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

	1.0	0% Decrease	Current Discount Rate		1.0% Increase	
TRSL Rates WBRPSB Share of NPL	\$	6.25% 74,125,499	7.25% \$ 53,974,477		\$	8.25% 35,676,834
LSERS Rates WBRPSB Share of NPL	\$	5.80% 2,637,742	\$	6.80% 1,886,186	\$	7.80% 1,243,826

## Payables to the Pension Plan

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

	Jur	ne 30, 2023
Teachers' Retirement System	\$	1,020,922
School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS)		=
	\$	1,020,922

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

# 6. Other Post-Employment Benefits

## General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan description – The School Board provides certain continuing health care and life insurance benefits for its retirees, disabled retirees and their eligible beneficiaries. Current employees are eligible for these plan benefits if they retire as members of one of two School Board sponsored retirement systems. These benefits are provided through an Other Post Employment Benefit Plan (the OPEB Plan) categorized as a single-employer defined benefit plan that the School Board administers. The School Board has the authority to establish and/or amend the obligation of the employer, employees and retirees as provided by Louisiana Revised Statute Title 17 Sections 1221 through 1224. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75.

Benefits Provided – Medical benefits are provided through the Louisiana Office of Group Benefits (OGB) and involve several statewide networks and one HMO with a premium structure by region. The OGB plan is a fully insured, multiple-employer arrangement and this plan has been deemed to be a single employer defined benefit OPEB plan (within the meaning of GASB 74/75) for financial reporting purposes and for this valuation. Medical benefits are provided to employees upon actual retirement from either the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana (TRSL) or the Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS). The retirement eligibility (D.R.O.P. entry) provisions are as follows: 30 years of service at any age; age 55 and 25 years of service; age 60 and 5 years of service. For membership after January 1, 2011, the earliest allowable retirement age is age 60.

Life insurance coverage under the OGB program is available to retirees by election and the rate used is a blended rate (active and retired). The employer pays 50% of the cost (at the blended rate) of the retiree life insurance. Insurance coverage amounts are reduced at age 65 and again at age 70 according to the OGB plan provisions.

*Employees covered by benefit terms* – The June 30, 2023 total OPEB liability was determined using the July 1, 2022 actuarial valuation that included the following employees covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	247
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	-
Active employees	532
	779

# **Total OPEB Liability**

The School Board's total OPEB liability of \$70,607,999 was measured as of June 30, 2023 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2022.

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

Inflation 2.0%

Salary increases 4.0%, including inflation

Prior discount rate

3.54%, annually (beginning of year to determine ADC)
Discount rate

3.65%, annually (as of end of measurement date)
Healthcare cost trend rates

5.5% annually for ten years, 4.5% thereafter

The discount rate was based on the average of the Bond Buyers' 20 Year General Obligation municipal bond index over the 52 weeks immediately preceding the applicable measurement dates.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Table modified according to TRSL experience study.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

# 6. Other Post-Employment Benefits (continued)

## Total OPEB Liability (continued)

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

# **Changes in the Total OPEB Liability**

Balance at June 30, 2022	\$ 54,139,314
Changes for the year:	_
Service cost	2,149,833
Interest	1,961,553
Differences between expected and actual experience	11,885,120
Changes in assumptions	2,243,649
Benefit payments	 (1,771,470)
Net changes	16,468,685
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$ 70,607,999

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

	1.0% Decrease		Curre	ent Discount Rate	1.0% Increase (4.65%)		
		(2.65%)	(3.65%)				
Total OPEB liability	\$	85,190,966	\$	70,607,999	\$	59,431,503	

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates – The following presents the total OPEB liability of the School Board, as well as what the School Board's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower (4.50%) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.50%) than the current healthcare trend rates:

	1.0% Decrease (4.50%)		 althcare Cost d Rate (5.50%)	1.0% Increase (6.50%)		
Total OPEB liability	\$	58,424,004	\$ 70,607,999	\$	86,678,971	

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

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the School Board recognized OPEB expense of \$7,010,860. At June 30, 2023, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	[	Deferred Outflows of Resources		eferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	15,397,268	\$	888,028
Changes in assumptions		12,467,578		11,395,059
Total	\$	27,864,846	\$	12,283,087

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

# 6. Other Post-Employment Benefits (continued)

# OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (continued)

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

Years ending June 30:		
2024	<u> </u>	2,899,474
2025		2,899,470
2026		1,231,809
2027		768,442
2028		2,747,495
Thereafter		5,035,069
	\$	15,581,759

# 7. General Long-Term Obligations

The following is a summary of the long-term obligation transactions for the year ended June 30, 2023:

	July 1, 2022	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2023	Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 78,860,000	\$ -	\$(3,530,000)	\$75,330,000	\$3,660,000
Bond From Direct Placement:					
Limited Tax Revenue Bonds	390,000	9,500,000	(390,000)	9,500,000	855,000
Premium on Bonds	10,414,016	-	(686,172)	9,727,844	686,172
Compensated Absences	687,130	66,060	(186,914)	566,276	131,788
Claims and Judgments	45,000	-	(45,000)	-	-
Pension Privatization Liability	372,855		(89,238)	283,617	89,238
Total	\$ 90,769,001	\$ 9,566,060	\$(4,927,324)	\$95,407,737	\$ 5,422,198

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

an annual ad valorem tax levy.

# 7. General Long-Term Obligations (continued)

Bonds were issued to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. Bonds issued included the following:

	Principal Outstanding at June 30, 2023
\$74,745,000 General Obligation Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2017,issued July 12, 2017 for the purpose of acquiring and/or improving lands, school buildings and facilities, and the acquiring of necessary equipment and furnishings due in semi-annual installments of \$2,375,000 to \$6,135,000 through March 1, 2037 with interest at 2.0% to 5.0% secured by an annual ad valorem tax levy.	<u>\$ 61,815,000</u>
\$10,500,000 General Obligation Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2018, issued June 28, 2018 for the purpose of acquiring and/or improving lands, school buildings and facilities, and the acquiring of necessary equipment and furnishings due in semi-annual installments of \$140,000 to \$795,000 through March 1, 2038 with interest at 3.0% to 4.0% secured by an annual ad valorem tax levy.	<u>\$ 9,210,000</u>
\$4,755,000 General Obligation Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2020, issued March 25, 2020 for the purpose of acquiring and/or improving lands, school buildings and facilities, and the acquiring of necessary equipment and furnishings due in semi-annual installments of \$95,000 to \$340,000 through March 1, 2040 with interest at 3.0% to 4.0% secured by an annual ad valorem tax levy.	<u>\$ 4,305,000</u>
\$9,500,000 Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2023, issued May 10, 2023 for the purpose of construction, rehabilitation, or repair of public-school facilities due in annual installments of \$855,000 to \$1,115,000 through March 1, 2033 with interest at 3.99% secured by	

The general obligation bonds were offered for public sale that are subject to the following events of default, termination events, and acceleration clauses:

\$ 9,500,000

- Events of default with finance-related consequences These bonds will be in default for failure of payment of principal and interest when due. The School Board has the authority to assess and collect property taxes that will be used to repay this debt.
- Termination events with finance related consequences Events that will result in finance related
  consequences include bonds being callable early and insufficient taxes levied and collected to meet
  debt service requirements on all bonds outstanding.
- Subjective acceleration clauses The School Board may refund early with refunding certificates or bonds, and the School Board may defease bonds. There were none.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## 7. General Long-Term Obligations (continued)

The limited tax revenue bond is a direct placement bond that is subject to the following events of default, termination events, and acceleration clauses:

- Events of default with finance-related consequences These bonds will be in default for failure of
  payment of principal and interest when due, non-performance of observance of covenants,
  agreements, or conditions in Certificate Resolution or supplemental resolution continuing for more
  than 30 days after written notice of non-performance or observance and filing petition or seeking
  relief under Federal or State bankruptcy law.
- Termination events with finance related consequences Events that will result in finance related consequences include bonds being callable early. The School Board is obligated to annually budget a sufficient amount to pay principal and interest to meet annual debt service requirements.
- Subjective acceleration clauses The School Board may refund early with refunding certificates or bonds, and the School Board may defease bonds. There were none.

At June 30, 2023, the School Board has accumulated \$10,328,377 in the debt service fund for future debt retirement. The annual requirements to amortize all bonds at June 30, 2023, including interest of \$32,838,852, is as follows:

Year Ending	General Obligation Bonds		Bonds from Dir	rect Placement	
June 30,	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 3,660,000	\$ 3,610,756	\$ 855,000	\$ 306,399	\$ 8,432,155
2025	3,855,000	3,440,756	815,000	344,936	8,455,692
2026	4,060,000	3,261,406	850,000	312,417	8,483,823
2027	4,285,000	3,062,406	885,000	278,502	8,510,908
2028	4,520,000	2,852,256	920,000	243,190	8,535,446
2029 - 2033	26,470,000	10,773,771	5,175,000	635,407	43,054,178
2034 – 2038	27,815,000	3,676,450	-	-	31,491,450
2039 – 2040	665,000	40,200			705,200
Total	\$ 75,330,000	\$ 30,718,001	\$ 9,500,000	\$ 2,120,851	\$ 117,668,852

In accordance with LSA – R.S. 39:562, the School Board is legally restricted from incurring long-term bonded debt in excess of 50% of the assessed value of taxable property within the parish. For the 2022 assessment, the total assessed value of taxable property for the parish was \$680,194,820, which resulted in a statutory limit of \$340,097,410.

Compensated absences payable consist of the portion of accumulated sick and annual leave of the governmental funds that is not of Homestead expected to require current resources. These liabilities will be liquidated through the general and special revenue funds.

Due to the School Board continuing to privatize certain bus driver positions as the employees are retiring or terminated, the retirement system is assessing the school board an unfunded liability of those employees previously in the pension plan. The pension privatization liability will be liquidated through the general fund.

The were no accruals recorded by the School Board for claims and judgments at June 30, 2023.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

# 8. Capital Assets

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

	Land	Land Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Equipment and Fixtures	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost		_			<u> </u>	
June 30, 2022	\$ 5,851,903	\$ 2,498,941	\$ 119,552,016	\$ 3,108,416	\$ 3,580,421	\$ 134,591,697
Additions	-	-	-	483,763	523,022	1,006,785
Disposals	-		-	-	-	-
Transfers						
June 30, 2023	\$ 5,851,903	\$ 2,498,941	\$ 119,552,016	\$ 3,592,179	\$ 4,103,443	\$ 135,598,482
Accumulated Depreciation June 30, 2022 Additions Disposals Transfers June 30, 2023	\$ - - - - \$ -	\$ 1,675,254 156,376 - - \$ 1,831,630	4,845,803 - - \$ 27,900,066	\$ 2,564,554 263,925 - - \$ 2,828,479	\$ - - - - - \$ -	\$ 27,294,071 5,266,104 - - \$ 32,560,175
	\$ 5,851,903	\$ 667,311	\$ 91,651,950	\$ 763,700	\$ 4,103,443	\$ 103,038,307

Depreciation expense of \$5,266,104 for the year ended June 30, 2023 was charged to the following governmental functions:

Regular education programs	\$ 78,490
Special education programs	32,379
Other education programs	51,777
Pupil support services	14,186
Instructional staff services	8,923
General administrative services	7,450
School administration services	13,521
Business and central services	1,817
Plant operation and maintenance	5,028,555
Student transportation services	13,870
Central services	1,548
Food services	13,588
	\$ 5,266,104

# 9. Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2023 for the School Board are as follows by fund:

					Р	roperty	Р	roperty		EFID							
				Debt		Tax		Tax		Sales			Non-	-Major			
	(	General	5	Service		2007		2007 201		2017	7 Tax		ESSERF		Governmental		Total
Sales Tax	\$	908,261	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	889,888	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 1,798,149		
Property Taxes		57,120		29,353		35,364		35,364		-		-		-	157,201		
Other		2,858		-		-		-		-	1,5	41,607	3,4	11,108	4,955,573		
Total	\$	968,239	\$	29,353	\$	35,364	\$	35,364	\$	889,888	\$ 1,5	41,607	\$ 3,4	11,108	\$ 6,910,923		

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## 10. Interfund Transactions

Interfund Receivable/Payable:

Interfund Receivable		Interfund Payable	
General	\$ 4,172,134	General	\$ -
ESSERF	-	ESSERF	1,473,991
Non-Major Governmental	-	Non-Major Governmental	2,698,143
Total	\$ 4,172,134	Total	\$ 4,172,134

The primary purpose of interfund advances is to cover expenditures on cost reimbursement grant programs until reimbursements are received from the granting agencies. These amounts are expected to be repaid within one year.

## Transfers:

	Transfers	Transfers		
Fund	In	Out		
General	\$ 5,307,449	\$ 593,607		
Debt Service	1,634,043	-		
EFID Sales Tax	-	6,170,000		
ESSERF	-	197,623		
Non-major Governmental	189,964	170,226		
	\$ 7,131,456	\$ 7,131,456		

The purpose of interfund transfers is predominantly to cover operating expenditures of the General Fund through indirect cost recoveries charged to grant programs and through transfers from the EFID Sales Tax Fund to cover eligible costs paid for by the General Fund.

## 11. Transportation Services Agreement

The School Board entered into an agreement with a contractor to supply and maintain school busses and personnel as required to fulfill the School Board's needs for transportation services. The pricing for the agreement is based on the quantity of buses needed, special accessories needed on the bus, and frequency of use per day. The payments are to be made on a monthly basis. The agreement was renewed on July 1, 2020 for a five-year term, ending on June 30, 2025. The payments made during the year ended June 30, 2023 totaled approximately \$3,750,000 for the transportation services agreement.

Management has estimated that the minimum future payments under the agreement in effect at June 30, 2023 are as follows:

Year ended June 30,		
2024	\$	3,726,000
2025	<u></u>	3,744,000
	\$	7.470.000

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## 12. Commitments

The School Board has entered into a maintenance agreement for air conditioning services. The payments in the amount of \$60,613 are scheduled in advance monthly over a 3-year period ending May 31, 2024. Payments made during June 30, 2023 related to the maintenance agreement totaled approximately \$822,000, including additional services not included in the agreement.

Minimum future payments under the non-cancellable agreement in effect at the date of financial statements were available to be issued are as follows:

Year ended June 30, 2024

\$ 666,743

The School Board had construction commitments of approximately \$8,702,000 related to the Bond Building Projects at June 30, 2023.

## 13. Contingencies

<u>Litigation</u>. The School Board is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the School Board's attorney, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the School Board. An accrual of \$45,000 has been made within the statement of net position to cover any potential exposure.

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

## 14. Education Excellence Fund

Pursuant to Act #161 of the 2002 First Extraordinary Session of the Legislature, the State of Louisiana established the Education Excellence Fund (EEF) for the oversight, appropriation, and disposition of proceeds from the tobacco settlements. These funds are dedicated for use in educational programs, and are available to local school districts, subject to the approval of an expenditure plan by the Louisiana Department of Education. The funds are held and invested by the Treasurer of the State of Louisiana on behalf of local school districts and are disbursed in accordance with approved expenditure plans. At June 30, 2023, the School Board's EEF funds invested through the Treasurer totaled approximately \$959,000. These funds are recognized as revenue to the School Board upon submission and subsequent approval of an annual expenditure plan. The School Board expended \$71,000 during the 2022-2023 fiscal year in accordance with its respective expenditure plan.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

# 15. Detailed Restricted Net Position and Fund Balances

Details of restricted net position as reported in the entity-wide Statement of Net Position are as follows:

Chanifia managama	Go	overnmental Activities
Specific programs: State, federal, and donor grants Food service	\$	347,986 1,743,465
Total Net Position restricted for specific programs		2,091,451
Debt service		9,046,876
Capital projects		7,760,030
Student activities	-	1,047,005
External legal constraints:  Dedicated property and sales taxes authorized by the electorate to specific special revenue funds – salaries and benefits		5,911,212
Dedicated sales taxes authorized by the electorate for specific revenue funds – operations and maintenance		2,466,561
Total net position restricted for external legal constraints		8,377,773
Total Restricted Net Position	\$	28,323,135

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

# 15. Detailed Restricted Net Position and Fund Balances (continued)

Details of nonspendable, restricted, and unassigned fund balances at year-end are as follows:

	General		Capital Projects			ebt rvice	Property Tax 2007	Property Tax 2017	EFID Sales Tax	Non-Major Governmental	Total
Nonspendable:											
Inventory	\$ -		\$ -		\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 126,902	\$ 126,902
Restricted for:											
Food service	-									1,616,563	1,616,563
Capital improvements	-		7,760,03	30							7,760,030
State, federal, and donor grants	-									347,986	347,986
School activities	-									1,047,005	1,047,005
Dedicated property taxes:											
Debt service	-				10,3	328,377					10,328,377
Salaries and benefits	-						2,044,163	1,848,953			3,893,116
Dedicated sales taxes:											
Salaries and benefits	-								2,018,096		2,018,096
Operations and maintenance									2,466,561		2,466,561
Total restricted			7,760,03	80_	10,3	328,377	2,044,163	1,848,953	4,484,657	3,011,554	29,477,734
Unassigned	12,417,20	00	-			-	-		-		12,417,200
Total fund balances	\$ 12,417,20	00	\$ 7,760,03	30	\$ 10,3	328,377	\$ 2,044,163	\$ 1,848,953	\$ 4,484,657	\$ 3,138,456	\$ 42,021,836

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

#### 16. Current Accounting Standards Scheduled to be Implemented

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

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

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

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

# 17. Disaggregation of Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

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

Vendors	\$ 679,590
Salaries and benefits	6,683,920
Total	<b>\$</b> 7,363,510

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

#### 18. Tax Revenues Abated

The Louisiana Industrial Ad Valorem Tax Exemption program (Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 13, Chapter 5) is a state incentive program which abates, up to ten years, local ad valorem taxes on a manufacturer's new investment and annual capitalized additions related to the manufacturing site. Applications to exempt qualified property for five years are approved by the Board of Commerce and Industry and the School Board. The exemption may be renewed for an additional three years up to 80% of the tax that would be due. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, \$13,506,190 in West Baton Rouge Parish School Board ad valorem tax revenues were abated by the State of Louisiana Industrial Ad Valorem Tax Exemption program.

## 19. Appropriations for Charter Schools

Appropriations to Type 2 Charter Schools during the year ended June 30, 2023 were as follows:

	Ge	eneral Fund
Type 2 Charter Schools	·	
Madison Prep	\$	27,122
Louisiana Key Academy		244,098
Iberville Charter Academy		400,049
GEO Prep Mid-City		13,561
GEO Prep Academy		13,561
Geo Prep Baker		13,561
Louisiana Virtual Charter Academy		103,743
University View Academy		439,377
Subtotal – Type 2 Charter Schools		1,255,072
Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ)		5,693
Grand Total	\$	1,260,765

Charter schools are entitled to receive an apportionment of local tax revenue. That amount, determined by the Louisiana Department of Education, is withheld from the School Board's MFP funding and remitted to the charter schools. An appropriation of \$1,260,765 has been recorded for the School Board's apportionment of local taxes to the charter schools.

## 20. Subsequent Events

In May 2024, the School board awarded a construction contract in the amount of \$462,000.

## **Major Fund Descriptions**

#### **General Fund**

The General Fund is used to account for resources traditionally associated with the School Board which are not legally required or required by sound accounting practices to be accounted for in another fund.

## **Capital Projects Fund**

The Capital Projects Fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the renovation of major capital facilities.

#### **Debt Service Fund**

This fund accumulates funds for the payment of the 2023 General Obligation Limited Tax Revenue Bonds and the General Obligation Bonds, Series 2017, 2018 and 2020.

## Property Tax (2007 and 2017) Funds

The Property Tax Special Revenue Fund accounts for both of the 10 year, 12 mills property taxes. The purpose of these taxes is to give additional support to the public elementary and secondary schools in the district by providing funds for improving and maintaining salaries and benefits of teachers and other public-school personnel employed by the School Board as well as to help pay for the debt incurred from the Series 2017, 2018, and 2020 General Obligation Bonds and the 2023 General Obligation Limited Tax Revenue Bonds.

## **Educational Facilities Improvement District Fund**

The Educational Facilities Improvement District (EFID) Special Revenue Fund accounts for the collection of a 1 percent sales and use tax; 45% of which is dedicated to salaries and 55% of which is available for general operations.

## Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSERF)

The ESSERF is a Special Revenue Fund. Congress allotted financial resources to the Education Stabilization Fund through the Coronavirus Aids Relief, and Economic Security (CARES Act.) The Department of Education awarded grants to state education agencies (SEAs) for the purpose of providing local education agencies (LEAs) with emergency relief funds to address the impact that COVID-19 has had, and continues to have, on elementary and secondary schools across the Nation.

# General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:				
Local sources:				
Taxes:	<b>#</b> 40 000 000	Ф 40 000 000	<b>#</b> 40 0 40 0 40	<b>400.057</b>
Ad valorem	\$ 12,686,089	\$ 12,686,089	\$ 12,849,046	\$ 162,957
Sales and use	10,175,000	10,175,000	11,672,254	1,497,254
Earnings on investments	115,000	115,000	724,302	609,302
Other	316,000	316,000	689,655	373,655
State sources: Unrestricted grants-in-aid	18,289,830	18,289,830	18,284,634	(5.106)
Restricted grants-in-aid	10,100	10,100	44,484	(5,196) 34,384
Revenue sharing	145,125	145,125	145,532	407
Total revenues	41,737,144	41,737,144	44,409,907	2,672,763
Total Tevenues	41,737,144	71,737,177	44,409,907	2,072,703
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular education programs	14,876,376	14,876,376	14,942,017	(65,641)
Special education programs	4,936,969	4,936,969	4,785,535	151,434
Other education programs	3,886,101	3,886,101	3,786,683	99,418
Support services:				
Pupil support services	3,056,006	3,056,006	3,175,850	(119,844)
Instructional staff services	1,902,920	1,902,920	1,517,902	385,018
General administration services	1,729,906	1,729,906	1,386,030	343,876
School administration services	3,311,188	3,311,188	3,064,575	246,613
Business administration services	460,827	460,827	387,105	73,722
Plant operation and maintenance	6,457,257	6,457,257	7,466,184	(1,008,927)
Transportation	4,093,780	4,093,780	3,698,595	395,185
Central services	391,855	391,855	387,230	4,625
Appropriations:				
Charter school	1,196,567	1,196,567	1,260,765	(64,198)
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	- 40,000,750	72,830	(72,830)
Total expenditures	46,299,752	46,299,752	45,931,301	368,451
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ (4,562,608)	\$ (4,562,608)	\$ (1,521,394)	\$ 3,041,214
Other financing courses (uses):				
Other financing sources (uses):	\$ 5,100,350	\$ 5,100,350	\$ 5,307,449	\$ 207,099
Operating transfers in Operating transfers out		\$ 5,100,350 (451,002)		(142,605)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(451,002)</u> 4,649,348	4,649,348	(593,607)	64,494
Total other illiancing sources (uses)	4,049,340	4,049,340	4,713,842	04,494
Net changes in fund balance	86,740	86,740	3,192,448	3,105,708
Fund balances, June 30, 2022	9,224,751	9,224,751	9,224,752	1
Fund balances, June 30, 2023	\$ 9,311,491	\$ 9,311,491	\$ 12,417,200	\$ 3,105,709

Capital Projects Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Revenues:		Original Budget		•		•		Final Budget		Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Local sources:												
Earnings on investments	\$	51,500	\$	51,500	\$	144,420	\$	92,920				
Other		165,400		165,400		363,715		198,315				
Total revenues		216,900		216,900		508,135		291,235				
Expenditures: Facilities acquisition and construction		2,900		2,900		446		2,454				
Total expenditures		2,900		2,900		446		2,454				
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		214,000		214,000		507,689		293,689				
Fund balances, June 30, 2022		7,252,341		7,252,341		7,252,341						
Fund balances, June 30, 2023	\$	7,466,341	\$	7,466,341	\$	7,760,030	\$	293,689				

# 2007 Property Tax Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

				Variance
	Original	Final		Favorable
	Budget	Budget	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Revenues:				
Local sources:				
Taxes:				
Ad valorem	\$ 7,450,082	\$ 7,450,082	\$ 7,542,867	\$ 92,785
Total revenues	7,450,082	7,450,082	7,542,867	92,785
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular education programs	4,147,255	4,147,255	4,129,964	17,291
Special education programs	889,739	889,739	857,191	32,548
Other education programs	813,379	813,379	670,762	142,617
Support services:				
Pupil support services	350,770	350,770	338,699	12,071
Instructional staff services	198,435	198,435	164,130	34,305
General administration services	251,889	251,889	259,158	(7,269)
School administration services	304,881	304,881	281,514	23,367
Business administration services	32,339	32,339	30,962	1,377
Plant operation and maintenance	216,608	216,608	203,296	13,312
Transportation	5,397	5,397	5,384	13
Food services	22,904	22,904	233,352	(210,448)
Central services	237,871	237,871	27,258	210,613
Total expenditures	7,471,467	7,471,467	7,201,670	269,797
Net changes in fund balance	(21,385)	(21,385)	341,197	(177,012)
Fund balances, June 30, 2022	1,702,966	1,702,966	1,702,966	
Fund balances, June 30, 2023	\$ 1,681,581	\$ 1,681,581	\$ 2,044,163	\$ (177,012)

# 2017 Property Tax Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

				Variance
	Original	Final		Favorable
	Budget	Budget	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Revenues:				
Local sources:				
Taxes:				
Ad valorem	\$ 7,450,082	\$ 7,450,082	\$ 7,542,867	\$ 92,785
Total revenues	7,450,082	7,450,082	7,542,867	92,785
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular education programs	2,334,919	2,334,919	2,362,710	(27,791)
Special education programs	2,568,885	2,568,885	2,580,872	(11,987)
Other education programs	753,002	753,002	634,395	118,607
Support services:		-		
Pupil support services	332,739	332,739	307,602	25,137
Instructional staff services	198,921	198,921	167,536	31,385
General administration services	254,179	254,179	261,281	(7,102)
School administration services	264,884	264,884	247,764	17,120
Business administration services	53,977	53,977	52,414	1,563
Plant operation and maintenance	247,413	247,413	232,601	14,812
Transportation	5,900	5,900	5,887	13
Food services	21,090	21,090	219,051	(197,961)
Central services	234,196	234,196	27,423	206,773
Total expenditures	7,270,105	7,270,105	7,099,536	170,569
Net changes in fund balance	179,977	179,977	443,331	263,354
Fund balances, June 30, 2022	1,405,622	1,405,622	1,405,622	
Fund balances, June 30, 2023	\$ 1,585,599	\$ 1,585,599	\$ 1,848,953	\$ 263,354

# EFID Sales Tax Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	F	Variance Favorable nfavorable)
Revenues:	<u> </u>	 <u> </u>			
Local sources:					
Taxes:					
Sales and use tax	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 11,470,530	\$	1,470,530
Earnings on investments	 1,250	 1,250	 23,245		21,995
Total revenues	 10,001,250	 10,001,250	 11,493,775		1,492,525
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular education programs	1,645,876	1,645,876	1,683,404		(37,528)
Special education programs	781,000	781,000	790,128		(9,128)
Other education programs	595,450	595,450	536,306		59,144
Support services:					40 -00
Pupil support services	275,850	275,850	263,330		12,520
Instructional staff services	108,500	108,500	98,863		9,637
General administration services	125,000	125,000	110,866		14,134
School administration services	75,000	75,000	69,809		5,191
Business administration services	23,700	23,700	22,563		1,137
Plant operation and maintenance Transportation	205,850 8,000	205,850 8,000	208,790 7,196		(2,940) 804
Central services	41,500	41,500	44,826		(3,326)
Total expenditures	 3,885,726	 3,885,726	 3,836,081		49,645
rotal experiorales	 3,865,720	 3,003,720	 3,030,061		49,045
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	 6,115,524	 6,115,524	 7,657,694		1,542,170
Other financing sources (uses):					
Operating transfers out	 (6,100,000)	 (6,100,000)	 (6,170,000)		(70,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(6,100,000)	 (6,100,000)	(6,170,000)		(70,000)
Net changes in fund balance	15,524	 15,524	1,487,694		1,472,170
Fund balances, June 30, 2022	 2,996,963	 2,996,963	 2,996,963		
Fund balances, June 30, 2023	\$ 3,012,487	\$ 3,012,487	\$ 4,484,657	\$	1,472,170

# ESSERF Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	-	ginal dget	Final Budget	 Actual	Varian Favoral (Unfavora	ole
Revenues:			_	 _		
Federal grants	\$	-	\$ _	\$ 3,003,709	\$ 3,003,	
Total revenues			 -	 3,003,709	3,003,	709
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Instruction:						
Regular education programs		-	-	189,086	(189,	086)
Special education programs		-	-	76		(76)
Other education programs		-	-	2,120,594	(2,120,	594)
Support services:						
Pupil support services		-	-	68,972	(68,	972)
Plant operation and maintenance		-	-	190,909	(190,	909)
Transportation		-	-	223,514	(223,	514)
Central services		-	 -	 12,935	(12,	935)
Total expenditures		-	-	2,806,086	(2,806,	086)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures				 197,623	197,	623
Other financing sources (uses):						
Operating transfers out			 	 (197,623)	(197,	623)
Total other financing sources (uses)				(197,623)	(197,	623)
Fund balances, June 30, 2022			 <u>-</u>			<u>-</u>
Fund balances, June 30, 2023	\$		\$ 	\$ _	\$	

Debt Service Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	F	Variance Favorable nfavorable)
Revenues:		-			·
Local sources:					
Taxes:					
Ad valorem	\$ 6,183,567	\$ 6,183,567	\$ 6,262,910	\$	79,343
Earnings on investments	 7,500	7,500	69,409		61,909
Total revenues	 6,191,067	 6,191,067	 6,332,319		141,252
Expenditures: Current:					
Facility acquisition and construction	236,500	236,500	1,285,715		(1,049,215)
Debt service - principal	3,920,000	3,920,000	3,920,000		-
Debt service - interest	3,787,106	3,787,106	3,787,106		-
	7,943,606	7,943,606	8,992,821		(1,049,215)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	 (1,752,539)	 (1,752,539)	 (2,660,502)		(907,963)
Other financing sources (uses): Operating transfers in Proceeds from issuance of bonds	 1,653,643	 1,653,643	 1,634,043 9,500,000		(19,600) 9,500,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	 1,653,643	 1,653,643	 11,134,043		9,480,400
Net changes in fund balance	(98,896)	 (98,896)	 8,473,541		8,572,437
Fund balances, June 30, 2022	1,854,836	 1,854,836	 1,854,836		
Fund balances, June 30, 2023	\$ 1,755,940	\$ 1,755,940	\$ 10,328,377	\$	8,572,437

# Schedule of Changes in Total Other Post-Employment Benefits and Related Ratios For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Financial statement reporting date	Measurement date	Service cost	Interest	Difference between actual and expected experience	Changes of assumptions or other inputs	Benefit payments	Net change in total OPEB liability	Total OPEB liability - beginning	Total OPEB liability - ending	Covered payroll	Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll
6/30/2023	6/30/2023	\$ 2,149,833	\$ 1,961,553	\$ 11,885,120	\$ 2,243,649	\$ (1,771,470)	\$ 16,468,685	\$ 54,139,314	\$ 70,607,999	\$ 35,274,553	200.17%
6/30/2022	6/30/2022	1,493,429	1,381,137	3,705,806	(15,580,129)	(1,604,947)	(10,604,704)	64,744,018	54,139,314	33,955,095	159.44%
6/30/2021	6/30/2021	1,392,243	1,327,070	2,159,559	620,662	(1,607,825)	3,891,709	60,852,309	64,744,018	32,691,891	198.04%
6/30/2020	6/30/2020	1,340,213	1,700,462	(2,664,080)	12,670,048	(1,557,905)	11,488,738	49,363,571	60,852,309	25,018,713	243.23%
6/30/2019	6/30/2019	1,085,378	1,395,623	2,261,276	9,350,092	(1,582,814)	12,509,555	36,854,016	49,363,571	24,056,455	205.20%
6/30/2018	6/30/2018	820,846	1,321,835	360,552	(1,764,534)	(1,614,870)	(876,171)	37,730,187	36,854,016	30,221,324	121.95%

#### Notes to Schedule:

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

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

Schedule of School Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability for the Retirement Systems For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (\*)

Pension Plan	Year	Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Propo of the	Employer's ortionate Share e Net Pension bility (Asset)		Employer's vered Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
Tanahara Datirama	nt Cuatam	af Lawisiana						
Teachers Retireme	-		Φ.	50.074.477	Φ.	00 000 040	475.00000/	70.400/
	2023	0.5653%	\$	53,974,477	\$	30,806,948	175.2023%	72.40%
	2022	0.6175%		32,965,525		30,032,408	109.7665%	83.90%
	2021	0.5895%		65,568,775		28,469,714	230.3106%	65.60%
	2020	0.5899%		58,543,624		27,376,713	213.8446%	68.60%
	2019	0.6064%		59,600,258		27,851,138	213.9958%	68.20%
	2018	0.5796%		59,423,571		25,680,021	231.4000%	65.60%
	2017	0.5922%		69,501,272		26,664,308	260.6528%	59.90%
	2016	0.5892%		63,352,310		25,944,754	244.1816%	62.50%
	2015	0.5682%		58,079,211		22,578,785	257.2291%	63.70%
Louisiana School E	mployees	Retirement Syste	m					
	2023	0.2836%		1,886,186		915,229	206.0890%	76.31%
	2022	0.2529%		1,202,229		777,493	154.6289%	82.51%
	2021	0.2016%		1,619,873		603,097	268.5924%	69.67%
	2020	0.2094%		1,466,062		609,280	240.6220%	73.49%
	2019	0.2420%		1,616,665		720,993	224.2276%	74.44%
	2018	0.2206%		1,411,442		633,946	222.6439%	75.03%
	2017	0.2372%		1,789,048		668,202	267.7406%	70.09%
	2016	0.2337%		1,482,227		661,606	224.0347%	74.49%
	2015	0.2417%		1,403,858		683,611	205.3592%	76.18%

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

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

# Schedule of Employer Contributions to the Retirement Systems For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Pension Plan Teachers Retirem	Year	Contractually Required Contribution <sup>1</sup>		ontributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution <sup>2</sup>	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Employer's  Covered Payroll <sup>3</sup>		Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll	
reactions inclined	2023	\$ 7,925,909	\$	7,925,909		\$	31,959,309	24.8000%	
	2023	7,763,351	Ψ	7,763,351	_	Ψ	30,806,948	25.2000%	
	2022	7,748,361		7,748,361	_		30,032,408	25.8000%	
	2020	7,402,126		7,402,126	-		28,469,714	26.0000%	
	2019	7,309,582		7,309,582	_		27,376,713	26.7000%	
	2018	7,408,403		7,408,403	-		27,851,138	26.6000%	
	2017	6,548,405		6,548,405	-		25,680,021	25.5000%	
	2016	7,012,713		7,012,713	_		26,664,308	26.3000%	
	2015	7,264,531		7,264,531			25,944,754	28.0000%	
Louisiana School	Employee	es Retirement Syste	m						
	2023	278,043		278,043	-		1,004,147	27.6900%	
	2022	262,540		262,540	-		915,229	28.6900%	
	2021	222,743		222,743	-		777,493	28.6500%	
	2020	178,286		178,286	-		603,097	29.5600%	
	2019	170,598		170,598	-		609,280	28.0000%	
	2018	208,749		208,749	-		720,993	28.9500%	
	2017	194,606		194,606	-		633,946	30.7000%	
	2016	225,812		225,812	-		668,202	33.7900%	
	2015	218,330		218,330	-		661,606	33.0000%	

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

## For reference only:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Employer contribution rate multiplied by employer's covered payroll.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Actual employer contributions remitted to Retirement Systems.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Employer's covered employee payroll amount for the year ended June 30 of each year.

# Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

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

## Changes of Benefit Terms include:

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

## Teachers Retirement System of Louisiana

2015 – A 1.5% COLA, effective July 1, 2014, provided by Act 204 of the 2014 Louisiana Regular Legislative Session 2016 – Members employed on or after July 1, 2015 – can retire at age 62 with a 2.5% benefit factor with at least 5 years of service credit or at any age after 20 years or service credit (actuarially reduced)

2017 – A 1.5% COLA, effective July 1, 2016, provided by Acts 93 and 512 of the 2016 Louisiana Regular Legislative Session

2022 - Act 170 of 2022 provided a supplemental appropriation of \$48,092,612 to TRSL to be applied to the IUAL, which is a component of the Original Amortization Base. Act 657 of 2022 grants a 2% permanent benefit increase, payable July 1, 2022, to eligible TRSL retirees, beneficiaries and survivors calculated on the first \$68,396 of their annual benefit

## Louisiana School Employees Retirement System

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

# Changes of Assumptions:

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

Discount Ra	to:	
	_	Change
Year (*)	Rate	<u>Change</u>
TRSL	7.0500/	0.0000/
2023	7.250%	0.000%
2022	7.250%	-0.150%
2021	7.400%	-0.050%
2020	7.450%	-0.100%
2019	7.550%	-0.100%
2018	7.650%	-0.050%
2017	7.700%	-0.000%
2016	7.750%	0.000%
2015	7.750%	
Year (*)	Rate	<u>Change</u>
Year (*) LSERS	Rate	Change
	Rate 6.800%	<u>Change</u> 0.0000%
LSERS		
LSERS 2023	6.800%	0.0000%
LSERS 2023 2022	6.800% 6.800%	0.0000% -0.1000%
LSERS 2023 2022 2021	6.800% 6.800% 6.900%	0.0000% -0.1000% -0.1000%
LSERS 2023 2022 2021 2020	6.800% 6.800% 6.900% 7.000%	0.0000% -0.1000% -0.1000% 0.0000%
2023 2022 2021 2020 2019	6.800% 6.800% 6.900% 7.000% 7.000%	0.0000% -0.1000% -0.1000% 0.0000% -0.0625%
2023 2022 2021 2020 2019 2018	6.800% 6.800% 6.900% 7.000% 7.000% 7.0625%	0.0000% -0.1000% -0.1000% 0.0000% -0.0625% -0.0625%
2023 2022 2021 2020 2019 2018 2017	6.800% 6.800% 6.900% 7.000% 7.0625% 7.125%	0.0000% -0.1000% -0.1000% 0.0000% -0.0625% -0.0625% 0.0000%

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

Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

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

## Changes of Assumptions (continued):

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

Inflation Rate: Year (*)	Rate	Change
TRSL	Nate	Criarige
_	0.4000/	0.4000/
2023	2.400%	0.100%
2022	2.300%	-
2021	2.300%	-
2020	2.300%	-0.200%
2019	2.500%	-
2018	2.500%	-
2017	2.500%	-
2016	2.500%	-
2015	2.500%	
Year (*)	Rate	Change
LSERS		
2023	2.500%	-
2022	2.500%	-
2021	2.500%	-
2020	2.500%	-
2019	2.500%	-
2018	2.500%	-0.125%
2017	2.625%	-
2016	2.625%	-0.125%
2015	2.750%	3.12070

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

The following mortality table changes were made to the pension plans identified in the following table:

## Mortality Table:

Year(\*) Range
TRSL

2023 – Active members – Pub2010T-Below Median Employee (amount weighted) tables for males and females, adjusted by 0.965 for males and by 0.942 for females. Non-Disabled retiree/inactive members – Pub2010T-Below Median Retiree (amount weighted) tables for males and females, adjusted by 1.173 for males and by 1.258 for females. Disability retiree mortality – Pub2010T-Disability (amount weighted) tables for males and females, adjusted by factors of 1.043 for males and by 1.092 for females. Contingent survivor mortality – Pub2010T-Below Median – Contingent Survivor (amount weighted) tables for males and females, adjusted by factors of 1.079 for males and by 0.919 for females.

2022 - 2019 No changes

Active members – RP-2014 White Collar Employee tables, adjusted 1.010 for males and 0.997 for females. Non-Disabled retiree/inactive members – RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant tables, adjusted by 1.366 for males and by 1.189 for females. Disability retiree mortality – RP-2014 Disability tables, adjusted by 1.111 for males and by 1.134 for females. These base tables are adjusted from 2014 to 2018 using the MP-2017 generational improvement table, with continued future mortality improvement projected using the MP-2017 generational mortality improvement tables.

2017 Mortality rates were projected based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table with projection to 2025 using Scale AA.

# Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

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

## Changes of Assumptions (continued):

Mortality Table:

Year(\*) Range

**LSERS** 

2023 – Pub-2010 Median Healthy Retiree Tables, Pub-2010 General Below Median Sex Distinct Employee Table, Pub-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Retiree Sex Distinct Table

2022 - 2019 No changes

2018 RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant, Sex Distinct Employee, Sex Distinct Disabled Tables

2017 RP-2000 Sex Distinct Mortality and Disabled Lives Mortality Tables

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

Salary:	
Year(*)	Range
TRSL	<del>-</del>
2023	2.41% to 4.85% for various member types
2022	3.10% to 4.60% for various member types
2021	3.10% to 4.60% for various member types
2020	3.10% to 4.60% for various member types
2019	3.30% to 4.80% for various member types
2018	3.30% to 4.80% for various member types
2017	3.50% to 10.00% for various member types
2016	3.50% to 10.00% for various member types
2015	3.50% to 10.00% for various member types

Year(*)	Range	
LSERS	-	
2023	3.75%	
2022	3.25%	
2021	3.25%	
2020	3.25%	
2019	3.25%	
2018	3.25%	
2017	3.075% to 5.375%	
2016	3.200% to 5.500%	
2015	3.200% to 5.500%	

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

# Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

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

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

Changes in assumptions: The changes in assumptions balance was a result of changes in the discount rate and mortality table used. The following are the discount rates and mortality tables used in each measurement of total OPEB liability.

# Discount Rate Assumption:

Measurement Date	Discount Rate
6/30/2023	3.65%
6/30/2022	3.54%
6/30/2021	2.16%
6/30/2020	2.21%
6/30/2019	3.50%
6/30/2018	3.87%
6/30/2017	3.58%

# Mortality:

Measurement Date	Table Used
6/30/2023	RP-2014 White Collar Employee with adjustments
6/30/2022	No changes
6/30/2021	No changes
6/30/2020	No changes
6/30/2019	RP-2014 modified according to TRSL experience study
6/30/2018	RP-2000 without projection, 50% unisex blend

## **Non-Major Fund Descriptions**

## **Title I Funds**

The Title I fund accounts for the Title I grants. This is a program for economically and educationally deprived children which are federally financed, state-administered, and locally operated by the School Board. The Title I services are provided through various projects that are designed to meet the special needs of educationally deprived children. The activities supplement, rather than replace, state and locally mandated activities.

## **Title II Funds**

This fund accounts for the federal grants which combine the Eisenhower Professional Development State Grants and Class-Size Reduction programs into one program that focuses on preparing, training, and recruiting high-quality teachers.

#### **School Lunch**

This fund includes lunch and breakfast operations and accounts for the financial activities of the food service program in the school system during the regular school term. The basic goals of this program are to serve nutritionally, attractive, and moderately priced meals, to help children grow both socially and emotionally, to extend educational influence to the home of school children, and to provide learning experiences that will improve children's food habits with the ultimate goal of physically fit adults.

## **Special Education Funds**

*Public Law 101-476* is a federally financed program providing free appropriate education for all identified handicapped children from 3 to 21 years of age in the least restrictive environment.

*Public Law 89-313* is a federally financed program providing "per child" funding that follows the child as he leaves his facility and enters public schools or day developmental training programs.

#### **Believe**

The objectives of these funds are to strengthen the child care system to meet the needs of all families and support the stabilization of the child care sector; 2) Expand supply of and access to high-quality early childhood options for families and to identify opportunities to sustain that expansion long-term; 3) Prepare and support teachers to lead classrooms and provide high-quality interactions that meet the developmental needs of children every day; and 4) Empower families to access tools and resources to support their children's development.

## **Head Start**

The objectives of the Head Start Program are to provide comprehensive health, educational, nutritional, social and other services primarily to economically disadvantaged preschool children so that the children will attain overall social competence. Parents also participate in various decision-making processes related to the operation of the program.

#### **Pre-K State**

The objective of this program is to provide high quality early childhood educational experiences to four-year old children who are considered to be "at risk" of achieving later academic success.

## Striving Readers

The purpose of this program is to improve the school readiness and success for disadvantaged youth, birth through grade 12, by advancing their literacy skills; to establish a comprehensive approach to literacy development based on Louisiana's Comprehensive Literacy Plan; and to address established LDOE priorities related to common core implementation, birth to 5 systems, and teacher effectiveness.

## **Non-Major Fund Descriptions**

#### **B3 Seats**

The purpose of these funds is to strengthen the states early childhood systems, including by providing sub-grant funding to offer fully funded birth through three-year-old seats for economically disadvantaged children.

## **School Activity Funds**

The School Activity Fund was established by the School Board to direct and account for monies used to support cocurricular and extracurricular student activities. As a general rule, cocurricular activities are any kinds of school-related activities outside of the regular classroom that directly add value to the formal or stated curriculum.

#### **Education Excellence Fund**

The objective of this program is to provide early childhood education programs focused on enhancing the preparation of "at risk" children for school and to provide remedial educational assistance to children who fail to achieve the required scores on any tests, passage of which are required pursuant to state law or rule for advancement to a succeeding grade.

## **Emergency Connectivity Fund**

The Emergency Connectivity Fund accounts for the E-rate program. This program provides discounts to the School for telecommunications, internet access, and internal connections.

## **Bond Building Fund**

The Bond Building Capital Project Fund accounts for projects to be funded by the Series 2017, 2018, and 2020 General Obligation Bonds and the 2023 General Obligation Limited Tax Revenue Bonds.

#### **Other Funds**

Other funds consist primarily of certain smaller programs funded through state grants and federal grants approved by the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education and which are to be used for local initiatives. Also, included in other funds are funds containing contributions from the general public for specific education programs within the school district.

# Combining Balance Sheet - Non-Major Governmental Funds June 30,2023

	Title I	School Title II Lunch		Special Education	Believe
ASSETS		_			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,654,321	\$ -	\$ -
Receivables	408,585	68,913	258,588	601,944	736,147
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory			126,902		
Total assets	408,585	68,913	2,039,811	601,944	736,147
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Accounts payable Salaries and benefits payable Due to other funds Total liabilities	- 126,525 282,060 408,585	- - 68,913 68,913	81,489 214,857 - 296,346	112,090 489,854 601,944	- 521 735,626 736,147
Fund balances: Nonspendable Spendable:	-	-	126,902	-	-
Restricted	-	-	1,616,563	-	-
Total fund balances	-	-	1,743,465	-	-
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 408,585	\$ 68,913	\$ 2,039,811	\$ 601,944	\$ 736,147

(continued)

# Combining Balance Sheet - Non-Major Governmental Funds June 30, 2023

	Head Start				Striving Readers		B3 Seats		Scl	nool Activity Funds
ASSETS										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	-	\$	357,511	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,038,028
Receivables		416,012		94,302		95,869		491,029		-
Investments		-		-		-		-		8,977
Inventory		-		-		-		-		-
Total assets		416,012		451,813		95,869		491,029		1,047,005
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Accounts payable										
Salaries and benefits payable		109,702		156,192		_		468		_
Due to other funds		306,310		100,102		95,869		490,561		_
Total liabilities		416,012		156,192		95,869	_	491,029	_	-
Fund balances: Nonspendable Spendable:		-		-		-		-		-
Restricted		-		295,621		-		-		1,047,005
Total fund balances		-		295,621	-	-		-		1,047,005
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	416,012	\$	451,813	\$	95,869	\$	491,029	\$	1,047,005

(continued)

# Combining Balance Sheet - Non-Major Governmental Funds June 30, 2023

	Educational Emerge Excellence Connect			Bond uilding		Other Funds	Total	
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	8,499	\$	-	\$ 6,439	\$	19,273	\$ 3,084,071
Receivables		-		-	-		239,719	3,411,108
Investments		-		-	-		35,498	44,475
Inventory				-	 		-	126,902
Total assets		8,499			 6,439		294,490	6,666,556
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:								
Accounts payable		3,801		-	6,439		-	91,729
Salaries and benefits payable		-		-	-		17,873	738,228
Due to other funds		4,698		-	 -		224,252	2,698,143
Total liabilities		8,499			6,439		242,125	3,528,100
Fund balances: Nonspendable		-		-	-		-	126,902
Spendable: Restricted		_		_	_		52,365	3,011,554
Total fund balances		-		-	 -		52,365	3,138,456
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	8,499	\$	_	\$ 6,439	\$	294,490	\$ 6,666,556
		2,.00			 -,	<u> </u>	. ,	+ 1,130,000

(concluded)

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Non-Major Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Title I Title II			School Lunch		Special ducation	Believe				
REVENUES											
Local sources:											
Earnings on investments	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Food services - paid meals		-		-		60,697		-		-	
Other		-		-		-		-		-	
State sources:											
Unrestricted grants-in-aid, MFP		-		-		36,579		75,154	-		
Restricted grants-in-aid		-		-		5,100		-		-	
Federal grants		1,114,528 255,064				3,865,632		1,193,521	806,000		
Total revenues	1,1	14,528		255,064		3,968,008		1,268,675	-	806,000	
EXPENDITURES											
Current:											
Instruction:											
Regular education programs		-		-		-		-		-	
Special education programs		-		-		-		423,570		-	
Other education programs	9	70,759		247,071		-		499		775,191	
Support:											
Pupil support services		-		-		-		465,928		-	
Instructional staff services	1	05,140		-		-		258,874		-	
General administration services		-		-		-		-		-	
Student transportation		-		-		-		75,154		-	
Food services		-		-		3,668,416		-		-	
Facility Acquisition and Construction		-		-		-		-		-	
Total expenditures	1,0	75,899		247,071		3,668,416		1,224,025		775,191	
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		38,629		7,993		299,592		44,650		30,809	
OTHER FINANCING COURCES (HCES)											
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers in											
Transfers out	,	38,629)		(7,993)		-		(44,650)		(30,809)	
		38,629)		(7,993)				(44,650)			
Total other financing sources (uses)	(	36,629)		(7,993)		<u>-</u>		(44,650)		(30,809)	
Net change in fund balances				-		299,592		-			
Fund balances, June 30, 2022						1,443,873					
Fund balances, June 30, 2023	\$	_	\$		•	1,743,465	\$		\$	_	

(continued)

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Non-Major Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

REVENUES	Head Pre-K Start State Striving R		ng Readers	ders B3 Seats			School Activity Funds		
Local sources:	_					_			
Earnings on investments	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Food services - paid meals	-		-		-		-		-
Other	-		150,607		-		-		1,850,339
State sources:									
Unrestricted grants-in-aid, MFP	-		-		-		-		-
Restricted grants-in-aid	4.050.004		988,218		-		-		-
Federal grants	1,256,664		1 100 005		124,000		1,017,286		4.050.000
Total revenues	1,256,664		1,138,825	-	124,000	-	1,017,286		1,850,339
EXPENDITURES									
Current:									
Instruction:									
Regular education programs	-		-		-		_		_
Special education programs	-		-		-		-		-
Other education programs	1,160,356		887,279		119,284		978,595		1,746,637
Support:									
Pupil support services	-		-		-		-		-
Instructional staff services	96,308		36,445		-		-		-
General administration services	-		-		-		-		-
Student transportation	-		-		-		-		-
Food services	-		-		-		-		-
Facility Acquisition and Construction			-		-				_
Total expenditures	1,256,664		923,724		119,284		978,595		1,746,637
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures			215,101		4,716		38,691		103,702
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Transfers in	_		_		_		_		_
Transfers out	_		_		(4,716)		(38,691)		_
Total other financing sources (uses)					(4,716)		(38,691)		<del></del> -
Total other finalishing sources (uses)					(4,710)	-	(30,031)		
Net change in fund balances			215,101						103,702
Fund balances, June 30, 2022			80,520						943,303
Fund balances, June 30, 2023	\$ -	\$	295,621	\$		\$		\$	1,047,005

(continued)

### WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Non-Major Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Educational Excellence	Emergency Connectivity	Bond Building	Other Funds	Total
REVENUES					
Local sources:					
Earnings on investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,883	\$ 372	\$ 26,255
Food services - paid meals	-	-	-	-	60,697
Other	-	-	-	83,714	2,084,660
State sources:					
Unrestricted grants-in-aid, MFP	-	-	-	-	111,733
Restricted grants-in-aid	71,080	-	-	136,576	1,200,974
Federal grants		168,498		297,715	10,098,908
Total revenues	71,080	168,498	25,883	518,377	13,583,227
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular education programs	19,947	-	-	132,737	152,684
Special education programs	-	-	-	-	423,570
Other education programs	42,016	168,498	-	457,603	7,553,788
Support:					
Pupil support services	-	-	-	-	465,928
Instructional staff services	54,373	-	-	5,503	556,643
General administration services	-	-	-	10,546	10,546
Student transportation	-	-	-	-	75,154
Food services	-	-	-	-	3,668,416
Facility Acquisition and Construction			1,541,021		1,541,021
Total expenditures	116,336	168,498	1,541,021	606,389	14,447,750
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(45,256)	<u> </u>	(1,515,138)	(88,012)	(864,523)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in	45,256	-	58,482	86,226	189,964
Transfers out	-	-	-	(4,738)	(170,226)
Total other financing sources (uses)	45,256		58,482	81,488	19,738
Net change in fund balances		. <u>-</u>	(1,456,656)	(6,524)	(844,785)
Fund balances, June 30, 2022			1,456,656	58,889	3,983,241
Fund balances, June 30, 2023	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 52,365	\$ 3,138,456

(concluded)

### WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

## Schedule of Board Members' Compensation For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Teri Bergeron George A. Chustz, Jr. Leon Goudeau	\$ 9,600 9,600 4,000
Sonceria Evans	4,800
Ronald P. LeBlanc	9,600
Jason Manola	4,800
Matthew Daigrepont	4,800
Michael Maranto	9,600
Chareeka T. Grace	9,600
Craig Sarradet	4,800
Burke Fiscus	4,800
Toby Sarradet	4,800
Hayley Clouatre	4,800
Dr. Atley D. Walker, Sr.	 9,600
	\$ 95,200

### WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

## Schedule of Compensation, Benefits, and Other Payments to the Superintendent For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

### Superintendent Name: Wesley S. Watts (July 1, 2022 - July 31, 2022)

Salary, including incentive and bonus Sick and vacation leave payout Benefits-insurance Benefits-retirement Benefits-other Car allowance	\$ 13,833 50,769 862 3,637 940 833 70,874
Superintendent Name: David Corona (August 1, 2022 - April 30, 2023)	
Salary, including incentive and bonus Vacation leave payout Benefits-retirement Benefits-other (Medicare)	\$ 118,127 6,000 29,296 1,800 155,223
Superintendent Name: Chandler W. Smith (May 1, 2023 - June 30, 2023)	
Salary, including incentive and bonus Benefits-insurance Benefits-retirement Benefits-other (Medicare) Car allowance Travel Registration fees Conference travel Other (including payments made by other parties on behalf of the agency head)	\$ 26,231 445 6,925 397 1,692 337 150 228 235 36,640



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

The Members of the West Baton Rouge Parish School Board Port Allen, Louisiana

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the West Baton Rouge Parish School Board (the School Board), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School Board's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 6, 2024.

### Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2023-001 and 2023-002 that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

### **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School Board's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2023-001 and 2023-002.

### The School Board's Response to Findings

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

### **Purpose of this Report**

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

EISNERAMPER LLP Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Eisnerfmper LLP

December 6, 2024





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

The Members of the West Baton Rouge Parish School Board Port Allen, Louisiana

### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

### Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited West Baton Rouge Parish School Board's (the School Board) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School Board's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. The School Board's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

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

### Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

### Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

#### Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed instances of noncompliance which are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2023-003 and 2023-004. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to these matters.

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



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

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

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control 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. We consider the deficiencies in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2023-003 and 2023-004, to be significant deficiencies.

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 School Board'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 School Board'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.

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

EISNERAMPER LLP Baton Rouge, Louisiana December 6, 2024

Eisner Amper LLP



### WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA

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

Federal Grantor/		Grantor			
Pass-Through Grantor/	Grant	Project	Assistance		Expenditures
Program Name	Year	Number	Listing Number		2023
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ACCICULTURE					
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Pass-through program from Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry:					
Food Distribution - Commodities	22-23	N/A	10.555	\$ 323,993	
Pass-through program from Louisiana Department of Education:	22-25	IV/A	10.555	Ψ 323,993	
School Lunch Program	22-23	2004-VJJPRTNJCKL7	10.555	2,084,764	
School Breakfast Program	22-23	2004-VJJPRTNJCKL7	10.553	713,301	
Summer Feeding - Breakfast	22-23	2004-VJJPRTNJCKL7	10.559		
				93,510	
Summer Feeding - Lunch	22-23	2004-VJJPRTNJCKL7	10.559	165,078	
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	22-23	2004-VJJPRTNJCKL7	10.582	54,253	
COVID-19 - Supply Chain Assistance	22-23	2004-VJJPRTNJCKL7	10.555	135,219	
Child Nutrition Cluster Total					\$ 3,570,118
Dinner Feeding	22-23	2004-VJJPRTNJCKL7	10.558		295,514
Total United States Department of Agriculture					3,865,632
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
Passed through Louisiana Department of Education:					
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies-Part A Basic	22-23	28-23-T1-61-396	84.010A	1,028,886	
Title I - Redesign 1003a	22-23	28-22-RD19-61-396	84.010A	14,813	
Direct Student Services	21-22	28-22-DSS-61-396	84.010A	70,829	
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Total	2122	20 22 200 01 000	04.010/1	10,023	- 1,114,528
·	22-23	28-23-B1-61-396	84.027A	1,047,600	1,114,520
Special Education Regular Project-Part B COVID-19 - IDEA 611 - ARP	22-23				
		28-22-IA11-61	84.027X	88,956	
COVID-19 - IDEA 619- ARP	22-23	28-22-IA19-61	84.173X	17,332	
Positive Behavioral Support	22-23	28-21-PA-61-396	84.027A	24,002	
Special Education Preschool	22-23	28-23-P1-61-396	84.173A	15,631	<u>.</u>
Special Education Cluster (IDEA) Total					1,193,521
Title IVA SSAE	22-23	28-23-71-61-396	84.424A		90,885
Carl Perkins Grant	22-23	28-23-02-61-396	84.048A		45,088
Title II Regular Project	22-23	28-23-50-61-396	84.367A		255,064
Title III	22-23	28-23-60-61-396	84.365A		37,159
COVID-19 - ESSERF III - Incentive (Reimagine Grant)	22-23	28-21-ES3I-61-396	84.425U	231,641	
COVID-19 - ESSERF II - Formula Fund	22-23	28-21-ES2F-61-396	84.425D	475,065	
COVID-19 - ESSERF III - Interventions Fund	22-23	28-21-ESEB-61-396	84.425U	139,163	
COVID-19 - ESSERF III - Formula Fund	22-23	28-21-ES3F-61-396	84.425U	2,157,840	
COVID-19 - ESSERF Total			•• •		3,003,709
CLSD - UIR B-5	22-23	28-20-CCUB-61	84.371C		124,000
Total United States Department of Education	22 20	20 20 0000 01	04.0710		5,863,954
Total Officed States Department of Education					3,003,934
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Pass-through program from Louisiana Department of Education:					
Every Student Succeeds Act - Ready Start Networks - PDG	22-23	28-22-RSB5-61-396	93.434	69,026	
Every Student Succeeds Act - B-3 Seats - PDG	21-22	28-22-B3SP-61-396	93.434	234,341	
Every Student Succeeds Act - B-3 Seats - PDG	22-23	28-22-B3SP-61-396	93.434	153,786	
Every Student Succeeds Act Total					457,153
B-3 Seats - CCDBG	22-23	28-21-B3SA-61-396	93.575	560,133	,
EC Network Lead Agencies - CCDF	22-23	28-21-COLC-61-396	93.575	16,600	
COVID-19 - Ready Start Networks - CRRSA	21-22	28-21-RSNC-61-396	93.575	56,202	
Ready Start Networks - CCDF	22-23	28-22-RSCC-61-396	93.596	41,744	
COVID-19 - B-3 Seats - CRRSA	21-22	28-21-B3SC-61-396	93.575	10,037	
COVID-19 - Community Supply Building Access Expansion ARPA	22-23	28-22-SBEA-61-396	93.575	100,000	
COVID-19 - Community Supply Building Access Expansion ARPA	22-23	28-21-SBEA-61-396	93.575	600,000	
Believe Category 1 CRRSA	22-23	28-21-CCCR-61-396	93.575	51,000	
Believe Category 3 CCDBG	22-23	28-21-B3CC-61-396	93.575	30,000	
Believe Category 4 CCDBG	22-23	28-21-B4CC-61-396	93.575	25,000	_
CCDF (Child Care and Development Fund) Cluster Total					1,490,716

### WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA

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

	Grantor			
Grant	Project	Assistance		Expenditures
Year	Number	Listing Number		2023
22-23	06CH011400-03-02	93.600	500,838	
22-23	06CH011400-04-01	93.600	575,018	
22-23	06CH011400-04-01	93.600	17,084	
22-23	06HE000434-01-01	93.600	163,724	
		-		1,256,664
ces				3,204,533
				(Continued)
21-22	N/A	32.009		168,498
				\$13,102,617
				(Concluded)
	Year  22-23 22-23 22-23 22-23 22-23	Grant Project Number  22-23 06CH011400-03-02 22-23 06CH011400-04-01 22-23 06CH011400-04-01 22-23 06HE000434-01-01  ces	Grant Year         Project Number         Assistance Listing Number           22-23         06CH011400-03-02         93.600           22-23         06CH011400-04-01         93.600           22-23         06CH011400-04-01         93.600           22-23         06CH011400-04-01         93.600           22-23         06HE000434-01-01         93.600	Grant Year         Project Number         Assistance Listing Number           22-23         06CH011400-03-02         93.600         500,838           22-23         06CH011400-04-01         93.600         575,018           22-23         06CH011400-04-01         93.600         17,084           22-23         06HE000434-01-01         93.600         163,724

See the accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD
PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

### NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

Non-monetary assistance is reported in the schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the School Board received commodities valued at \$323,993. At June 30, 2023, the organization had food commodities totaling \$40,079 in inventory.

### NOTE C - DE MINIMUS COST RATE

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

### NOTE D - AMOUNTS PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS

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

#### NOTE E - RECONCILIATION TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Reconciliation of the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) to the Financial Statements

Total Federal Grants \$ 13,102,617

Total Federal Expenditures - SEFA \$13,102,617

### A. Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements	
Type of auditors' report issued: Unmodified	
<ul> <li>Material weakness(es) identified?</li> <li>Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weakness.</li> </ul>	
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	<u>x</u> yes no
Federal Awards	
Internal control over major programs:	
<ul> <li>Material weakness(es) identified?</li> <li>Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weakness.</li> </ul>	
Type of auditors' report issued on compliand	ce for major programs: Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are require to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR §200.516(a)?	x yes no
Identification of major programs:	N (5 1 15 0)
Assistance Listing Number	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
93.600 93.575 84.425D, 84.425U	Head Start Cluster CCDF (Child Care and Development Fund) Cluster Education Stabilization Fund (ESF)
The threshold for distinguishing types A	& B programs was program expenditures exceeding

- The threshold for distinguishing types A & B programs was program expenditures exceeding \$750,000.
- The West Baton Rouge Parish School Board did not qualify as a low-risk auditee.

### B. Findings – Financial Statement Audit

<u>2023-001</u> <u>Violation of State Budget Law</u>

Criteria: Louisiana Revised Statute 39:1305 requires governments to prepare and a

comprehensive budget presenting a complete financial plan each fiscal year

for the general fund and each special revenue fund.

<u>Condition:</u> The School Board did not prepare and adopt a comprehensive budget for

the ESSERF Fund which is a special revenue fund.

<u>Cause:</u> The School Board was not aware that the budget law requirement was

applicable to the fund.

Effect: The School Board is non-compliant with the Louisiana Budget Law.

Recommendation: The School Board should prepare and adopt a budget for the ESSERF Fund

in accordance with the statute.

Repeat finding: No.

View of Responsible Official:

The School Board will develop a formal process to monitor the budgeting of all funds to ensure that all funds are within the State Budget Law.

2023-002 Non-Compliance with State Audit Law and Noncompliance with

**Continuing Disclosure Agreements** 

<u>Criteria</u>: La. R.S. 24:513 provides that an annual audit be submitted to the Louisiana

Legislative Auditor within six months of the close of the fiscal period. Also, La. R.S 39:1438 and the Continuing Disclosure Agreement pertaining to the 2017, 2018, and 2020 General Obligation Bonds require the issuers of municipal securities comply with the continuing disclosure rules of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. As defined in the Continuing Disclosure Agreements, the School Board must submit its annual report to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board's Electronic Municipal Markets Access Center (EMMA) no later than 8 months after the end of the issuer's

fiscal year end.

Condition: The School Board was required to have the June 30, 2023 audited financial

statements completed by the filing deadline of December 31, 2023. The School Board requested and received a non-emergency extension through December 31, 2024. However, despite the approval of this extension, the School Board did not comply with the timeline established by regulation and therefore a finding is required by the Louisiana Legislative Auditor. Also, the June 30, 2023 audited financial statements were not submitted to EMMA.

### B. Findings – Financial Statement Audit (continued)

2023-002 Non-Compliance with State Audit Law and Noncompliance with

**Continuing Disclosure Agreements (continued)** 

Cause: In the fiscal period under audit, the School Board implemented GASB

Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. The significant amount of time and effort by the finance department in the implementation of this standard has resulted in the annual audit not being completed by the required deadline. Also, the School Board has experienced retirements/terminations in its finance department that has

also contributed to the delay.

Effect: The School Board's funding through state agencies can be placed on hold

until the compliance requirements are met. This could result in significant cash flow challenges to the School Board. Also, the School Board is in

violation of La R.S. 24:513 and La R.S. 39:1438.

Recommendation: The School Board should ensure that closing procedures are performed

timely to meet the audit deadline and EMMA submission.

Repeat finding: Yes, listed as 2022-002 in the prior period.

View of Responsible Official:

The School Board has established a process to ensure timely closing

procedures for the June 30, 2024 audit and EMMA submission.

### C. Findings and Questioned Costs – Major Federal Award Programs

2023-003 Reporting

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

passed through the Louisiana Department of Education

84.425D, 84.425U COVID-19 – Education Stabilization Fund (ESF)

2021-2022 Award Year

Grant No. 28-21-ES3I-61-396, 28-21-ES2F-61-396, 28-21-ESEBI-61-396, and 28-21-ES3F-61-396

Questioned Costs: None.

<u>Criteria:</u> The Louisiana Department of Education requires the School Board to submit

its quarterly periodic expense reports for the grant program to the

established website within fifteen days after the end of the quarter.

<u>Universe / Population:</u> The universe / population is eight periodic expense reports submitted during

the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

### C. Findings and Questioned Costs - Major Federal Award Programs (continued)

2023-003 Reporting (continued)

<u>Condition:</u> The School Board did not submit seven periodic expense reports by the

submission deadline. The reports were submitted but not done in a timely

manner.

<u>Cause:</u> The School Board lacks an established control monitoring timely submission

of the periodic expense reports.

<u>Effect:</u> Failure to comply with the reporting requirements may result in sanctions,

including; losing access to grant funds as a result of the grantee's

noncompliance with its reporting requirements.

Recommendation: The School Board should establish a formalized control to monitor timely

submission of repots.

Repeat finding: Yes, listed as 2022-003 in the prior period.

View of Responsible Official:

The School Board will develop a formal process to monitor the submission of all required reports to ensure that all reports are submitted timely in compliance with the applicable requirements of grant agreements.

2023-004 Timely Filing of the Federal Data Collection Form

Questioned Costs: None.

<u>Criteria</u>: The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) designated the Census

Bureau as the National Clearinghouse (or Federal Audit Clearinghouse (FAC) for the receipt of Single Audit Reports from state and local governments (later to include nonprofit organizations). In this capacity, the Census Bureau serves as the central collection point and repository for audit reports prepared and submitted under provisions of the Single Audit Act of 1984 (amended in 1996), and Uniform Guidance. States, local governments, Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations, institutions of higher education (IHEs), and nonprofit organizations that annually expend \$750,000 or more in federal awards must perform a Single Audit and complete Form SFSAC for every fiscal period during which they meet the reporting dollar threshold. The central collection point for single audit reports is the Federal Audit Clearing House Internet Data Entry System (IDES) website. Without any waivers, the

report is due no later than nine months after an entity's year end.

<u>Universe / Population:</u> Not applicable; no sample selected.

### C. Findings and Questioned Costs – Major Federal Award Programs (continued)

<u>2023-004</u> <u>Timely Filing of the Federal Data Collection Form (continued)</u>

<u>Condition</u>: The 2023 single audit report with the Federal Audit Clearing House was not

submitted in the timeline established by regulation.

<u>Cause</u>: In the fiscal period under audit, the School Board implemented GASB

Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. The significant amount of time and effort by the finance department in the implementation of this standard has resulted in the annual audit not being completed by the required deadline. Also, the School Board has experienced retirements/terminations in its finance department that has

also contributed to the delay.

Effect: The lack of timely filing may result in delays or denial of federal grant

assistance.

Recommendation: The federal data collection form should be filed timely.

Repeat finding: Yes, listed as 2022-005 in the prior period.

View of Responsible Official:

Management is aware of the annual filing requirement of the Federal Data Collection Form. The School Board recognizes that the audit must be completed and submitted to the FAC within 9 months of the year ending. The School Board will implement procedures to ensure the federal data

collection form is filed timely.

## WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

### B. Findings – Financial Statement Audit

2022-001 Public Bid Law

See <u>2022-004</u>

2022-002 Non-Compliance with State Audit Law and Noncompliance with

**Continuing Disclosure Agreement** 

Criteria: La. R.S. 24:513 provides that an annual audit be submitted to the Louisiana

Legislative Auditor within six months of the close of the fiscal period. Also, La. R.S 39:1438 and the Continuing Disclosure Agreement pertaining to the 2017, 2018, and 2020 General Obligation Bonds require the issuers of municipal securities comply with the continuing disclosure rules of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. As defined in the Continuing Disclosure Agreements, the School Board must submit its annual report to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board's Electronic Municipal Markets Access Center (EMMA) no later than 8 months after the end of the issuer's

fiscal year end.

<u>Condition</u>: The School Board was required to have an audit completed by the filing

deadline of December 31, 2022. The School Board requested and received a non-emergency extension through June 30, 2023. However, despite the approval of this extension, the School Board did not comply with the timeline established by regulation and therefore a finding is required by the Louisiana Legislative Auditor. Also, the audited financial statements were not

submitted to EMMA.

<u>Cause</u>: Lack of timely closing procedures.

Effect: The School Board's funding through state agencies can be placed on hold

until the compliance requirements are met. This could result in significant cash flow challenges to the School Board. Also, the School Board is in

violation of La R.S. 24:513 and La R.S. 39:1438.

Recommendation: The School Board should ensure that closing procedures are performed

timely to meet the audit deadline.

View of Responsible Official:

The School Board has established a process to ensure timely closing

procedures for the June 30, 2023 audit.

Current Status: Not resolved. Repeated as finding 2023-002.

### WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

### C. Findings and Questioned Costs – Major Federal Award Programs

2022-003 Reporting

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
passed through the Louisiana Department of Education
84.425D, 84.425U COVID-19 – Education Stabilization Fund (ESF)
2021-2022 Award Year

Grant No. 28-21-ES3I-61-396 and 28-21-ES2I-61-396

Questioned Costs: None.

<u>Criteria:</u> The Louisiana Department of Education required the School Board to submit

its final periodic expense report for the grant program to the established

website by July 15, 2022.

<u>Universe / Population:</u> The universe / population is six final periodic expense reports submitted

during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. P&N selected one final period expense report for testing of reporting compliance requirements applicable

to the program. This was a statistically valid sample.

Condition: The School Board did not submit the identified final periodic expense report

by the submission deadline. The periodic expense report had a submission deadline of July 15, 2022 and was submitted on December 11, 2022.

Cause: The School Board lacks an established control monitoring timely submission

of the periodic expense reports.

Effect: Failure to comply with the reporting requirements may result in sanctions.

including: losing access to grant funds as a result of the grantee's

noncompliance with its reporting requirements.

Recommendation: The School Board should establish a formalized control to monitor timely

submission of repots.

View of Responsible Official:

The School Board will develop a formal process to monitor the

submission of all required reports to ensure that all reports are submitted

timely in compliance with the applicable requirements of grant

agreements.

Current Status: Not resolved. Repeated as finding 2023-003.

### WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

### C. Findings and Questioned Costs – Major Federal Award Programs (continued)

2022-004 Procurement

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE passed through the Louisiana Department of Education 10.553, 10.555, 10.559, 10.582 Child Nutrition Cluster COVID-19 – Supply Chain Assistance (10.559) 2021-2022 Award Year Grant No. 2004-VJJPRTNJCKL7

Questioned Costs: None.

<u>Criteria</u>: According to LA R.S. 38:2212.1, the School Board is required for purchases

of materials and supplies exceeding the sum of \$30,000 to be paid out of public funds shall be advertised and let by contract to the lowest responsible

bidder who has bid according to the specifications as advertised.

<u>Universe / Population:</u> The universe / population was eight vendors paid in excess of \$25,000 by

the grant program during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This was a

statistically valid sample.

Condition: The School Board did not advertise for bid the supplies of fresh and frozen

produce totaling in the amount of \$89,867 paid to a vendor.

Cause: The School Board did not solicit this item for bid due to lack of response

from vendors in recent years.

Effect: The School Board is out of compliance with the statute referenced above. As

a result, the School Board may not have received the lowest price for the

purchase of fresh and frozen produce.

Recommendation: All purchases of materials and supplies in excess of the stipulated limit

should be bid in accordance with the above statute.

View of Responsible Official:

The School Board will strengthen its policies and procedures to ensure

compliance with the public bid law.

Current Status: The matter was not noted in the 2023 audit. Thus, the finding is

considered resolved.

## WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

### C. Findings and Questioned Costs – Major Federal Award Programs (continued)

<u>2022-005</u> <u>Timely Filing of the Federal Data Collection Form</u>

Questioned Costs: None.

<u>Criteria</u>: The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) designated the Census

Bureau as the National Clearinghouse (or Federal Audit Clearinghouse (FAC) for the receipt of Single Audit Reports from state and local governments (later to include nonprofit organizations). In this capacity, the Census Bureau serves as the central collection point and repository for audit reports prepared and submitted under provisions of the Single Audit Act of 1984 (amended in 1996), and Uniform Guidance. States, local governments, Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations, institutions of higher education (IHEs), and nonprofit organizations that annually expend \$750,000 or more in federal awards must perform a Single Audit and complete Form SFSAC for every fiscal period during which they meet the reporting dollar threshold. The central collection point for single audit reports is the Federal Audit Clearing House Internet Data Entry System (IDES) website. Without any waivers, the

report is due no later than nine months after an entity's year end.

<u>Universe / Population:</u> Not applicable; no sample selected.

<u>Condition</u>: The 2022 single audit report with the Federal Audit Clearing House was not

submitted in the timeline established by regulation.

Cause: Lack of timely closing procedures.

Effect: The lack of timely filing may result in delays or denial of federal grant

assistance.

<u>Recommendation</u>: The federal data collection form should be filed timely.

View of Responsible Official:

Management is aware of the annual filing requirement of the Federal Data Collection Form. The School Board recognizes that the audit must be completed and submitted to the FAC within 9 months of the year ending. The School Board will implement procedures to ensure the federal data

collection form is filed timely.

Current Status: Not resolved. Repeated as finding 2023-004.



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## **Independent Accountants' Report On Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures**

To the Members of the West Baton Rouge Parish School Board, the Louisiana Department of Education, and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor

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

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

The procedures and associated findings are as follows:

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

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

### No exceptions noted.

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EisnerAmper LLP and Eisner Advisory Group LLC are independently owned firms that practice in an alternative practice structure in accordance with the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct and applicable law, regulations and professional standards. EisnerAmper LLP is a licensed CPA firm that provides attest services, and Eisner Advisory Group LLC and its subsidiary entities are not licensed CPA firms.

### Class Size Characteristics (Schedule 2)

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

In our sample of 10 classes, we noted 10 out of 10 classes with discrepancies as follows:

Class Size	No. of Students	No. of Students
Test Items	per Schedule 2	per Roll Book
1	15	14
2	14	10
3	1	0
4	13	12
5	17	15
6	27	15
7	22	20
8	24	20
9	23	19
10	51	31

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

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

When testing the experience of the full-time teachers, assistant principals, and principals, 10 exceptions (out of 25) existed between the schedule and the personnel files.



#### <u>Public-School Staff Data: Average Salaries (NO SCHEDULE)</u>

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

No exceptions noted.

We were engaged by the West Baton Rouge Parish School Board to perform this agreed-upon procedures engagement and conducted our engagement in accordance with attestation standards established by the AICPA, and the standards applicable to attestation engagements contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. We were not engaged to and did not conduct an examination or review, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion or conclusion, respectively, on the performance and statistical data. 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 West Baton Rouge Parish School Board and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our agreed-upon procedures engagement.

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

EISNERAMPER, LLP Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Eisner Amper LLP

December 6, 2024



## WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA

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

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

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

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

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

## WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT DATA

### WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA

#### Schedule 1

### General Fund Instructional and Support Expenditures and Certain Local Revenue Sources For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

General Fund Instructional and Equipment Expenditures				
General Fund Instructional Expenditures:				
Teacher and Student Interaction Activities:				
Classroom Teacher Salaries	\$	19,513,168		
Other Instructional Staff Activities		4,959,503		
Instructional Staff Employee Benefits		10,579,543		
Purchased Professional and Technical Services		445,376		
Instructional Materials and Supplies		2,212,784		
Instructional Equipment		49,593		
Total Teacher and Student Interaction Activities			\$	37,759,967
Other Instructional Activities			\$	-
Pupil Support Activities	\$	4,085,481		
Less: Equipment for Pupil Support Activities		-		
Net Pupil Support Activities			\$	4,085,481
Instructional Staff Services	\$	1,948,431		
Less: Equipment for Instructional Staff Services		-		
Net Instructional Staff Services			\$	1,948,431
School Administration		\$3,663,662		
Less: Equipment for Instructional Staff Services		(8,505)		
Net School Administration		(2,222)	\$	3,655,157
Total General Fund Instructional Expenditures			\$	47,449,036
Total General Fund Instructional Experimenes			Ψ	47,449,030
Total General Fund Equipment Expenditures			\$	200,788
Certain Local Revenue Sources			Ť	200,1.00
Local Taxation Revenue:				
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes	\$	2,759,399		
Renewable Ad Valorem Tax		24,513,221		
Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax		6,262,910		
Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes		662,160		
Sales and Use Taxes		23,142,784		
Total Local Taxation Revenue			\$	57,340,474
Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property:				
Earnings from 16th Section Property	\$	189,315		
Earnings from Other Real Property	•	-		
Total Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property			\$	189,315
State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes:				
Revenue Sharing - Constitutional Tax	\$	60,731		
Revenue Sharing - Other Taxes		84,801		
Revenue Sharing - Excess Portion		•		
Other Revenue in Lieu of Taxes		-		
Total State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes			\$	145,532
Nonpublic Textbook Revenue	\$	10,215		
Nonpublic Transportation Revenue	*	-		
		<del></del>	œ	10.045
Total State Revenue for Non-public Education			\$	10,215

### Class Size Characteristics As of October 1, 2022

		Class Size Range						
	1 -	20	21 -	- 26	27	- 33	34+	
School Type	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Elementary	59%	445	34%	263	3%	24	4%	28
Elementary Activity Classes	55%	51	27%	25	6%	6	12%	11
Middle/Jr. High	67%	191	7%	20	24%	67	2%	5
Middle/Jr. high Activity Classes	51%	32	39%	24	10%	6	0%	-
High	59%	292	24%	120	16%	82	1%	3
High Activity Classes	85%	158	8%	15	5%	9	2%	4
Combination	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	
Combination Activity Classes	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	

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

# WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD REPORT TO MANAGEMENT

**JUNE 30, 2023** 

# WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD REPORT TO MANAGEMENT JUNE 30, 2023



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December 6, 2024

Members of the Board and Management West Baton Rouge Parish School Board Port Allen, Louisiana

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

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

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

Also, in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we considered compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts.

However, during the course of our audit, we became aware of matters that are opportunities for strengthening internal controls or operating efficiency or instances of immaterial non-compliance. Our comments and suggestions regarding these matters are set forth below. This letter does not affect our reports dated December 6, 2024, on the financial statements of the School Board and the School Board's internal control over financial reporting.

**School Lunch Fund Balance** 

<u>Condition</u>: The School Board has a sizeable fund balance for its School Lunch Program. The

program is not currently out of compliance with net cash resource levels. However, continued growth of the fund balance provides the opportunity for

future risk of noncompliance.

Recommendation: The School Board should develop a plan to reduce the program's fund balance

and cash levels by increasing allowable expenditures related to the program.

Management's

*Response:* We concur with the recommendation above.

**<u>2023-2</u> Performance and Statistical Schedules** 

Condition: The data provided on the performance and statistical schedules did not contain

the accurate education and experience data for certain staff. This is a result of a previous software conversion undertaken by the School Board in which the

information was not updated appropriately.

Recommendation: We recommend that the School Board review the information contained on the

required performance and statistical schedules for accuracy and completeness.

Management's

<u>Response:</u> The School Board with the assistance of a consultant will review the schedules

being generated by the software. We will determine if modifications can be made to the current schedules, or if we need to create new schedules to ensure

accuracy in the future.

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

This letter is intended solely for the information and use of the West Baton Rouge Parish School Board, management of the West Baton Rouge Parish School Board, and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

EISNERAMPER LLP Baton Rouge, Louisiana December 6, 2024



#### STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR REPORT TO MANAGEMENT

**School Lunch Fund Balance** 

Condition: The School Board has a sizeable fund balance for its School Lunch Program. The

program is not currently out of compliance with net cash resource levels. However, continued growth of the fund balance provides the opportunity for

future risk of noncompliance.

<u>Recommendation</u>: The School Board should develop a plan to reduce the program's fund balance

and cash levels by increasing allowable expenditures related to the program.

Management's Response:

We concur with the recommendation above.

<u>Current status</u>: The recommendation has not been implemented. Therefore, the matter is

included in the current year management letter as 2023-1.

**2022-2 Performance and Statistical Schedules** 

Condition: The data provided on the performance and statistical schedules did not contain

the accurate educatiogh5n and experience data for certain staff. This is a result of a previous software conversion undertaken by the School Board in which the

information was not updated appropriately.

Recommendation: We recommend that the School Board review the information contained on the

required performance and statistical schedules for accuracy and completeness.

Management's

Response: The School Board with the assistance of a consultant will review the schedules

being generated by the software. We will determine if modifications can be made to the current schedules, or if we need to create new schedules to ensure

accuracy in the future.

<u>Current status</u>: The recommendation has not been implemented. Therefore, the matter is

included in the current year management letter as 2023-2.

### **EISNER AMPER**

### WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

**REPORT ON STATEWIDE** 

AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES on COMPLIANCE and CONTROL AREAS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023** 



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

To the Board of West Baton Rouge Parish School Board and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor

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

West Baton Rouge Parish School Board has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate to meet the intended purpose of the engagement, which is to perform specified procedures on the C/C areas identified in LLA's SAUPs for the fiscal period July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. 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 we performed, and the associated findings are summarized in the attached Schedule A, which is an integral part of this report.

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

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

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

EISNERAMPER, LLP

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

EisnerfmperLLP

December 6, 2024

### WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES PERFORMED AND ASSOCIATED FINDINGS JUNE 30, 2023

Schedule A

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

#### 1) Written Policies and Procedures

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

Schedule A

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

The Entity has written policies for Contracting; however, the policy does not specifically address (3) legal review, (4) approval process, and (5) monitoring process. The policy does specifically address (1) types of services requiring written contracts and (2) standard terms and conditions.

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

The Entity has written policies for Ethics; however, the policy does not specifically address (3) system to monitor possible ethics violations and (4) regarding the requirement that all employees, including elected officials, annual attest through signature verification that they have read the entity's ethics policy. The policy does specifically address (1) the prohibitions as defined in Louisiana Revised Statute (R.S.) 42:1111-1121 and (2) actions to be taken if an ethics violation takes place.

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

The Entity has written policies for Debt Service; however, the policy does not specifically address (2) continuing disclosure/EMMA reporting requirements, (3) debt reserve requirements, and (4) debt service requirements. The policy does specifically address (1) debt issuance approval.

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.

Schedule A

The Entity has written policies for Disaster Recovery/Business Continuity; however, the policy does not specifically address attribute (3) periodic testing/verification that backups can be restored. The policy does specifically address (1) identification of critical data and frequency of data backups, (2) storage of backups in a separate physical location isolated from the network, (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.

No exception noted.

# 2) Board or Finance Committee

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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.

Schedule A

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

No exception noted.

#### 3) Bank Reconciliations

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

A listing of bank accounts was provided and included a total of 16 bank accounts. Management identified the entity's main operating account. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

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

- i. Bank reconciliations include evidence that they were prepared within 2 months of the related statement closing date (e.g., initialed and dated, electronically logged);
  - Of the 5 bank reconciliations obtained, 2 did not have a date evidencing the date prepared. No other exceptions noted.
- ii. Bank reconciliations include written evidence that a member of management or a board member who does not handle cash, post ledgers, or issue checks has reviewed each bank reconciliation (e.g., initialed and dated, electronically logged); and
  - Of the 5 bank reconciliations obtained, 2 did not have evidence that a member of management/board member who does not handle cash, post ledgers, or issue checks had reviewed the bank reconciliation. No other exceptions noted.
- iii. Management has documentation reflecting it has researched reconciling items that have been outstanding for more than 12 months from the statement closing date, if applicable.
  - Of the 5 bank accounts selected, 2 bank reconciliations had reconciling items that have been outstanding for more than 12 months. There was no documentation evidencing that these reconciling items were researched for proper disposition. No other exceptions noted.

Schedule A

## 4) Collections (excluding electronic funds transfers)

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

A listing of deposit sites was provided and included a total of 5 deposit sites. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

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

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

A listing of collection locations for each deposit site selected in procedure #4A was provided and included a total of 21 collection locations. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

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

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

No exception noted.

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

For 4 of the 5 locations selected for our procedures the employee responsible for collecting cash is not responsible for preparing/making the bank deposit. For 1 of the 5 locations selected for our procedures the employee responsible for collecting cash is responsible for preparing/making the bank deposit and reconciles collection documentation to the deposit. No other exceptions noted.

Schedule A

- iii. Each employee responsible for collecting cash is not also responsible for posting collection entries to the general ledger or subsidiary ledgers, unless another employee/official is responsible for reconciling ledger postings to each other and to the deposit; and
  - For 3 of the 5 locations selected for our procedures, the employee responsible for collecting cash is not responsible for posting collection entries to the general ledger. For 2 of the 5 locations selected for our procedures, the employee responsible for collecting cash posts collection entries to the general ledger and reconciles ledger postings to each other and the deposit. No other exceptions noted.
- iv. The employee(s) responsible for reconciling cash collections to the general ledger and/or subsidiary ledgers, by revenue source and/or agency fund additions, is (are) not also responsible for collecting cash, unless another employee verifies the reconciliation.
  - For 3 of the 5 locations selected the employee responsible for reconciling cash collections to the general ledger and/or subsidiary ledgers, by revenue source and/or agency fund additions, is not also responsible for collecting cash, unless another employee verifies the reconciliation. For 2 of the 5 locations selected the employee responsible for reconciling cash collections to the general ledger and/or subsidiary ledgers, by revenue source and/or agency fund additions, is also responsible for collecting cash and verifying the reconciliation, unless another employee verifies the reconciliation. No other exceptions noted.
- C. Obtain from management a copy of the bond or insurance policy for theft covering all employees who have access to cash. Observe that the bond or insurance policy for theft was in force during the fiscal period.

No exception noted.

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

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

i. Observe that receipts are sequentially pre-numbered.

Schedule A

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

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

The listing of locations that process payments for the fiscal period was provided. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

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

B. For each location selected under #5A above, obtain a listing of those employees involved with 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:

The listing of employees involved with non-payroll purchasing and payment functions for each payment processing location selected in procedure #5A was provided. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

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

Schedule A

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

For 5 of 5 locations selected for testing the check processor is responsible for mailing the payments.

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.

For 4 of 5 locations selected only employees/officials authorized to sign checks approve the electronic disbursement (release) of funds. For 1 of 5 locations selected employees other than employees/officials authorized to sign checks approve the electronic disbursement (release) of funds.

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

A listing of non-payroll disbursements for each payment processing location selected in procedures 5A was provided related to the reporting period. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

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

Schedule A

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

For 24 of the 25 disbursements selected, the disbursement, whether by paper or electronic means, matched the related original itemized invoice, and that supporting documentation indicates that deliverables included on the invoice were received by the entity. For 1 of the 25 disbursements selected, the disbursement, whether by paper or electronic means, matched the related original itemized invoice, and that supporting documentation did not indicate that deliverables included on the invoice were received by the entity.

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

For 1 of the 25 disbursements selected for testing, the employe responsible for initiating the purchase was the same person approving the purchase.

For 15 of the 25 disbursements selected for testing, the payment processor was the same person approving the purchase.

For 25 of the 25 disbursements selected for testing, the payment processor is not prohibited from adding/modifying vendor files.

For 20 of the 25 disbursements selected for testing, the employee/official responsible for signing the checks was not responsible for mailing the payment or giving the signed check to an employee to mail who is not responsible for processing payments.

0 of the 25 disbursements selected for testing were electronic disbursements, thus testing under procedure #5Bv is not 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.

Schedule A

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

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

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

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

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

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

For 1 credit card tested, the monthly statement provided did not contain evidence of review by someone other than the card holder.

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

No exception noted.

C. Using the monthly statements or combined statements selected under procedure #6B above, 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.

Schedule A

We randomly selected 10 transactions, or all transactions if less than 10 from each statement and obtained supporting documentation for the transactions. For each transaction, observed that it was supported by (1) an original itemized receipt that identified 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). No exceptions noted.

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

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

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

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

- If reimbursed using a per diem, observe that the approved reimbursement rate is no more than those rates established either by the State of Louisiana or the U.S. General Services Administration (www.gsa.gov);
  - Of the 5 reimbursements selected for our procedures, none used a per diem. No exceptions noted.
- ii. If reimbursed using actual costs, observe that the reimbursement is supported by an original itemized receipt that identifies precisely what was purchased;

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

Schedule A

#### 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, excluding the practitioner's contract, and

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

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

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

No exceptions noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

#### 9) Payroll and Personnel

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

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

Schedule A

From the listing provided, we randomly selected 5 employees/officials and performed the specified procedures. No exceptions noted.

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

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

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

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

Schedule A

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

No exception noted.

#### 10) Ethics

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

No exception noted.

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.

The entity did not have any changes to the ethics policy, so this step is not applicable.

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

No exception noted.

#### 11) Debt Service

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

No exception noted.

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

Schedule A

#### 12) Fraud Notice

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

No misappropriations of public funds or assets noted during the fiscal period. No exceptions were noted as a result of performing this procedure.

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.

No exception noted.

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

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

We performed the procedure and discussed the results with management.

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

We performed the procedure and discussed the results with management.

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

We performed the procedure and discussed the results with management.

Schedule A

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

We performed the procedure and discussed the results with management.

#### 14) Prevention of Sexual Harassment

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

For 1 of 5 randomly selected employees/officials from "Payroll and Personnel" procedure #9A, there was no documentation obtained from management that demonstrated the employee/official completed at least one hour of sexual harassment training during the calendar year as required by R.S. 42:343. No other exceptions were noted.

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

No exception noted.

- 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:
  - Number and percentage of public servants in the agency who have completed the training requirements;

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

No exception noted.

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

# WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES AND ASSOCIATED RESULTS JUNE 30, 2023

Schedule B

Management has reviewed and will address the exceptions noted above.