



District Attorney of the First Judicial District

**(a component unit of Caddo Parish Commission)
Caddo Parish, Louisiana**

Financial Report

December 31, 2024





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CARR, RIGGS & INGRAM, L.L.C.

Carr, Riggs & Ingram, L.L.C.

1000 East Preston Avenue

Suite 200

Shreveport, LA 71105

Mailing Address:

PO Box 4278

Shreveport, LA 71134

318.222.2222

318.226.7150 (fax)

CRIadv.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable James Stewart
District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Caddo Parish, Louisiana

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District Attorney of the First Judicial District (District Attorney), a component unit of the Caddo Parish Commission, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District Attorney'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, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District Attorney, as of December 31, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Emphasis of Matter – Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note 2 to the financial statement, in 2024, the District Attorney's Office adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 District Attorney'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.

Auditor's 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 District Attorney'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 District Attorney'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

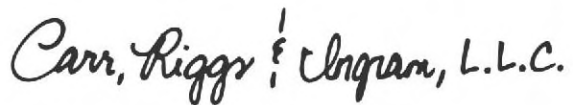
Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and Budgetary Comparison Information, the Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, the Schedule of Contributions to the Funds, and the Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios 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 District Attorney's basic financial statements. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. In addition, the Schedule of Compensation, Benefits, and Other Payments to Agency Head is presented in accordance with Louisiana Revised Statutes (RS) 24:513(A)(3); and the Justice System Funding Schedules are presented in accordance with Act 87 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes (RS) 24:515.2. These schedules are also presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, Schedule of Compensation, Benefits, and Other Payments to Agency Head, and the Justice System Funding Schedules, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 30, 2025, on our consideration of the District Attorney's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District Attorney's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering District Attorney's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carr, Riggs & Ingram, L.L.C." The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

CARR, RIGGS, & INGRAM, L.L.C.

Shreveport, Louisiana
June 30, 2025

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section of the District Attorney of the First Judicial District's (District Attorney) annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the District Attorney's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on December 31, 2024. Please read it in conjunction with the District Attorney's financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

The following exhibits some of the more important highlights of the financial results for the government-wide financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024:

- The District Attorney's total net position from governmental activities decreased \$526,387 from the beginning of the fiscal year as a result of operations during the year, which includes a prior period adjustment of (\$861,535);
- During the year ended December 31, 2024, the District Attorney's program expenses were \$130,237 less than the \$12,097,543 recognized as revenue from charges for services and operating grants;
- The cost of operating the programs of the District Attorney was \$12,227,780, which represents a decrease in the costs of operations over the prior year of \$824,704 or 6.3% (percent); and
- The District Attorney reported net position invested in capital assets of \$206,807 and an unrestricted net deficit of (\$7,917,799) totaling a net deficit of (\$7,710,922), which includes a prior period adjustment of (\$861,535).

Overview of the Financial Statements

This annual report consists of three parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District Attorney:

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the District Attorney's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the District Attorney's governmental operations, reporting the District Attorney's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
 - The governmental funds statements illustrate how general government services, like public safety, were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending.
 - Fiduciary fund statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the District Attorney acts solely as agent for the benefit of others, to whom the resources in question belong.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

Exhibit 1 summarizes the major features of the District Attorney's financial statements, including the portion of the District Attorney's government they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure of contents of each of the statements.

**District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
December 31, 2024**

Exhibit 1
Major Features of District Attorney's Government and Fund Financial Statements

	Fund Statements		
	Government-wide Statements	Governmental Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	The entire District Attorney governmental unit (excluding fiduciary funds).	The activities of the District Attorney that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as public safety and the IV-D program.	Instances in which the District Attorney is the trustee or agent for someone else's resources, such as seized drug assets awaiting forfeiture.
Required financial statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statement of net position. Statement of activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balance sheet. Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statement of fiduciary net position. Statement of changes in fiduciary net position.
Accounting basis and measurements focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus.	Accrual accounting and economic resource focus.
Type of asset/liability	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term.	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets are included.	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term; the District Attorney's funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can.
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is paid or received.	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payments are due during the year or soon thereafter.	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Government-Wide Statements

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

The statement of net position presents all of the District Attorney's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position. Net position represents the difference between all elements in a statement of financial position and is displayed in three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District Attorney is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the District Attorney's net position changed during the 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 related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., earned but unused vacation leave). The statement of net position and the statement of activities distinguish functions of the District Attorney that are principally supported by intergovernmental revenues and charges for services. The District Attorney's governmental activities include basic services such as public safety, the IV-D program and general administration.

**District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
December 31, 2024**

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District Attorney, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The funds of the District Attorney can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

- Governmental funds – Most of the District Attorney's basic services are included in governmental funds which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps one determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District Attorney's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statements, or on the subsequent page, that explains the relationships between the two types of financial statements.
- Fiduciary funds – We exclude the activity in these funds from the District Attorney's government-wide financial statements because the District Attorney cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

Financial Analysis of the District Attorney as a Whole

Net Position

The District Attorney's combined net deficit decreased during 2024 by \$526,387 or 7.33% (percent), from the net deficit of (\$7,184,605), at December 31, 2023, as shown in the following table. This decrease includes a prior period adjustment of (\$861,535) to beginning net position.

	2024	2023	\$ Change	% Change
Current and other assets	\$ 3,889,677	\$ 3,540,347		
Net pension asset	-	-		
Capital assets - Property	206,807	211,775		
Capital assets - ROU Assets	61,973	133,380		
Total assets	<u>4,158,457</u>	<u>3,885,502</u>		
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>6,869,279</u>	<u>8,725,977</u>		
Current liabilities	2,669,796	1,563,672		
Net pension liabilities	1,766,082	4,188,161		
Other post employment liability	9,664,840	9,775,392		
Other noncurrent liabilities	623,894	286,625		
Total liabilities	<u>14,724,612</u>	<u>15,813,850</u>		
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>4,014,116</u>	<u>3,972,234</u>		
Net position (deficit)				
Invested in capital assets	206,807	211,775		
Unrestricted	<u>(7,917,799)</u>	<u>(7,396,380)</u>		
Total net position (deficit)	<u><u>\$ (7,710,992)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (7,184,605)</u></u>	<u>\$ (526,387)</u>	<u>7.33%</u>

**District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
December 31, 2024**

Changes in Net Position

The following condensed government-wide governmental activity statement illustrates the major changes in operations for the District Attorney in 2024 as compared to 2023:

	2024	2023	\$ Change	% Change
Revenue	\$ 12,562,928	\$ 11,880,900		
Expenses	12,227,780	13,052,484		
Change in net position	<u>\$ 335,148</u>	<u>\$ (1,171,584)</u>	<u>\$ 1,506,732</u>	<u>-129%</u>

In addition to the change in net position due to excess of revenue over expenses of \$335,148 which was noted above, there was an adjustment to beginning net position of (\$861,534) to record the cumulative effect of the retroactive implementation of GASB 101, *Compensated Absences*, resulting in a total change in government-wide net position of (\$526,387) from the previous year.

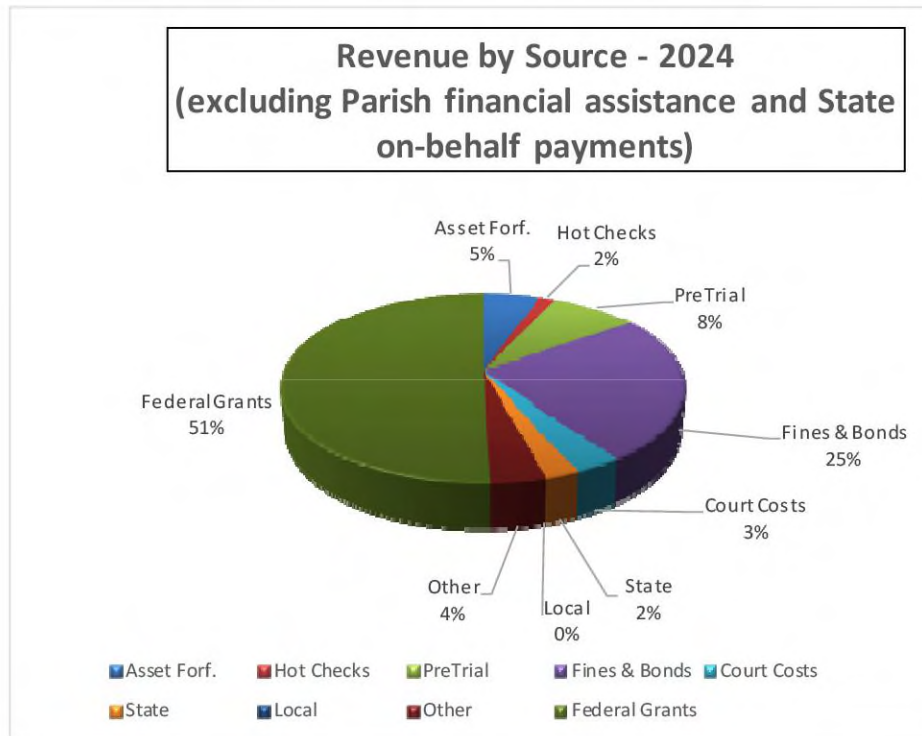
Governmental Funds

The District Attorney's total governmental fund revenue increased from **December 31, 2023** 2023 by \$645,652 or 5.59% (percent), while expenses increased by \$363,229 or 3.15% (percent), as compared to 2023. The increase in revenue is mainly due an increase in financial assistance from the Caddo Parish Commission (primary government) and an increase in federal financial assistance. The increase in expenses is mainly due to personnel and professional services.

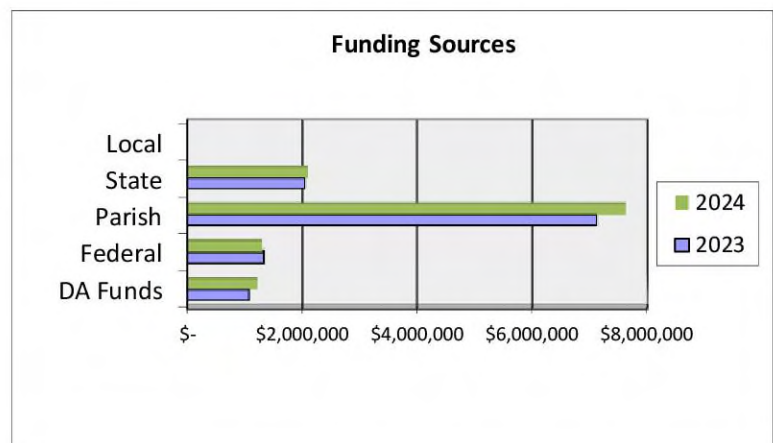
	2024	2023	\$ Change	% Change
Revenue				
Charges for service	\$ 1,104,063	\$ 992,865	\$ 111,198	11.20%
Grants and contributions and parish support	10,993,479	10,465,464	528,015	5.05%
Other revenue	98,918	92,479	6,439	6.96%
Total revenues	<u>12,196,460</u>	<u>11,550,808</u>	<u>645,652</u>	5.59%
Expenses				
Personnel services	10,263,230	9,707,456	555,774	5.73%
Contractual charges	972,031	1,030,418	(58,387)	-5.67%
Materials and supplies	341,360	453,179	(111,819)	-24.67%
Other charges	161,250	140,253	20,997	14.97%
Debt Service	77,239	-	77,239	100.00%
Capital outlay	69,595	190,170	(120,575)	-63.40%
Total expenses	<u>11,884,705</u>	<u>11,521,476</u>	<u>363,229</u>	3.15%
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	311,755	29,332	282,423	962.85%
Other financing sources (uses)	-	136,981	(136,981)	100.00%
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ 311,755</u>	<u>\$ 166,313</u>	<u>\$ 145,442</u>	-87.45%

**District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
December 31, 2024**

There were no significant changes to the make-up of revenue between 2024 and 2023. The following chart shows all of the 2024 revenue by sources excluding the funding received from the Caddo Parish Commission of \$7,612,305 (which includes \$7,200,000 budget allocation) and the on-behalf payments from the State of Louisiana of \$2,033,644. A grant from the State of Louisiana of \$60,000 is included in the chart below.



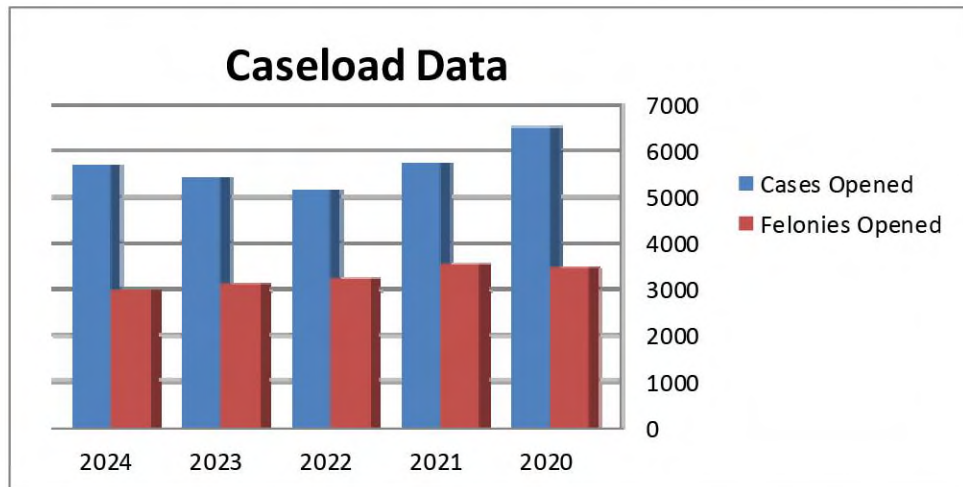
The chart to the right reflects changes in funding sources. There were increases in, funding from Caddo Parish and the State of Louisiana.



Financial Analysis of the District Attorney's Funds

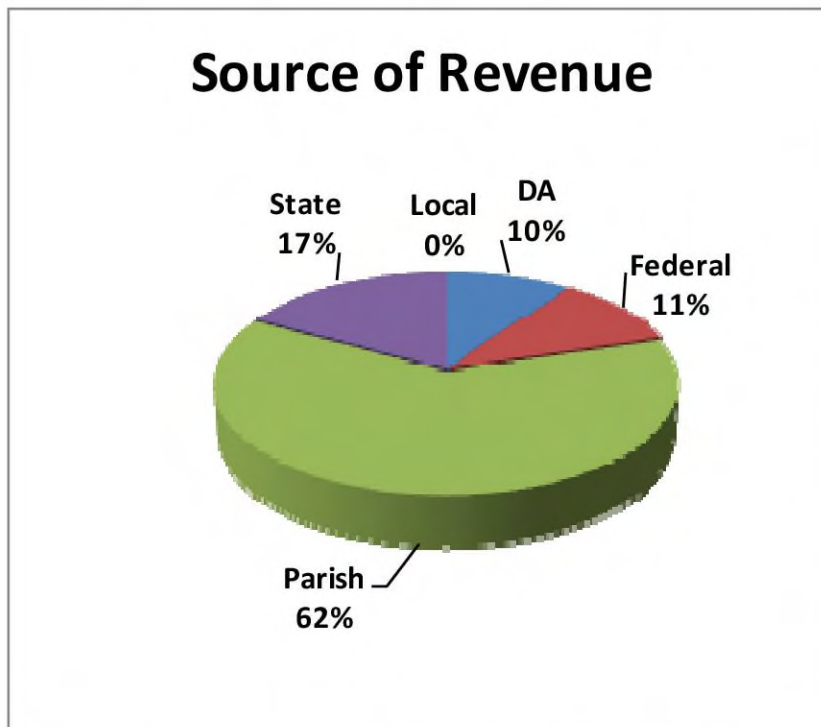
At the end of 2024, the District Attorney's governmental funds reported a fund balance of \$3,175,997, which included an increase of \$311,755 from prior year fund balance of \$2,864,242. The prior year operations showed an increase in fund balance of \$166,313. Prudent use of available funds and a gradual increase in funding will ensure that this office continues to be the leading prosecuting office in the State of Louisiana.

It is difficult to operate an office of this size and scope without some degree of financial flexibility. It is also of the utmost importance that this office be an independent protector of the citizens of Caddo Parish who have been the victims of criminal acts.



The chart above reflects the caseload in the District Attorney's Office. Resources are sometimes strained when trying to manage this magnitude of caseload. However, this office will continue to spend in a wise manner while also representing the citizens of Caddo Parish in the professional manner that they demand and deserve.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget



The District Attorney relies on the State of Louisiana (17%) and the Caddo Parish Commission (62%) for approximately 79% of its funding. Any particular year's economic climate can affect the financial picture of this office. What is known is that when both of these sources become stagnant for a period of time it dramatically affects the ability of this office to provide the expected services and the level of professionalism that is required.

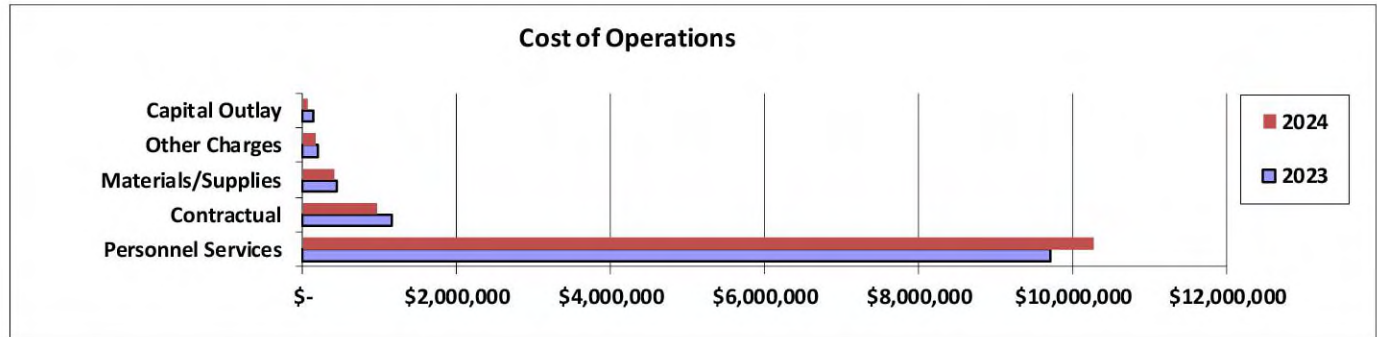
This office has maintained a conservative path in spending. In 2024, revenues exceeded expenditures by \$311,755 resulting in a fund balance of approximately \$3.17 million. The cost to operate this office for 2024 was under \$11.9 million, including State Assistant District Attorney (ADA) pay. In the type of emergency where this office would have to rely on its reserve funding for

normal operations, those funds would carry this office for three months of operations.

**District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)
December 31, 2024**

As with any company, the cost of business continues to rise. This office has taken steps to minimize those increases; however, some, such as the employer contribution to the retirement systems, are mandated by law.

This office has done a good job of maximizing the funds that are generated through fines and costs and has steadily picked up an increasing share of the annual expenses.



Managing a more complex caseload requires attorneys and support staff that are experienced in handling criminal matters. To avoid (as much as possible) a high employee turnover rate, it is important that this office offer a competitive employment package.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The District Attorney has prepared and published budgets that cover its governmental activities in the General Fund. Included in this financial report are comparison schedules that illustrate the actual results of these funds compared to the original and revised budgets.

Capital Assets

At the end of 2024, the District Attorney had invested \$1,763,224 in capital assets, \$62,925 in right-to-use lease assets and \$141,862 in subscription assets, as follows:

	2024	2023
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	\$ 1,130,375	\$ 1,130,375
Vehicles	632,849	563,254
Total capital assets at cost	1,763,224	1,693,629
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,556,417)	(1,481,854)
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 206,807</u>	<u>\$ 211,775</u>
Right-to-use lease assets	\$ 62,925	\$ 62,925
Less accumulated amortization	(27,924)	(13,962)
Right-to-use lease assets,	<u>\$ 35,001</u>	<u>\$ 48,963</u>
Subscription assets	\$ 141,862	\$ 141,862
Less accumulated amortization	(114,890)	(57,445)
Subscription assets, net	<u>\$ 26,972</u>	<u>\$ 84,417</u>

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources, although similar to "assets," is set apart because these items do not meet the technical definition of being an asset of the District Attorney on the date of these financial statements. In other words, these amounts are not available to pay liabilities in the way assets are available. When all the recognition criteria are met, the deferred outflow of resources will become an expense/expenditure. The deferred outflow of resources reported for the District Attorney relates to pensions and other post-employment benefits (OPEB).

Deferred inflows of resources are the counterpart to deferred outflows of resources on the Statement of Net Position. Deferred inflows of resources are not technically liabilities of the District Attorney as of the date of the financial statements. When all the recognition criteria are met, the deferred inflow of resources will become revenue or an increase to net position. Deferred inflows of resources reported represent a net amount attributable to the various components that impact pension and OPEB changes, and can include investment changes amortization, changes due to actuarial assumptions, and differences between expected or actual experience.

Contacting the District Attorney's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the citizens, taxpayers, and creditors with a general overview of the District Attorney's finances and to demonstrate the District Attorney's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the District Attorney's office Administrator, 501 Texas Street, Shreveport, LA 71101.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Basic Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Statement of Net Position

<i>December 31,</i>	<i>2024</i>
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,499,705
Receivables	
Fines, fees, forfeitures and costs	34,111
Due from Caddo Parish Commission	170,015
Due from State of Louisiana	
Title IV-D reimbursement	163,815
Due from fiduciary funds	22,031
Total receivables	389,972
Capital assets	
Depreciable, net	206,807
Right-to-use lease assets, net	35,001
Right-to-use subscription assets, net	26,972
Total assets	4,158,457
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred outflows related to other post-employment benefits	5,009,252
Deferred outflows related to pensions	1,860,027
Total deferred outflows of resources	6,869,279
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	240,138
Due to fiduciary funds	-
Accrued payroll	277,245
Other accrued expenses	196,297
Total current liabilities	713,680
Non-current liabilities	
Portion due within one year	
Accrued compensated absences	998,926
Subscription liability	26,249
Lease liability	14,432
Other post employment benefits	916,509
Portion due after one year	
Accrued compensated absences	601,322
Lease liability	22,572
Other post employment benefits	9,664,840
Net pension liability	1,766,082
Total liabilities	14,724,612
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Deferred inflows related to other post-employment benefit liability	3,220,456
Deferred inflows related to pensions	793,660
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,014,116
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	206,807
Unrestricted (deficit)	(7,917,799)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (7,710,992)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Statement of Activities

		<u>Program Revenues</u>		
<i>For the Year Ended December 31, 2024</i>	Expenses	Charges for services	Operating grants and contributions	Net (expense) revenue and changes in net position
Functions/programs				
Governmental activities				
Public safety and judicial prosecution	\$ 12,227,780	\$ 1,104,063	\$ 10,993,480	\$ (130,237)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 12,227,780</u>	<u>\$ 1,104,063</u>	<u>\$ 10,993,480</u>	<u>(130,237)</u>
General revenues				
Interest and investment earnings				92,174
Non-employer pension contributions				366,439
Miscellaneous				<u>6,772</u>
Total general revenues				<u>465,385</u>
Change in net position				335,148
Net position (deficit), January 1, 2024				(7,184,605)
Prior period adjustment				<u>(861,535)</u>
Net position (deficit), January 1, 2024, restated				<u>(8,046,140)</u>
Net position (deficit), December 31, 2024				<u>\$ (7,710,992)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Fund Financial Statements

**District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Balance Sheet**

December 31,

2024

	<u>General Fund</u>
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,499,705
Receivables	
Fines, fees, forfeitures and costs	34,111
Due from Caddo Parish Commission	170,015
Due from State of Louisiana	
Title IV-D reimbursement	163,815
Due from other funds	22,031
Total assets	\$ 3,889,677
 Liabilities and Fund Balances	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 240,138
Accrued payroll	277,245
Other accrued expenses	196,297
Total liabilities	713,680
 Fund balances	
Unassigned	3,175,997
Total fund balances	3,175,997
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 3,889,677

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2024

Total fund balances - governmental funds		\$ 3,175,997
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds		
Governmental capital assets	1,763,224	
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,556,417)</u>	206,807
Right-to-use lease assets, net	35,001	
Less lease liabilities	<u>(37,004)</u>	(2,003)
Right-to-use subscription assets, net	26,972	
Less subscription liabilities	<u>(26,249)</u>	723
Deferred outflow of resources related to OPEB are not recognized in the governmental funds; however, they are recorded in the statement of net position under full accrual accounting.		5,009,252
Deferred inflow of resources related to OPEB are not recognized in governmental funds; however, they are recorded in the statement of net position under full accrual accounting.		(3,220,456)
Deferred outflow of resources related to pensions are not recognized in the governmental funds; however, they are recorded in the statement of net position under full accrual accounting.		1,860,027
Deferred inflow of resources related to pensions are not recognized in governmental funds; however, they are recorded in the statement of net position under full accrual accounting.		(793,660)
Long-term liabilities, including total OPEB liability, net pension liability and compensated absences, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Compensated absences	(1,600,248)	
Net pension liability	(1,766,082)	
OPEB obligation	<u>(10,581,349)</u>	(13,947,679)
Net position (deficit) of governmental activities		<u>\$ (7,710,992)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

For the year ended December 31,

2024

	<u>General Fund</u>
Revenue	
Fines, fees and bond forfeitures	\$ 629,471
Court cost fees	83,471
Interest income	92,174
Intergovernmental revenue	
Federal financial assistance	1,287,530
Parish financial assistance	7,612,305
State of Louisiana	2,093,644
Drug asset forfeiture	138,933
Collection fees	252,188
Other	6,744
Total revenue	12,196,460
Expenditures	
General government	
Current operating	
Personnel services	10,263,230
Contractual charges	972,031
Materials and supplies	341,360
Other charges	161,250
Debt service:	
Principal payments	73,729
Interest payments	3,510
Capital outlay	69,595
Total expenditures	11,884,705
Net change in fund balance	311,755
Fund balance at beginning of year	2,864,242
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 3,175,997

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance to the Statement of Activities

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 311,755	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures; however, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
Capital outlay	69,595	
Depreciation expense	<u>(74,563)</u>	(4,968)
Governmental funds report subscriptions and leases payments as expenditures; however, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as amortization expense.		
Principal and interest payments	73,729	
Amortization expense	<u>(71,408)</u>	2,321
Deferred inflows for pensions and OPEB that are not reported in the governmental funds but are reported in the government wide statements		
Pensions	(383,675)	
OPEB	<u>341,793</u>	(41,882)
Deferred outflows for pensions and OPEB that are not reported in the governmental funds but are reported in the government wide statements		
Pensions	(1,578,404)	
OPEB	<u>(278,294)</u>	(1,856,698)
Changes to the OPEB liability and the related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are reported as expenses in the statement of activities, but does not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, is not reported as an expenditure in governmental funds.		
		(493,775)
The recognition of pension expense in the Statement of Activities is based on projected benefit payments discounted to actuarial present value and attributed to periods of employee service. Pension expenditures in the fund financial statements are the amounts actually paid.		
		2,422,079
Compensated absences are reported in the statement of activities when earned. As they do not require the use of current financial resources, they are not reported as expenditures on governmental funds until they have matured. This is the amount of compensated absences reported in the statement of activities in the prior year that has matured in the current year.		
		<u>(3,684)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 335,148</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position**

<i>December 31,</i>	2024
	<u>Custodial Funds</u>
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 526,590
Seized property	84,944
Due from other agencies	177
	<hr/>
Total assets	611,711
	<hr/>
Liabilities	
Due to other governmental funds	22,031
Due to other agencies	140
	<hr/>
Total liabilities	22,171
	<hr/>
Net Position	
Restricted for	
Organizations and other governments	\$ 589,540
	<hr/> <hr/>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

For the year ended December 31,

2024

	<u>Custodial Funds</u>
Additions	
Asset and drug seizures	\$ 272,224
Bond forfeiture	728,008
Pre-trial and victim restitution collections	269,223
Total additions	1,269,455
Deductions	
Asset forfeiture payments to government agencies	649,466
Asset forfeiture payments to individuals	8,737
Bond forfeiture payments to governmental agencies	728,008
Pre-trial and victim restitution payments to governmental agencies	222,612
Pre-trial and victim restitution payments to individuals	48,287
Total deductions	1,657,110
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position	(387,655)
Net position - beginning	977,195
Net position - ending	\$ 589,540

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

INTRODUCTION

The Louisiana Constitution of 1974, Article V, Section 14 created the Judicial Districts of the State, among them the First Judicial District. Article V, Section 26 created the Office of the District Attorney for each of the Judicial Districts and sets forth the duties of the office. Louisiana Revised Statute 16:1 establishes a District Attorney for each of the Judicial District Attorney's offices. The First Judicial District Attorney exists and operates in accordance with the authorities cited.

As provided by Article V, Section 26 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, the District Attorney has charge of every criminal prosecution by the State in his district, is the representative of the State before the grand jury in his district, and is the legal advisor to the grand jury. He performs other duties as provided by law. The District Attorney is elected by the qualified electors of the judicial district for a term of six years. The District Attorney of the First Judicial District is a component unit of the Caddo Parish Commission. The First Judicial District Attorney's office is located in Shreveport, Louisiana, in Caddo Parish.

At December 31, 2024, the First Judicial District Attorney's office employed 112 persons. Thirty-eight (38) of these employees are attorneys, including the district attorney himself. Fourteen (14) of these employees are investigators, and the other sixty (60) are administrative and clerical personnel.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This financial report has been prepared in conformity with GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments*, issued in June 1999. Component units are required to initially adopt GASB Statement No. 34 for the same reporting period as the primary government. The District Attorney's primary government, the Caddo Parish Commission, has adopted the provisions of GASB 34.

The government-wide financial statements (GWFS) include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. These statements report information on all of the governmental activities of the District Attorney. Fiduciary activities of the District Attorney are not included in these statements.

Reporting Entity

The basic criterion for determining whether a governmental organization should be included in a primary government's basic financial statements is financial accountability. The financial reporting entity consists of the primary government, the Caddo Parish Commission, organizations for which the primary government is financial accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Because the Caddo Parish Commission has (a) a fiscal responsibility to the District Attorney, and (b) the potential for the District Attorney to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the Caddo Parish Commission, the District Attorney was determined to be a component unit of the Caddo Parish Commission, the financial reporting entity.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The accompanying basic financial statements present information only on the funds maintained by the District Attorney and do not present information on the Caddo Parish Commission, the general government services provided by that governmental unit, or the other governmental units that comprise the financial reporting entity.

Fund Accounting

The District Attorney organizes its accounts on the basis of funds, each of which is considered to be 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. The District Attorney uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions relating to certain government functions or activities.

Funds of the District Attorney are classified as governmental funds. Governmental funds account for the District Attorney's general activities, including the collection and disbursement of specific or legally restricted monies, and the acquisition of general fixed assets. Governmental funds of the District Attorney include:

Governmental Fund Type

General Fund

The General Fund was established in compliance with Louisiana Revised Statute 15:571.11, which provides that at least twelve percent (12%) of the fines collected and bonds forfeited be transmitted to the District Attorney to defray the necessary expenses of that office. Louisiana Revised Statute 15:571.11(A)(1)(a) allows the District Attorney to request in excess of 12% to defray costs. Louisiana Revised Statute 16:16, which became effective August 30, 1986, provides that a court cost of \$10.00 be collected to defray expenses of the District Attorney, in addition to all other fines, costs or forfeitures lawfully imposed. Louisiana Revised Statute 16:16.1, which became effective in 1997, provides that an additional court cost of \$10.00 be collected to defray expenses of the District Attorney, in addition to all other fines, costs or forfeitures lawfully imposed.

As of September 1, 1994, the Louisiana Revised Statute 15:571.11 provided that all judgments of bond forfeiture will be paid to the District Attorney. The District Attorney will distribute these funds, thirty percent (30%) of which the District Attorney will retain, to be used in the general operating account.

As of August 15, 2003, the Louisiana Revised Statute 15:85.1 provided for a \$15.00 fee to be assessed in connection with every criminal bond posted within each parish. Of this \$15.00 fee, the District Attorney receives \$7.00.

As of June 22, 1993, the Louisiana Revised Statute 22:822 (formerly 22:1065.1) provided that there shall be a premium on all commercial surety underwriters who write criminal bail bonds in the State of Louisiana. The District Attorney receives twenty-five percent (25%) of the amounts collected, to be used in the general operating account.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

As of August 15, 2003, the Louisiana Revised Statute 32:57.2 provided that each person seeking renewal or reissuance of a suspended driver's license pay an additional fee of \$25.00 to the office of the prosecuting authority for purposes of defraying the administrative cost for renewal or reissuance of the suspended driver's license.

The District Attorney also has the following programs, which are included in the General Fund:

Title IV-D

Title IV-D consists of reimbursement grants from the Louisiana Department of Social Services, authorized by Act 117 of 1975, to establish family and child support programs compatible with Title IV-D of the Social Security Act. The purpose of the program is to enforce the support obligation owed by absent parents to their families and children, to locate absent parents, to establish paternity, and to obtain family and child support.

Hot Checks

Hot Checks consists of fees collected in accordance with Louisiana Revised Statute 16:15, which provides for a specific fee whenever the District Attorney's office collects and processes a worthless check. Expenditures for this program are at the sole discretion of the District Attorney and may be used to defray the salaries and the expenses of the office of the District Attorney, but may not be used to supplement the salary of the district attorney himself.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and custodial funds. The only fiduciary funds that the District Attorney has are considered custodial funds. The following are the District Attorney's fiduciary funds:

Drug and Asset Forfeiture Fund

Louisiana Revised Statute Title 40 Chapter 26 "Seizure and Controlled Dangerous Substances Property Forfeiture Act of 1989" was implemented January 1, 1990. The Drug and Asset Forfeiture Fund was established for the allocation and disposition of property obtained under the provisions of the above chapter. The District Attorney may (1) retain property for official use or transfer the custody to any local, state, or federal agency; (2) destroy or use for investigative purposes, any illegal or controlled substances or other contraband, upon the written approval of the District Attorney after not less than twenty days after seizure, and (3) authorize a public sale without appraisal of that which is not required by law to be destroyed and which is not harmful to the public.

Property is distributed by court order first to satisfy any security interest or lien; second to reimburse expenses of seizure, and the balance shall be allocated as follows:

- 60% to law enforcement agency making the seizure,
- 20% to the criminal court fund,
- 20% to District Attorney's general fund

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

These proceeds are to be used to further and enhance drug law enforcement. The District Attorney is required to make an annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This fund is subject to public audit.

Sex crimes forfeitures are also included in the Drug and Asset Forfeiture fund. According to Louisiana Revised Statute 15539.1, the District Attorney shall authorize a public sale or public auction and any currency, instruments, or securities shall be distributed or disposed. Proceeds pay the costs of the public sale or public auction, court costs, and fees related to the seizure and storage of the property and any remaining proceeds shall be distributed as follows: 60% to the seizing agency or agencies in an equitable manner, 20% to the prosecuting agency, and 20% to the criminal court fund of the parish in which the offender was prosecuted.

Also included in the Drug and Asset Forfeiture fund is noncontraband unclaimed property seized in a criminal investigation. According to Article 228.4, if the property remains unclaimed for more than one year after its seizure and is not needed in any criminal proceeding, the District Attorney can petition any court to dispose of the property in a lawful manner. Funds should be disposed of as follows: 30% to the District Attorney and the remaining 70% to the investigative agency that stored and maintained the property.

Court Escrow, Bond Forfeiture, and Victim Restitution Funds

The District Attorney holds other funds in escrow for the court and recipients. These funds arise from forfeitures and fines under appeal, restitution payments to victims, and other similar situations. None of these funds has drug related origins, and, thus, are not a part of the drug and asset forfeiture fund. The District Attorney maintains these funds in escrow until the courts provide orders for their disposition, forfeiture or otherwise directed for victim restitution.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The accompanying basic financial statements of the District Attorney of the First Judicial District (District Attorney) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), as applied to governmental units.

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of the District Attorney and is presented on the accrual basis. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in or used in the preparation of the basic financial statements.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The government-wide financial statements were prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange or exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange occurs (regardless of when cash is received or disbursed). Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from non-exchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange transactions*.

Program Revenues - Program revenues included in the Statement of Activities are derived directly from parties outside the District Attorney's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole. Program revenues reduce the costs of the function to be financed from the District Attorney's general revenues.

Revenues represented by reimbursements and incentives under the Title IV-D program are recognized and recorded when program expenditures are incurred in accordance with program guidelines. Forfeited drug assets are recorded when the court ordered Judgment of Forfeiture is received. Court costs and fees provided for in Louisiana Statutes are recorded as received in cash. Collection fees for worthless checks are recorded as received in cash, as are the collection fees for the prosecution of unemployment insurance and food stamp fraud cases. Investment earnings are recorded as earned since they are measurable and available.

Grant funds are considered to be earned to the extent of expenditures made under the provisions of the grant and, accordingly, when such funds are received, they are recorded as deferred revenues until earned.

Fund Financial Statements - The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is 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., revenue and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

Governmental and fiduciary 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 liabilities. Commissions on fines and bonds forfeitures are reported in the year they are collected by the tax collector. Grants and state appropriations are recorded when the District Attorney is entitled to the funds. Interest income on investments is recorded when earned. Substantially all other revenues are recorded when received.

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

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Operating transfers between funds - Transfers between funds that are not expected to be repaid are accounted for as other financing sources (uses). These transactions are recorded as they occur. In those cases where repayment is expected, the transfers are accounted for through the various due from and due to accounts. Generally, these transfers are to pay operating costs of the District Attorney borne by one or the other of the District Attorney's funds.

Budgetary Information

The District Attorney utilizes the following budgetary practices:

The budgetary process begins with the administrator estimating the revenues expected to be received during the fiscal year. These revenue estimates are then used by the District Attorney and administrator to set budgetary guidelines in preparing appropriations. Proposed budgets are then prepared for publication and eventual adoption.

The proposed budgets for the calendar year 2024 were published on December 14, 2023. The proposed budgets were available for inspection by the public during normal business hours on December 27, 2023, when a public hearing was held. At the conclusion of the public hearing, the proposed budgets were adopted. On December 28, 2023, the District Attorney's Certificate of Compliance and implementation of the budgets were published. The budgets were approved December 29, 2023. The budgets were not amended. Once the budgets are approved, they can only be amended by the District Attorney. The District Attorney's administrator is authorized to make minor changes within line items. All budget appropriations lapse at year-end.

The entire budgetary process is governed by, and conforms to, Louisiana Revised Statute 39:1308.

The budgets are adopted on a modified accrual basis, which is consistent with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. An annual appropriated budget is adopted for the general fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Net Position

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes amounts in demand deposits, interest-bearing demand deposits, and money market accounts. Under state law, the District Attorney may deposit funds in demand deposits, interest-bearing demand deposits, money market accounts, or time deposits with state banks organized under Louisiana law and national banks having their principal offices in Louisiana.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investments

State statutes authorize the District Attorney to invest in U. S. bonds, Treasury notes, and bills, or certificates or time deposits of state banks organized under Louisiana law and national banks having principal offices in Louisiana. These are classified as investments if their original maturities exceed 90 days; however, if the original maturities are 90 days or less, they are classified as cash equivalents.

In addition, local governments in Louisiana are authorized to invest in the Louisiana Asset Management Pool Inc. (LAMP), a nonprofit corporation, formed by an initiative of the State Treasurer and organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, which operates a local government investment pool. Investments of the District Attorney are stated at fair value. The balance of cash in LAMP is classified as cash equivalents. A separate financial report for LAMP can be located at the LAMP website, www.lamppool.com.

Receivables and Payables

Federal and state governmental agencies represent an important source of supplementary funding to finance activities beneficial to the District Attorney. These funds, primarily in the form of grants, are recorded in the General Fund. A grant receivable is recorded when the District Attorney has a right to reimbursement under the related grant. The grants normally specify the purpose for which the funds may be used and are audited annually under the single audit approach as mandated in the Uniform Guidance.

All outstanding balances between funds are reported as due to/from other funds. There is no activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements at the end of the fiscal year. These transactions are accounted for as receipts or disbursements of the General Fund and the Fiduciary Funds (Court Escrow Fund, Bond Forfeiture Fund, and Victim Restitution Fund, as applicable).

Net Position Classifications

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

- Net investment in capital assets – Consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and related debt.
- Restricted net position – Consists of components of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net position – Consists of all other components of net position that do not meet the definition of “restricted” or “invested in capital assets”.

The District Attorney applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Capital Assets

All capital assets are capitalized at historical cost, or estimated historical cost for assets where actual cost is not available. Donated assets, if any, are recorded as capital assets at their estimated acquisition value at the date of donation. The District Attorney uses \$5,000 and greater as the threshold for capitalizing assets.

Capital assets are recorded in the government-wide financial statements but are not recorded in the fund financial statements. 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 by the District Attorney, no salvage value is taken into consideration for depreciation purposes. Useful lives vary from 3 to 7 years.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, Deferred Outflows of Resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. The District Attorney has two items that meet the criterion for this category; deferred outflows related to pensions and deferred outflows related to other post-employment benefits. In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, Deferred Inflows of Resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as revenue until then. The District Attorney has two items that meet the criterion for this category; deferred inflows related to pensions and deferred inflows related to other post-employment benefit liability.

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. The District Attorney has the following long-term obligations:

Compensated Absences

The District Attorney has a formal policy relating to vacation (annual leave) and sick leave. All employees appointed to full-time positions may earn from 12.5 to 25 days of annual leave and from 13 to 24.38 days of sick leave per year, depending on length of service. Vacation leave accrual is not limited for members of the Parochial Retirement System hired prior to January 1, 2007. All other employees will be limited to 520 total hours. Employees are eligible to be paid for unused vacation leave up to the previously specified maximum hours. A lump-sum payment is based on the hourly rate of the employee at the time of separation. For this purpose, the rate of pay for all attorneys shall be calculated as their total pay less the amount paid by the State of Louisiana (regardless of whether the attorney is on a state warrant). State pay for attorneys is specifically excluded from any payment calculations. Sick leave may be accumulated without limit; however, employees will not be paid for any unused sick leave balance upon leaving the employ of the office.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Pensions

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 the Parochial Employees' Retirement System of Louisiana ("PERS") and the District Attorneys' Retirement System ("DARS") and additions to/deductions from the PERS fiduciary net position and the DARS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERS and DARS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Liability

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plan. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The District's proportionate share of OPEB amounts were further allocated to each participating employer based on the contributions paid by each employer. There are no investments as this is a pay-as you-go plan and all cash is held in a cash account.

Leases

Lease contracts that provide the District Attorney with control of a non-financial asset, such as land, buildings or equipment, for a period of time in excess of twelve months are reported as a right-to-use lease asset with a related lease liability. The lease liability is recorded at the present value of future lease payments, including fixed payments, variable payments based on an index or fixed rate and reasonably certain residual guarantees. The intangible right-to-use lease asset is recorded for the same amount as the related lease liability plus any prepayments and initial direct costs to place the asset in service. Right-to-use lease assets are amortized over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term. The lease liability is reduced for lease payments made, less the interest portion of the lease payment.

Subscription Based Information Technology Agreements (SBITAs)

Subscription based information technology agreements (SBITAs) that provide the District Attorney with control of a non-financial asset, such as software, for a period of time in excess of twelve months are reported as a right-to-use lease asset with a related lease liability. The lease liability is recorded at the present value of future subscription payments, including fixed payments, variable payments based on an index or fixed rate and reasonably certain residual guarantees. The intangible right-to-use subscription asset is recorded for the same amount as the related subscription liability plus any prepayments and initial direct costs to place the asset in service. Right-to-use subscription assets are amortized over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the agreement term. The subscription liability is reduced for subscription payments made, less the interest portion of the subscription payment.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Categories and Classifications of Fund Balance

Fund balance classifications make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balances more transparent. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending restraints:

Nonspendable: This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The District Attorney did not have any nonspendable fund balances as of December 31, 2024.

Restricted: This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The District Attorney did not have any restricted resources as of December 31, 2024.

Committed: This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the District Attorney. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the District Attorney removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. As of December 31, 2024, the District Attorney did not have any committed resources.

Assigned: This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the District Attorney's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the District Attorney or by an official or body to which the District Attorney delegates the authority. This classification also includes the remaining positive fund balance for all governmental funds except for the General Fund. The District Attorney did not have any assigned resources as of December 31, 2024, in the General Fund.

Unassigned: This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund and also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of assigned fund balance amounts. The General Fund, at December 31, 2024, had \$3,175,997 classified as unassigned.

The District Attorney would typically use restricted fund balances first, followed by committed resources, and then assigned resources, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively spend unassigned resources first to defer the use of these other classified funds.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make various estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term are related investments, depreciation of property and equipment, pension plans, other post-employment benefit obligations, leases, subscriptions, and compensated absences.

Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date that the financial statements were available to be issued, June 30, 2025 and determined there were no events that occurred that required disclosure. No subsequent events occurring after this date have been evaluated for inclusion in these consolidated financial statements.

Recently Issued and Implemented Accounting Pronouncements

The District Attorney adopted the following statements during the year ended December 31, 2024:

GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, This Statement establishes accounting and financial reporting requirements for (a) accounting changes and (b) the correction of an error in previously issued financial statements (error correction). 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. This Statement prescribes the accounting and financial reporting for (1) each type of accounting change and (2) error corrections. This Statement requires that (a) changes in accounting principles and error corrections be reported retroactively by restating prior periods, (b) changes to or within the financial reporting entity be reported by adjusting beginning balances of the current period, and (c) changes in accounting estimates be reported prospectively by recognizing the change in the current period. This Statement requires disclosure in notes to financial statements of descriptive information about accounting changes and error corrections, such as their nature. In addition, information about the quantitative effects on beginning balances of each accounting change and error correction should be disclosed by reporting unit in a tabular format to reconcile beginning balances as previously reported to beginning balances as restated. Furthermore, this Statement addresses how information that is affected by a change in accounting principle or error correction should be presented in required supplementary information (RSI) and supplementary information (SI). There were no significant impacts of implementing this statement.

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. Additional information about the changes to the financial statements related to the implementation of this Statement can be found in Note 2.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Recently Issued, but not yet Implemented Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*. The objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. This Statement requires a government to assess whether a concentration or constraint makes the primary government reporting unit or other reporting units that report a liability for revenue debt vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact. Additionally, this Statement requires a government to assess whether an event or events associated with a concentration or constraint that could cause the substantial impact have occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to begin to occur within 12 months of the date the financial statements are issued. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024, and all reporting periods thereafter.

GASB Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*. The objective of this Statement is to improve key components of the financial reporting model. The purposes of the improvements are to (a) enhance the effectiveness of the financial reporting model in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability and (b) address certain application issues identified through pre-agenda research conducted by the GASB. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025, and all reporting periods thereafter.

GASB Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*. The objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about certain types of capital assets. GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*, requires certain information regarding capital assets to be presented by major class. This Statement requires certain types of capital assets to be disclosed separately in the capital assets note disclosures required by Statement 34. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025, and all reporting periods thereafter.

The District is evaluating the requirements of the above statements and the impact on reporting.

Note 2: CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

The District Attorney's fiscal year 2024 financial statements incorporate a change in accounting principle and restatement of previously issued financial statements. GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, requires disclosure of their nature and effect on amounts reported in the financial statements.

Effective for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the District Attorney implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. As a result of implementing GASB 101, the District Attorney has changed its accounting policy for compensated absences to include the accrual of sick leave benefits. In prior years, sick leave was not accrued as it was ineligible to be paid out upon separation of service. Under the new standard, a liability is now recognized for sick leave more likely than not to be taken or used.

Note 2: CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE (Continued)

This change has been applied retrospectively as required by GASB 101. Beginning balances of compensated absences have been adjusted to reflect the inclusion of sick leave accruals as of January 1, 2024. The cumulative effect of this change is detailed in the table below:

Type of Leave	12/31/23 as previously reported	Change in Accounting Principle	12/31/23 as restated
Vacation	\$ 735,029	\$ -	\$ 735,029
Sick	-	861,534	861,534
Total Compensated Absences:	\$ 735,029	\$ 861,534	\$ 1,596,563

The following table summarizes the restatements and adjustments to the District Attorney's beginning net position as a result of the change in accounting principle.

	Governmental Activities
12/31/23 net position (deficit) previously reported	\$ (7,184,605)
Implementation of Statement 101	(861,534)
12/31/23 net position (deficit) as restated and adjusted	\$ (8,046,139)

The restatement had no effect of governmental fund balance.

Note 3: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The following table summarizes the cash and cash equivalents book balances at December 31, 2024.

December 31, 2024	GOV	Fiduciary
Book Balance - Deposits	\$ 1,854,489	\$ 413,384
Book Balance - Lamp	1,645,216	113,206
Total Book Value - Cash & Equiv.	3,499,705	526,590

Deposits

Cash deposits (including demand deposit accounts and certificates of deposit) at December 31, 2024, had a bank balance of \$2,196,360 with local depositories.

The District Attorney's bank balance of deposits at December 31, 2024, is not exposed to any custodial credit risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District Attorney's deposits may not be returned. All District Attorney's deposits are covered by FDIC insurance or pledged securities.

Note 3: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

Cash Equivalents

The District Attorney invests in the Louisiana Asset Management Pool ("LAMP"), a public investment pool for Louisiana governmental units, administered by LAMP, Inc., a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana. The LAMP portfolio includes only securities and other obligations in which local governments in Louisiana are authorized to invest. The dollar weighted average portfolio maturity of LAMP assets is restricted to not more than 90 days, and consists of no securities with a maturity in excess of 397 days. The fair value of investments is determined on a weekly basis to monitor any variances between amortized cost and fair value. For purposes of determining participant's shares, investments are valued at amortized cost. LAMP is designed to be highly liquid to give participants daily access to their account balances.

LAMP paid \$88,641 in interest income during the year ended December 31, 2024, which was reinvested into the investment pools. The balance of cash in LAMP is classified as cash equivalents because the accounts operate as or similar to a money market fund. The investments with LAMP (2-1-7 investment pool) are not categorized by fair value level.

Note 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets during the year ended December 31, 2024:

<i>For the year ended December 31, 2024</i>	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities				
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	\$ 1,130,375	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,130,375
Vehicles	563,254	69,595	-	632,849
Capital assets, being depreciated	1,693,629	69,595	-	1,763,224
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Furniture and equipment	910,107	28,513	-	938,620
Vehicles	571,747	46,050	-	617,797
Total accumulated depreciation	1,481,854	74,563	-	1,556,417
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	211,775	(4,968)	-	206,807 (Continued)

Note 4: CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

<i>For the year ended December 31, 2024</i>	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities (Continued)				
Right-to-use lease assets, being amortized				
Equipment	62,925	-	-	62,925
Total right-to-use lease assets, being amortized	62,925	-	-	62,925
Less accumulated amortization for				
Right-to-use lease assets	13,962	13,962	-	27,924
Right-to-use lease assets being amortized, net	48,963	(13,962)	-	35,001
Right-to-use subscription assets, being amortized				
Subscription-based information technology agreement	141,862	-	-	141,862
Total right-to-use subscription assets, being				
being amortized	141,862	-	-	141,862
Less accumulated amortization for				
Right-to-use subscription assets	57,445	57,445	-	114,890
Total right-to-use subscription assets being				
amortized, net	84,417	(57,445)	-	26,972
Governmental activities capital				
assets, net	\$ 345,155	\$ (76,375)	\$ -	\$ 268,780
				(Concluded)

Note 5: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The long-term liabilities of the District Attorney, which are due to governmental activities, consist of liabilities for accrued compensated absences, lease and subscription arrangements, other post employment benefits and net pension liabilities. See notes 10 and 11 for related discussions.

Leases- Lessee

The City has entered into lease agreements to obtain the right-to-use office equipment. The total annual rental for the equipment that the District Attorney paid for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 was \$12,976 and \$1,416, respectively.

Note 5: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

Leases- Lessee (Continued)

The following is a schedule of minimum future lease payments from lease agreements as of December 31:

<i>For the years ending December 31,</i>	Principal Payments	Interest Expense	Total
2025	\$ 14,537	\$ 1,029	\$ 15,566
2026	15,668	521	16,189
2027	6,799	58	6,857
Total	\$ 37,004	\$ 1,608	\$ 38,612

Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements

<i>For the years ending December 31,</i>	Principal Payments	Interest Expense	Total
2025	\$ 26,249	\$ 222	\$ 26,471
Total	\$ 26,249	\$ 222	\$ 26,471

The District Attorney has two software arrangements that require recognition under GASBC Section S:80, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs). The District Attorney now recognizes a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset for the digital law resource software.

The following is a schedule of minimum future payments from SBITAs as of December 31:

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2024, was as follows for governmental activities:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Accrued compensated absences	\$ 1,596,563	\$ 641,494	\$ (637,809)	\$ 1,600,248	\$ 998,926
Subscription liabilities	86,511	-	(60,262)	26,249	26,249
Lease liabilities	50,470	-	(13,466)	37,004	14,432
Other post employment benefits	10,087,574	493,775	-	10,581,349	916,509
Net pension liabilities	4,188,161	-	(2,422,079)	1,766,082	-
Governmental activity long-term liabilities	\$ 16,009,279	\$ 1,135,269	\$ (3,133,616)	\$ 14,010,932	\$ 1,956,116

Note 6: ON BEHALF PAYMENTS FOR SALARIES

The State of Louisiana pays a portion of the salaries and Medicare tax payments of the District Attorney's office. On-behalf payments, for the year ended December 31, 2024, have been recorded in the accompanying financial statements, in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 24, as intergovernmental revenues and expenditures as follows:

Salaries	\$ 1,790,580
Retirement contributions	217,101
Medicare tax payments	25,963
Total on-behalf payments	<u>\$ 2,033,644</u>

Note 7: EXPENDITURES OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY NOT INCLUDED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements do not include certain expenditures of the District Attorney paid out of the criminal court funds. Those expenditures are summarized as follows: The Criminal Court Fund is controlled and expended jointly between the District Attorney and the First Judicial Court. The District Attorney normally expends funds for transcripts, witness fees and expert witness fees; the balance is utilized by the First Judicial Court.

Note 8: FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The District Attorney participates in two federal programs funded by the United States Department of Health and Human Services Support Enforcement: Title IV-D and Title IV-E. The programs are funded by indirect assistance payments in the form of reimbursements for related expenditures, received from the Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the District Attorney for the First Judicial District expended \$1,069,170 for the Title IV-D program and \$9,004 for the Title IV-E program. The reimbursement payments are restricted by a formal agreement between the District Attorney and the Department of Social Services and includes a budget of expected expenditures for each fiscal year ending June 30. The District Attorney submits reimbursement requests to the Department of Children and Family Services on a monthly basis.

The District Attorney also received federal funding from the United States Department of Justice, which passed through the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement for Crime Victim Assistance. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the District Attorney for the First Judicial District expended \$209,356 for this grant.

Grant reimbursements may be subjected to further review and audit by the federal grantor agency. No provision has been made in the financial statements for the reimbursement of any expenditure that may be disallowed as a result of such a review or audit. Based on prior experience, the District Attorney feels such disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.

Note 9: INTERFUND RECEIVABLES PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2024, is as follows:

	Pre-trial		Due from		Bond			
	Diversion		Asset		Forfeiture	Total		
Due to:								
General fund	\$	13,314	\$	7,852	\$	865	\$	22,031
Total	\$	13,314	\$	7,852	\$	865	\$	22,031

Note 10: RETIREMENT PLANS

General Plan Information

Substantially all employees of the District Attorney are members of the Parochial Employees' Retirement System of Louisiana ("PERS") or the District Attorneys' Retirement System ("DARS"). These systems are cost-sharing multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plans administered by separate boards of trustees.

Each plan issues a separate financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. Those reports may be obtained by writing or calling the plan.

Parochial Employees' Retirement System of Louisiana (PERS)
P.O. Box 14619
Baton Rouge, LA 70808
(225) 928-1361

Louisiana District Attorney's Retirement System (DARS)
1645 Nicholson Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70802-8143
(225) 267-4824

Description of Plans

The District Attorney participates in two contributory multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans (Plans) that provide for retirement, disability and death benefits as described below. These Plans are:

PERS

Parochial Employees' Retirement System of Louisiana is the administrator of a cost sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. The System was established and provided for by R.S.11:1901 of the Louisiana Revised Statute (LRS), through 2025.

The System provides retirement benefits to employees of taxing districts of a parish, or any branch or section of a parish, within the state which does not have their own retirement system and which elect to become members of the System.

Note 10: RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Description of Plans (Continued)

All permanent parish government employees (except those employed by Orleans, Lafourche and East Baton Rouge Parishes) who work at least 28 hours a week shall become members on the date of employment.

New employees meeting the age and Social Security criteria have up to 90 days from the date of hire to elect to participate.

As of January 1997, elected officials, except coroners, justices of the peace, and parish presidents may no longer join PERS.

DARS

The District Attorneys' Retirement System, State of Louisiana is the administrator of a cost sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. The System was established on April 1, 1956 and was placed under the management of the board of trustees for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other benefits as stated under the provisions of R.S. 11, Chapter 3 for district attorneys and their assistants in each parish.

All persons who are district attorneys of the State of Louisiana, assistant district attorneys in any parish of the State of Louisiana, or employed by this retirement system and the Louisiana District Attorneys' Association except for elected or appointed officials who have retired from service under any publicly funded retirement system within the state and who are currently receiving benefits, shall become members as a condition of their employment; provided, however, that in the case of assistant district attorneys, they must be paid an amount not less than the minimum salary specified by the board for assistant district attorneys.

The projection of benefit payments in the calculation of the total pension liability includes all benefits to be provided to current active and inactive employees through the System in accordance with the benefit terms and any additional legal agreements to provide benefits that are in force at the measurement date.

Note 10: RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Plan Benefits

Both plans provide retirement, termination, disability, and death benefits. A summary of those benefits, by plan, is outlined below.

	PERS	DARS
Normal Retirement:	<p>Age 65 and 7 years of service (hired before 1/1/2007)</p> <p>Age 67 and 7 years of service (hired after 1/1/2007)</p> <p>Benefit equals 3% x Final Comp x credited service.</p>	<p>Age 62 and 10 years of service. (hired before 7/1/1990)</p> <p>Age 60 and 10 years of service. (hired after 7/1/1990)</p> <p>Benefit equals 3% x Avg Monthly Comp x credited service (hired before 7/1/1990)</p> <p>Benefit equals 3.5% x Final Comp x credited service (hired after 7/1/1990)</p>
Early Retirement:	<p>Employees hired before 1/1/2007:</p> <p>Any age with thirty (30) or more years of creditable service.</p> <p>Age 55 with twenty-five (25) years of creditable service.</p> <p>Age 60 with a minimum of ten (10) years of creditable service.</p> <p>Employees hired after 1/1/07:</p> <p>Age 55 with 30 years of service.</p> <p>Age 62 with 10 years of service.</p> <p>Benefit equals 3% x Final Comp x credited service.</p>	<p>Employees hired before 7/1/1990:</p> <p>Any age with thirty (30) or more years of creditable service.</p> <p>Age 55 with twenty three (23) years of creditable service.</p> <p>Age 60 with eighteen (18) years of creditable service.</p> <p>Employees hired after 7/1/1990:</p> <p>Any age with thirty (30) or more years of creditable service.</p> <p>Age 55 with twenty three (23) years of creditable service.</p> <p>Age 60 with eighteen (18) years of creditable service.</p> <p>The early retirement benefit is equal to the normal retirement benefit reduced 3% for each year the member retires in advance of normal retirement age. Benefits may not exceed 100% of average final compensation</p>

Note 10: RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Plan Benefits (Continued)

	PERS	DARS
Termination of Employment:	Vested employees receive full benefits upon retirement age.	Vested employees receive full benefits upon retirement age.
Disability Benefits:	(prior to 1/1/2007) 5 years creditable service (after 1/1/2007) 7 years creditable service	Active contributing members with at least 10 years of service who are found to be totally disabled as a result of injuries incurred while in active service
	Benefit equal to the lesser of an amount equal to three percent of the member's final average compensation multiplied by his years of service, not to be less than fifteen, or three percent multiplied by years of service assuming continued service to age sixty.	Benefit equal to three percent (three and, one-half percent for members covered under the new retirement benefit provisions) of his average final compensation multiplied by the lesser of his actual service (not to be less than fifteen years) or projected continued service to age sixty.
Survivor Benefits:	Upon the death of any member of Plan A with five (5) or more years of creditable service who is not eligible for retirement, the plan provides for benefits for the surviving spouse and minor children, as outlined in the statutes. Any member of Plan A, who is eligible for normal retirement at time of death, the surviving spouse shall receive an automatic Option 2 benefit, as outlined in the statutes.	Upon the death of a member with less than 5 years of creditable service, his accumulated contributions and interest thereon are paid to his surviving spouse, if he is married, or to his designated beneficiary, if he is not married. Upon the death of any active, contributing member with 5 or more years of service or any member with 23 years of service who has not retired, automatic option 2 benefits are payable to the surviving spouse.
Deferred Retirement Option (DROP):	Employees eligible at normal retirement date. Accrued benefit frozen but earns interest until DROP exit.	Employees eligible at normal retirement date. Accrued benefit frozen but earns interest until DROP exit.

Note 10: RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Contributions

PERS

Contributions for all members are established by statute at 9.50% of compensation for Plan A members. The contributions are deducted from the member's salary and remitted by the participating employer.

According to state statute, contributions for all employers are actuarially determined each year. For the plan year ended December 31, 2023, the actuarially determined contribution rate was 7.49% of member's compensation for Plan A. However, the actual rate for the plan fiscal year ending December 31, 2023, was 11.50% for Plan A.

According to state statute, the System also receives $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% of ad valorem taxes collected within the respective parishes, except for Orleans and East Baton Rouge parishes. The System also receives revenue sharing funds each year as appropriated by the Legislature. Tax monies and revenue sharing monies are apportioned between Plan A and Plan B in proportion to the member's compensation. These additional sources of income are used as additional employer contributions and are considered support from non-employer contributing entities. Contributions to the pension plan from the District Attorney were \$453,097 for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Administrative costs of the System are financed through employer contributions.

DARS

Contributions for all members are established by statute at 8.0% of compensation. The contributions are deducted from the member's salary and remitted by the participating employer.

According to state statute, contribution requirements for all employers are actuarially determined each year. The actuarially determined and actual employer contribution rate was 12.00% the calendar year ended December 31, 2024.

In accordance with state statute, DARS 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. Non-employer contributions are recognized as revenue and excluded from pension expense for the year ended June 30, 2024. Contributions to the pension plan from the District Attorney were \$233,071 for the calendar year ended December 31, 2024. Statutorily required contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 were \$233,071.

Note 10: RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Pension Liabilities and Pension Expense

At December 31, 2024, the District Attorney reported a net pension liability as follows. The amount for each plan was a net pension liability of \$489,342 for PERS and a net pension liability of \$1,276,740 for DARS. The NPL for each system was measured as of December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2024, respectively, and the total pension liability used to calculate the NPL was determined based on an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District Attorney's proportion of the NPL was based on a projection of the District Attorney's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contribution of all participating employers, actuarially determined.

Pension Liabilities and Pension Expense (Continued)

As of the most recent measurement date, the District Attorney's proportionate share for each system was:

	PERS	DARS
Proportion at:		
Current measurement date	0.5136%	2.6565%
Prior measurement date	0.5026%	2.6283%

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the District Attorney recognized a total pension benefit of \$93,561 with a benefit of \$228,446 related to PERS and expense of \$189,881 related to DARS. These amounts consist of the following:

<i>For the year ended December 31, 2024</i>	PERS	DARS
DA's pension expenses per the pension plan	\$ 186,977	\$ 413,230
DA's amortization of its change in proportionate share	(6,643)	(278)
DA's amortization of actual contributions over its proportionate share of contributions	(408,780)	(223,071)
Total pension expense (benefit) recognized by DA	\$ (228,446)	\$ 189,881

Note 10: RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At December 31, 2024, the District Attorney reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	PERS		DARS	
	Deferred Outflow of Resources	Deferred Inflow of Resources	Deferred Outflow of Resources	Deferred Inflow of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 231,718	\$ 131,349	\$ 82,004	\$ 77,109
Net difference between projected and actual earnings	788,645	-	-	403,005
Changes of assumptions	-	85,254	174,469	-
Changes in proportion to NPL	-	24,833	12,736	72,110
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date	453,097	-	117,358	-
Total	\$ 1,473,460	\$ 241,436	\$ 386,567	\$ 552,224

Deferred outflows of resources related to employer contributions paid subsequent to the measurement date and prior to the employer's fiscal year end will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the reporting period ending December 31, 2024. Other pension-related amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<i>For the years ending December 31,</i>	PERS	DARS
2025	\$ 55,869	\$ (11,536)
2026	384,941	177,897
2027	658,676	(293,471)
2028	(320,559)	(155,905)
Total	\$ 778,927	\$ (283,015)

Note 10: RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

	PERS	DARS
Valuation Date	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2024
Measurement Date	December 31, 2022	June 30, 2023
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal cost	Entry age normal cost
Investment rate of return (net of investment expense)	6.40%	6.10%
Discount Rate	6.40%	6.10%
Expected remaining service lives	4 years	4 years – June 30, 2024
Projected salary increases	4.75%	5.00%
Cost of Living adjustments	<p>The present value of future retirement benefits is based on benefits currently being paid by the System and includes previously granted cost of living increases. The Only those previously granted present values do not include provisions for potential future increases not yet authorized by the Board of Trustees.</p>	
Mortality rates	<p>Pub-2010 Public Ret Pub-2010 Public Retirement Mortality Table for Healthy Plans Mortality Table for Retirees, General Employees, General Above-Median and General Disabled Employees multiplied by 115% Retirees multiplied by 130% for males and females, each for males and 125% for with full generational females using MP2018 scale. projection using the MP2019</p>	
Inflation rate	2.30%	2.20%

For DARS, actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2019. For PERS, actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2022.

There were no changes in key actuarial assumptions used to calculate the current valuations.

For PERS, The Board is authorized to provide a cost of living allowance for those retirees who retired prior to July 1973. The adjustment cannot exceed 2% of the retiree's original benefit for each full calendar year since retirement and may only be granted if sufficient funds are available from investment income in excess of normal requirements. In addition, the Board may provide an additional cost of living increase to all retirees and beneficiaries who are over age sixty-five equal to 2% of the member's benefit paid on October 1, 1977, (or the member's retirement date, if later). Also, the Board may provide a cost of living increase up to 2.5% for retirees 62 and older (RS 11:1937). Lastly, Act 270 of 2009 provided for further reduced actuarial payments to provide an annual 2.5% cost of living adjustment commencing at age 55.

Note 10: RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

For DARS, the Board of Trustees is authorized to grant retired members and widows of members who have retired an annual cost of living increase of 3% of their original benefit, (not to exceed sixty dollars per month) and all retired members and widows who are sixty-five years of age and older a 2% increase in their original benefit. In lieu of other cost of living increases the board may grant an increase to retirees in the form of "Xx(A&B)" where "A" is equal to the number of years of credited service accrued at retirement or death of the member or retiree and "B" is equal to the number of years since death of the member or retiree to June 30 of the initial year of increase and "X" is equal to any amount available for funding such increase up to a maximum of \$1.00. In order for the board to grant any of these increases, DARS must meet certain criteria detailed in the statute related to funding status and interest earnings.

For PERS, 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 of 2.10% and an adjustment for the effect of rebalancing/diversification. The resulting expected long-term rate of return is 7.50% for the year ended December 31, 2023.

For DARS, The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimates ranges 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 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. The resulting long-term rate of return is 7.7% for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the plans' target asset allocation and long-term expected rate of returns as of December 31, 2024, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	PERS		DARS	
	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Rate of Return
Fixed income	33.00%	1.12%	42.50%	
Equity	51.00%	3.20%	50.00%	
Real estate	2.00%	0.11%	0.00%	
Alternative assets	14.00%	0.67%	7.50%	
Cash	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
System total	100.00%	5.10%	100.00%	5.02%
Inflation		2.40%		2.68%
Total long term expected rate of return		<u>7.50%</u>		<u>7.70%</u>

Note 10: RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rates used to measure the total pension liability was 6.40% for PERS and 6.10% for DARS, respectively. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from participating employers will be made at the actuarially determined rates approved by PRSAC taking into consideration the recommendation of each of the system's actuary. Based on those assumptions, each of the system's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity to Changes in Discount Rate

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The sensitivity analysis shows the impact to the District Attorney's proportionate share of the net pension liability if the discount rate was 1.00% higher or 1.00% lower than the current discount rate.

	PERS			DARS		
	1% Decrease (5.40%)	Current Discount (6.40%)	1% Increase (7.40%)	1% Decrease (5.10%)	Current (6.10%)	1% Increase (7.10%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,491,543	\$ 489,342	\$ (2,030,708)	\$ 3,318,567	\$ 1,276,740	\$ (436,324)

Pension Plans' Fiduciary Net Position

Information about the fiduciary net position of PERS and DARS and additions to/deductions from fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plans and are recorded in the government-wide financial statements. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. Detailed information about the pension plans' fiduciary net position is available in the Plan's separately issued financial reports.

Support of Non-employer Contributing Entities

Contributions received by a pension plan from non-employer contributing entities and are not in a special funding situation are recorded as revenue by the respective pension plan. The District Attorney recognizes revenue in an amount equal to their proportionate share of the total contributions to the pension plan from these non-employer contributing entities. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the District Attorney recognized revenue as a result of support received from non-employer contributing entities of \$366,439. PERS and DARS received \$50,824 and \$315,615 respectively, for their participation in the District Attorney's retirement plans.

Payables to the Pension Plan

At December 31, 2024, the District Attorney had no payables to the pension plans for the December 2024 employee and employer legally required contributions.

Note 11: POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)

Plan Description

The District Attorney, a component unit of the Caddo Parish Commission (the Commission), provides certain continuing health care and life insurance benefits for its retired employees under the Caddo Parish Commission’s OPEB Plan (the OPEB Plan), a single employer defined benefit OPEB plan. The actuarial valuation carves out the District Attorney’s proportionate share of the liability based on actual number of inactive and active employees and presents these calculations in separate schedules. The OPEB Plan is administered by the Commission, the primary government. The authority to establish and/or amend the obligation of the employer, employees and retirees rests with the Commission. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria paragraph 4 of Statement 75.

Benefits Provided

Medical benefits are provided through a comprehensive medical plan and are made available to employees upon actual retirement. Most employees are covered by the District Attorneys’ Retirement System of Louisiana, whose retirement eligibility provisions are as follows: 30 years of service at any age; age 55 and 23 years of service; age 60 and 18 years of service; or age 62 and 10 years of service. For employees hired on and after July 1, 1990, retirement eligibility provisions are as follows: 30 years of service at any age; age 55 and 24 years of service; or age 60 and 10 years of service. Retirees are required to pay 25% of the premium rate.

Plan Membership

At the valuation date January 1, 2024, OPEB membership consisted of the following:

	District Attorney Employees
Inactive members	23
Active members	85
Total	108

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

At December 31, 2024 measurement date, the actuarial assumptions and other inputs applied include the following:

Inflation	2.50 %
Salary Increases, including inflation	4.00 %
Discount rate	4.08 % investment rate of return
	6.5% for 2024, decreasing 0.25% per year to
Health care cost trend rates	an ultimate rate of 4.5% for 2033 and later years
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	25.0 % of projected health insurance premiums

Note 11: POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs (continued)

The discount rate was selected based on Bond Buyers' 20 Year General Obligation index. The Bond Buyer 20-Bond General Obligation Index is the average rating of 20 bonds that are grade 'Aa2' (Moody's) or grade 'AA' (S&P 500). The Bond Buyer 20-Bond General Obligation Index at December 31, 2024 was 4.08%.

Mortality rates are based on the PubGH-2010 Mortality tables (Employee, Health Retiree and Disabled Retiree) with generational mortality improvement using Scale MP-2020, sex-distinct.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2024 measurement were based on the results of ongoing evaluations of the assumptions from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2024.

The District Attorney's total OPEB liability of \$10,581,349, was measured as of December 31, 2024, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability (Asset)
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 10,087,574
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	448,572
Interest	333,628
Differences between expected and actual experience	481,047
Changes in assumptions	(165,145)
Benefit payments and net transfers	(604,327)
Net changes	493,775
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 10,581,349

Note 11: POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District Attorney, as well as what the District Attorney's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (3.08%) or 1-percentage-point higher (5.08%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (3.08%)	Current Discount Rate (4.08%)	1% Increase (5.08%)
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 12,588,951	\$ 10,581,349	\$ 9,582,262

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District Attorney, as well as what the District Attorney's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare trend rates:

	1% Decrease	Current Trend	1% Increase
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 9,290,489	\$ 10,581,349	\$ 13,051,507

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

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the District Attorney recognized OPEB expense of \$1,034,603. At December 31, 2024, the District Attorney reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,491,038	\$ 856,641
Change of assumptions	3,518,214	2,363,815
Total	\$ 5,009,252	\$ 3,220,456

Note 11: POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)

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

For the years ending December 31,

2025	\$ 252,403
2026	252,403
2027	252,403
2027	252,403
2028	252,403
Thereafter	526,781
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 1,788,796

Note 12: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Caddo Parish Commission (the Commission) funds the District Attorney's office in its general fund budget. This funding includes salaries, related fringe benefit costs and other costs of housing, supplies, and administration. The funding is a direct monthly amount from the Commission and is reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

Payments received in the current year from the Commission were as follows: Budget appropriation payments of \$7,200,000; reimbursements of \$68,771 for capital outlay; \$151,497 to provide an Investigator and Victim Assistance Coordinator per contract related to the Commission's Improving Criminal Justice Responses Program; and \$315,937 to reimburse the District Attorney for Criminal Court expenses.

At December 31, 2024, amounts due from the Commission were as follows: Budget appropriations of \$0; reimbursements of \$74,992 for capital outlay; \$36,002 to provide an Investigator and Victim Assistance Coordinator per contract related to the Commission's Improving Criminal Justice Responses Program; and \$52,604 to reimburse the District Attorney for Criminal Court expenses. In addition, Caddo Parish Commission has agreed to reimburse certain expenditures related to an ongoing court case upon settlement. Currently, the District Attorney has expended \$353,631 in court costs related to this case, with a receivable of \$42,298 as of December 31, 2024.

Note 12: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

During 2024, the District Attorney's office reimbursed the Commission \$1,563,724 for various expenses, notably health insurance. At December 31, 2024, the District Attorney carries amount due to the Caddo Parish Commission (included in the caption Payable to Caddo Parish Commission) of \$117,820 for other reimbursable expenses.

Note 13: RISK MANAGEMENT

The District Attorney is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District Attorney is a component unit of the Caddo Parish Commission (the Commission). Employee and retiree health benefits for the District Attorney are provided through the Commission's self-insurance program. The District Attorney pays a monthly premium based on the number of District Attorney's employees participating in the plan and does not retain any risk of loss for employee health claims, but is obligated to pay the premiums established by the Commission to fund the plan. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the District Attorney paid the Commission employee and retiree health premiums of \$1,559,897 (which included both the employee and employer portions) for 86 active and 23 inactive (retired) participants. The District Attorney's portion/cost of the health premiums was \$1,559,897 and expensed to personnel services.

Note 13: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation - The District Attorney is a defendant in several lawsuits, which are partially covered by insurance. The estimates of the ultimate liability of the District Attorney cannot be determined. Resolution of these cases could involve liability to the District Attorney in excess of insurance limits, if the courts find in favor of the various plaintiffs. The District Attorney evaluates the existing litigation and accrues appropriate amounts in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement (FASB) ASC Topic 450 as liabilities become probable and can be estimated. In the opinion of legal counsel, the District Attorney's ultimate exposure is unknown at this time.

Grant Disallowances - The District Attorney participates in two federally assisted grant programs. The programs are subject to various compliance audits. Such audits could lead to requests for reimbursement by the grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grants. The District Attorney's management believes that the amount of disallowances, if any, which may arise from future audits will not be material.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

District Attorney of the First Judicial District
General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the year ended December 31, 2024

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
Resources (inflows)				
Fines, fees and bond forfeitures	\$ 515,000	\$ 515,000	\$ 629,471	\$ 114,471
Court cost fees	80,000	80,000	83,471	3,471
Interest income	30,000	30,000	92,174	62,174
Intergovernmental revenue				
Federal financial assistance	1,307,000	1,307,000	1,287,530	(19,470)
Parish financial assistance	7,907,754	7,907,754	7,612,305	(295,449)
State of Louisiana	1,865,000	1,865,000	2,093,644	228,644
Drug asset forfeiture	85,000	85,000	138,933	53,933
Collection fees	200,000	200,000	252,188	52,188
Other	-	-	6,744	6,744
Amounts available for appropriations	<u>11,989,754</u>	<u>11,989,754</u>	<u>12,196,460</u>	<u>206,706</u>
Charges to appropriations (outflows)				
General government				
Current operating				
Personnel services	9,670,000	9,835,874	10,263,230	(427,356)
Contractual charges	1,075,000	1,060,274	972,031	88,243
Materials and supplies	490,000	420,678	341,360	79,318
Other charges	458,000	361,493	161,250	200,243
Capital outlay	-	-	69,595	(69,595)
Total charges to appropriations	<u>11,693,000</u>	<u>11,678,319</u>	<u>11,807,466</u>	<u>(129,147)</u>
Other financing sources (uses)				
Lease principal payments	-	-	(77,239)	(77,239)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources (uses) over expenditures and other uses	296,754	311,435	311,755	320
Budgetary Fund Balances, beginning	<u>2,697,928</u>	<u>2,697,928</u>	<u>2,864,242</u>	<u>166,314</u>
Budgetary Fund Balances, ending	<u>\$ 2,994,682</u>	<u>\$ 3,009,363</u>	<u>\$ 3,175,997</u>	<u>\$ 166,634</u>

District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Plan Year Ended	Agency's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	Agency's covered payroll	Agency'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
<i>Parochial Employees' Retirement System (PERS)</i>					
* 2023	0.51363%	\$ 489,342	\$ 3,554,617	14%	98.0%
* 2022	0.50256%	\$ 1,934,241	\$ 3,383,015	57%	98.0%
* 2021	0.48485%	\$ (2,283,840)	\$ 3,247,452	-70%	110.5%
* 2020	0.48528%	\$ (850,904)	\$ 3,202,930	-27%	104.0%
* 2019	0.49213%	\$ 23,167	\$ 3,087,027	1%	99.9%
* 2018	0.47259%	\$ 2,097,511	\$ 2,892,422	73%	88.9%
* 2017	0.46783%	\$ (347,241)	\$ 2,838,831	-12%	102.0%
* 2016	0.44141%	\$ 909,088	\$ 2,595,373	35%	94.2%
* 2015	0.40957%	\$ 1,078,096	\$ 2,354,657	46%	92.2%
* 2014	0.40219%	\$ 109,963	\$ 2,319,767	5%	99.2%
* 2013	0.40736%	\$ 28,948	\$ 2,181,666	1%	99.8%

Louisiana District Attorneys' Retirement System (DARS)

** 2024	2.65651%	\$ 1,276,740	\$ 1,947,890	66%	92.3%
** 2023	2.62832%	\$ 2,253,920	\$ 1,817,338	124%	85.9%
** 2022	2.78547%	\$ 3,000,544	\$ 1,736,752	173%	84.6%
** 2021	2.90414%	\$ 517,030	\$ 1,773,959	29%	96.8%
** 2020	3.05396%	\$ 2,419,564	\$ 1,904,531	127%	84.9%
** 2019	3.05823%	\$ 983,843	\$ 1,856,960	53%	93.1%
** 2018	2.95518%	\$ 950,953	\$ 1,797,083	53%	92.9%
** 2017	2.76259%	\$ 745,132	\$ 1,678,817	44%	93.6%
** 2016	2.56186%	\$ 490,358	\$ 1,550,283	32%	95.1%
** 2015	2.56158%	\$ 137,980	\$ 1,509,423	9%	98.6%
** 2014	2.72194%	\$ 54,283	\$ 1,534,352	4%	99.5%

* Amounts presented were determined as of the measurement date (fiscal year ended December 31).

** Amounts presented were determined as of the measurement date (fiscal year ended June 30).

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

District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Schedule of Contributions to the Funds

Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Required Contributions
<i>Parochial Employees' Retirement System of Louisiana (PERS)</i>						
2024	\$ 428,101	\$ 428,101	\$ -	\$ 3,986,698	10.74%	100.00%
2023	\$ 392,068	\$ 392,068	\$ -	\$ 3,554,617	11.03%	100.00%
2022	\$ 398,493	\$ 398,493	\$ -	\$ 3,383,015	11.78%	100.00%
2021	\$ 397,051	\$ 397,051	\$ -	\$ 3,247,452	12.23%	100.00%
2020	\$ 358,858	\$ 358,858	\$ -	\$ 3,202,930	11.20%	100.00%
2019	\$ 334,107	\$ 334,107	\$ -	\$ 3,087,027	10.82%	100.00%
2018	\$ 332,629	\$ 332,629	\$ -	\$ 2,892,422	11.50%	100.00%
2017	\$ 354,854	\$ 354,854	\$ -	\$ 2,838,831	12.50%	100.00%
2016	\$ 337,398	\$ 337,398	\$ -	\$ 2,595,373	13.00%	100.00%
2015	\$ 341,425	\$ 341,425	\$ -	\$ 2,354,657	14.50%	100.00%
2014	\$ 371,162	\$ 371,162	\$ -	\$ 2,319,767	16.00%	100.00%

Louisiana District Attorney's Retirement System (DARS)

2024	\$ 223,071	\$ 223,071	\$ -	\$ 1,947,890	11.45%	100.00%
2023	\$ 166,309	\$ 166,309	\$ -	\$ 1,817,338	9.15%	100.00%
2022	\$ 171,231	\$ 171,231	\$ -	\$ 1,736,751	9.86%	100.00%
2021	\$ 72,813	\$ 72,813	\$ -	\$ 1,773,959	4.10%	100.00%
2020	\$ 75,781	\$ 75,781	\$ -	\$ 1,904,531	3.98%	100.00%
2019	\$ 22,477	\$ 22,477	\$ -	\$ 1,856,960	1.21%	100.00%
2018	\$ 10,819	\$ 10,819	\$ -	\$ 1,789,414	0.60%	100.00%
2017	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,740,667	0.00%	0.00%
2016	\$ 27,446	\$ 27,446	\$ -	\$ 1,678,817	1.63%	100.00%
2015	\$ 76,521	\$ 76,521	\$ -	\$ 1,468,067	5.21%	100.00%
2014	\$ 132,585	\$ 132,585	\$ -	\$ 1,587,590	8.35%	100.00%

Amounts presented were determined as of the end of the fiscal year (December 31).

This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years.

Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Notes to Schedule:

Benefit Changes:

For DARS valuation year ended June 30, 2024, there were no changes of benefit terms.

For PERS valuation year ended December 31, 2023, there were no changes of benefit terms.

Changes of Assumptions:

For DARS, for the valuation year ended June 30, 2024, there were no changes of assumptions.

For DARS, for the valuation year ended June 30, 2023, there were no changes of assumptions.

For DARS, for the valuation year ended June 30, 2022, there were no changes of assumptions.

For DARS, the discount rate decreased from 6.25% for June 30, 2020, to 6.1% for June 30, 2021.

For DARS, the inflation rate decreased from 2.30% for June 30, 2020, to 2.20% for June 30, 2021.

For DARS, salary increases remained the same from June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021, at 5.00%.

For PERS for the valuation year ended December 31, 2023, there were no changes of assumptions.

For PERS for the valuation year ended December 31, 2022, there were no changes of assumptions.

For PERS, for the valuation year ended December 31, 2021, there were no changes of assumptions.

For PERS, the investment rate decreased from 6.50% for December 31, 2019 to 6.40% for December 31, 2020.

For PERS, the inflation rate decreased from 2.40% for December 31, 2019 to 2.30% for December 31, 2020.

For PERS, salary increases remained the same from December 31, 2019 to December 31, 2020, at 4.75% for Plan A.

District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

For the year ended December 31,	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
The District Attorney's proportionate share of total OPEB liability							
Service cost	\$ 78,539	\$ 72,113	\$ 74,998	\$ 574,962	\$ 2,083,843	\$ 380,063	\$ 448,572
Interest	128,993	143,517	122,463	232,066	264,343	340,259	333,628
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(28,301)	11,206	753,989	153,084	(1,258,155)	20,211	481,047
Changes of assumptions	(354,547)	833,055	5,386,645	(233,517)	(2,766,736)	736,446	(165,145)
Benefit payments	(136,652)	(11,457)	(320,214)	(401,871)	(297,702)	(312,182)	(604,327)
Net change in District Attorney's proportionate share of total OPEB liability	(311,968)	1,048,434	6,017,881	324,724	(1,974,407)	1,164,797	493,775
District Attorney's proportionate share of total OPEB liability - beginning	3,818,113	3,506,145	4,554,579	10,572,460	10,897,184	8,922,777	10,087,574
District Attorney's proportionate share of total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$ 3,506,145	\$ 4,554,579	\$ 10,572,460	\$ 10,897,184	\$ 8,922,777	\$ 10,087,574	\$ 10,581,349
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 5,266,404	\$ 5,477,060	\$ 5,124,513	\$ 5,329,494	\$ 6,471,906	\$ 6,730,782	\$ 5,811,744
District Attorney's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	66.58%	83.16%	206.31%	204.47%	137.87%	149.87%	182.07%

Notes to Schedule:

Changes in Benefit Changes: Effective 1/1/2020 for the Caddo Parish Commission, retiree life insurance benefit increased from \$4,000 to \$7,000. This had no impact on the District Attorney liability as life insurance is not offered at retirement.

Changes of Assumptions The following are the discount rates used in each period:

2018	4.10%
2019	2.74%
2020	2.12%
2021	2.06%
2022	3.72%
2023	3.26%
2024	4.08%

Mortality Rates:

2018-2019	RP-2000 Combined Mortality table - No mortality improvement
2020	PubG.H-2010 Employee, Healthy Retiree, and Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables, generational mortality improvement with Scale MP-2020.
2021-2024	PubG.H-2010 Employee, Healthy Retiree, and Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables, generational mortality improvement with Scale MP-2021.

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

**REPORTS ON INTERNAL CONTROL
AND COMPLIANCE MATTERS**



CARR, RIGGS & INGRAM, L.L.C.

Carr, Riggs & Ingram, L.L.C.

1000 East Preston Avenue

Suite 200

Shreveport, LA 71105

Mailing Address:

PO Box 4278

Shreveport, LA 71134

318.222.2222

318.226.7150 (fax)

CRIadv.com

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

The Honorable James Stewart
District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Caddo Parish, 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, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of District Attorney of the First Judicial District (District Attorney), a component unit of the Caddo Parish Commission, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise District Attorney of the First Judicial District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 30, 2025.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District Attorney'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 District Attorney's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District Attorney's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph 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. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

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. We consider the deficiencies

described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2024-003 to be a material weakness.

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. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2024-001, and 2024-002 to be significant deficiencies.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

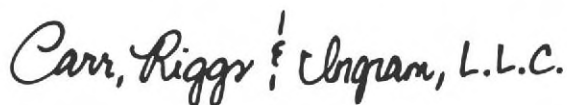
As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District Attorney's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and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

District Attorney's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the District Attorney's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The District Attorney'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. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.



CARR, RIGGS, & INGRAM, L.L.C.

Shreveport, Louisiana
June 30, 2025



CARR, RIGGS & INGRAM, L.L.C.

Carr, Riggs & Ingram, L.L.C.
1000 East Preston Avenue
Suite 200
Shreveport, LA 71105

Mailing Address:
PO Box 4278
Shreveport, LA 71134

318.222.2222
318.226.7150 (fax)
CRLadv.com

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

The Honorable James Stewart
District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Caddo Parish, Louisiana

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited District Attorney of the First Judicial District's (District Attorney), a component unit of the Caddo Parish Commission's 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 District Attorney's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2024. The District Attorney's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the District Attorney complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

We are required to be independent of the District Attorney 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 District Attorney'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 District Attorney's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the District Attorney'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 District Attorney'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 District Attorney'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 District Attorney'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 District Attorney's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

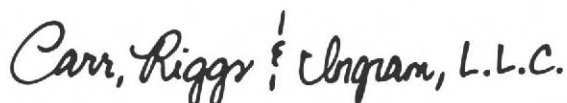
A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material

noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carr, Riggs & Ingram, L.L.C." in a cursive, slightly stylized font.

CARR, RIGGS, & INGRAM, L.L.C.

Shreveport, Louisiana
June 30, 2025

**District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the year ended December 31, 2024**

Federal Agency/Pass Through Grantor/Program Title	Assistance Listing Number	Contract/Grant Number	Federal Expenditures	Payments to Subrecipients
Federal Awards				
United States Department of Justice				
Passed through the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement				
Violence Against Women Formula Grants	16.588	2022-WF-02-7612 2023-WF-02-7612	\$ 21,772	\$ -
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	2022-VA-02/01/03/04/7611 2023-VA-02/01/03-04-8199	187,584	-
Total United States Department of Justice			209,356	-
United States Department of Health and Human Services				
Passed through the Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services				
Foster Care Title IV-E	93.658	1000268500	9,004	-
Title IV-D, Child Support Enforcement	93.563	100320842 and 200580828	1,069,170	-
Total United States Department of Health and Human Services			1,078,174	-
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 1,287,530	\$ -

District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the year ended December 31, 2024

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal spending of the District Attorney of the First Judicial District (the District Attorney) and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the financial statements. Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District Attorney, it is not intended to and does not represent the financial position of the District Attorney.

NOTE 2: INDIRECT COST RATE

The Uniform Guidance allows an organization to elect a 10% de minimis indirect cost rate. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the District Attorney did not elect to use this rate.

NOTE 3: LOANS AND LOAN GUARANTEES

The District Attorney did not expend federal awards related to loans or loan guarantees during the year ended December 31, 2024.

NOTE 4: SUB-RECIPIENTS

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the District Attorney had no sub-recipients.

NOTE 5: NONCASH ASSISTANCE AND OTHER

The District Attorney did not receive any noncash assistance or federally funded insurance during the year ended December 31, 2024.

NOTE 6: CONTINGENCIES

Grant monies received and disbursed by the District Attorneys are for specific purposes and are subject to review by the grantor agencies. Such audits may result in requests for reimbursement due to disallowed expenditures. Based upon experience, the District Attorney does not believe that such disallowance, if any, would have a material effect on the financial position of the District Attorney.

NOTE 7: FEDERAL PASS-THROUGH FUNDS

The District Attorney is also the sub-recipient of federal funds that have been subjected to testing and are reported as expenditures and listed as federal pass-through funds. Federal awards other than those indicated as pass-through are considered to be direct.

Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

A. Financial Statements

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Type of Auditor's report issued: | Unmodified |
| 2. Internal control over financial reporting: | |
| • Material weakness(es) identified? | Yes |
| • Significant deficiency(es) identified? | Yes |
| 3. Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? | No |

B. Federal Awards

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Internal control over major federal programs: | |
| • Material weakness(es) identified? | No |
| • Significant deficiency(es) identified? | None reported |
| 2. Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs: | |
| | Unmodified |
| 3. Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200.516(a)? | |
| | None reported |
| 4. Identification of major federal programs: | |

<u>ALN</u>	<u>Name of federal program or cluster</u>
93.563	Title IV-D, Child Support Enforcement

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 5. The dollar threshold used to distinguish type A and B programs was \$750,000 for major federal programs. | |
| 6. Auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee for federal purposes? | No |

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

A. Current Year Findings and Responses

2024-001 Account Balances / Reconciliations (repeat finding see 2023-001) (*Significant Deficiency*)

Criteria: Significant accounts should be routinely reviewed and reconciled to ensure accurate recording of transactions.

Condition: During our audit, we identified necessary adjustments to cash, revenue, accounts payable and related expenses, reimbursable expenses and fiduciary fund accounts.

Cause: Accounts payable and expenses were overstated as a result of improper cut-off procedures (refer to Finding 2024-003). Certain reimbursements for expenditures were incorrectly netted against expenses instead of being recorded as gross revenue, leading to understatements. Additionally, fiduciary fund accounts did not balance or net to zero, indicating ineffective reconciliation. Minor adjustments were also necessary for cash and cash equivalents. Overall, inadequate review and reconciliation of these accounts contributed to significant financial misstatements.

Effect: Financial statements contained significant misstatements.

Recommendation: We recommend that management establish and implement procedures to ensure the regular reconciliation and review of all significant balance sheet and income statement accounts. This process should include comparing the general ledger to underlying data and sub-ledgers and support to identify and correct discrepancies. Additionally, reimbursements received from external organizations should be properly recorded as gross revenue in accordance with GAAP. To enhance accuracy and transparency, fiduciary fund accounts should be reconciled and balanced on a monthly basis.

2024-002 Internal Controls over Collections and Distributions of Fiduciary Fund Collections (repeat finding see 2023-002) (*Significant Deficiency*)

Criteria: Entities must maintain effective internal controls to ensure the accuracy, integrity, and reliability of financial transactions. Controls should include mechanisms to prevent duplicate payments, ensure proper cash deposit allocation, and safeguard public funds. Bank accounts should be monitored for insufficient balances and reconciled monthly.

Condition: Our audit identified deficiencies in internal controls over both payment processing and cash deposits. Specifically, we noted instances where duplicate payments were made due to a lack of effective controls to detect and prevent such errors. Additionally, weaknesses in the deposit process resulted in funds being allocated to incorrect government bank accounts, leading to financial misstatements, fund availability delays, and overdrafts in certain accounts. Overdrafts were identified by the bank and funded through automatic transfers from the General Fund account. We also noted amounts outstanding to the general fund for prior periods has not yet been transferred to the appropriate fund.

Cause: The weaknesses in internal controls stem from the absence of procedures for detecting duplicate payments and verifying deposit details before processing transactions. Additionally inconsistent supervisory review, and insufficient staff training contributed to errors in both payment processing and cash management.

**District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the year ended December 31, 2024**

Effect: The lack of controls over payments and deposits resulted in duplicate payments, misallocation of funds and overdrafts. Ineffective reconciliation of fiduciary funds resulted in these errors going unidentified and imbalance within the funds. These weaknesses increased the likelihood of financial reporting errors.

Recommendation: We recommend that management strengthen internal controls over payment processing and cash deposits by implementing automated duplicate payment detection, enforcing dual review procedures, and improving oversight through regular reconciliations. Additionally, enhanced segregation of duties, comprehensive staff training, and stricter verification processes should be established to ensure accurate financial transactions and reduce the risk of misstatements, deposit errors and improper disbursements.

2024-003 Improper Cut-off (repeat finding see 2023-003) (*Material Weakness*)

Criteria: Financial transactions be recorded in the appropriate period to ensure accurate financial reporting. Liabilities should be recognized when goods or services are received, and bank reconciliations should accurately reflect the entity's financial position at period-end. Altering transactions after reconciliation compromises financial integrity and may result in material misstatements.

Condition: Our audit identified deficiencies in cutoff procedures related to accounts payable and bank reconciliations. Certain liabilities were improperly recorded in accounts payable, with invoices and accruals for a subsequent period incorrectly recognized, leading to an overstatement of liabilities and expenses. Additionally, transactions were altered (voided, deleted, or added) after the completion of bank reconciliations and/or the close of a period, causing discrepancies between the reconciliations and the trial balance.

Cause: These issues stemmed from weaknesses in accounts payable closing procedures and insufficient review controls over period-end accruals and invoice processing. Additionally, a lack of oversight allowed transactions to be modified after bank reconciliations were completed, leading to discrepancies.

Effect: The improper recognition of liabilities resulted in an overstatement of accounts payable and expenses, leading to a material understatement of net income. Altering transactions after bank reconciliation creates inconsistencies between financial records, increasing the risk of errors and audit findings.

Recommendation: Management should enhance internal controls over the accounts payable cutoff process by ensuring all liabilities are recorded in the correct reporting period. A review process should be implemented at period-end to identify and correct misstatements before financial reporting. Additionally, accounting personnel should receive training on proper cutoff procedures to improve compliance with accounting standards and limited in their abilities to alter transactions. Bank reconciliations should be finalized only after all necessary entries are recorded, and any required adjustments should be made through journal entries rather than deletions or backdating. Regular reconciliations and supervisory oversight should be conducted to ensure financial statements accurately reflect the entity's obligations and financial position.

B. Prior Year Findings and Responses

2023-001 Preparation of Financial Statements (*Material Weakness*)

Condition: During our audit, we noted that significant adjustments to accounts receivable, revenue, equity, payroll accrual and related expenses, reimbursable expenses and fiduciary fund accounts were necessary. With these adjustments, the district attorney's accounts were materially misstated.

Status: See current year finding 2024-001

2023-002 Collections and Distributions of Fiduciary Fund Collections (*Significant Deficiency*)

Condition: During our audit, we noted fiduciary fund balances for Pretrial Diversion and Bond Forfeitures representing funds that had been collected in prior years had been paid to all agencies but the District Attorney. The amounts due to the District Attorney's office had not yet been transferred to the General Fund. We further noted the Bond Forfeitures bank account routinely dropped below zero.

Status: See current year finding 2024-002

2023-003 Improper Cut-off (*Significant Deficiency*)

Condition: Transactions are altered (voided, deleted or added) after the bank reconciliation has been prepared for the month causing the bank reconciliations to not agree with the trial balance. In addition, significant transactions initiated after year-end were back-dated to the current period.

Status: See current year finding 2024-003

2022-004 Improper Changes to Prior Periods (*Material Weakness*)

Condition: During our audit, we noted that the District Attorney's Office did not close and lock the prior periods in QuickBooks. As a result, District Attorney employees and their 3rd party accountants made adjustments to prior periods including new entries and deletion of existing entries, improperly.

Status: Resolved

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Responses

A. Current Year Findings and Responses

None

B. Prior Year Findings and Responses

None

FIRST ASSISTANT
318-226-6972
CRIMINAL SECT. ONE
318-226-6828
CRIMINAL SECT. TWO
318-226-6829
CRIMINAL SECT. THREE
318-226-6832
CRIMINAL SECT. FOUR
318-226-6877
FAX- 318-226-6878
BOND/ASSET FORF.
318-226-5913
DRUG SECTION
318-226-6998
FAX- 318-226-6204



JAMES E. STEWART, SR.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
CADDO PARISH
5th FLOOR CADDO COURTHOUSE
501 TEXAS STREET
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA 71101-5400

APPEALS
318-429-7618
FAX- 318-629-4300
VICTIM ASSISTANCE
318-226-5904
FAX- 318-841-4020
PRE-TRIAL DIVERSION
318-226-6968
FAX- 318-226-5905
SCREENING/SEX CRIMES
318-226-5909
FAX- 318-226-5906
www.caddoda.com

**Corrective Action Plan
For Findings and Management Letter Comments
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024**

Finding 2024-001 Account Balances / Reconciliations

Observation:

During our audit, we identified necessary adjustments to cash, revenue, accounts payable and related expenses, reimbursable expenses and fiduciary fund accounts. Accounts payable and expenses were overstated as a result of improper cut-off procedures. Certain reimbursements for expenditures were incorrectly netted against expenses instead of being recorded as gross revenue, leading to understatements. Additionally, fiduciary fund accounts did not balance or net to zero, indicating ineffective reconciliation. Minor adjustments were also necessary for cash and cash equivalents. Overall, inadequate review and reconciliation of these accounts contributed to significant financial misstatements.

Views of responsible officials and corrective actions:

The District Attorney's Office and third-party accounting firm will reevaluate efforts and continue their work to rectify this issue. More efficient reviews and monthly cut-off procedures have already been implemented by DA Administrator and third-party accounting firm.

Anticipated completion date:

December 31, 2025

Person responsible for corrective actions:

Arielle Clark
DA Administrator
Telephone: 318-226-6960

2024-002 Internal Controls over Collections and Distributions of Fiduciary Fund Collections

Observation:

Our audit identified deficiencies in internal controls over both payment processing and cash deposits. Specifically, we noted instances where duplicate payments were made due to a lack of effective controls to detect and prevent such errors. Additionally, weaknesses in the deposit process resulted in funds being allocated to incorrect government bank accounts, leading to financial misstatements, fund availability delays, and overdrafts in certain accounts. Overdrafts were identified by the bank and funded through automatic transfers from the General Fund account. We also noted amounts outstanding to the general fund for prior periods has not yet been transferred to the appropriate fund.

Views of responsible officials and corrective actions:

The District Attorney's Office will evaluate procedures to strengthen internal controls. The DA Administrator will continue to work with third-party accounting firm to ensure the accuracy of accounting transactions, monitor the process, and review the results for accuracy.

Anticipated completion date:

December 31, 2025

Person responsible for corrective actions:

Arielle Clark

DA Administrator

Telephone: 318-226-6960

Finding 2024-003 Improper Cut-off

Observation:

Our audit identified deficiencies in cutoff procedures related to accounts payable and bank reconciliations. Certain liabilities were improperly recorded in accounts payable, with invoices and accruals for a subsequent period incorrectly recognized, leading to an overstatement of liabilities and expenses. Additionally, transactions were altered (voided, deleted, or added) after the completion of bank reconciliations and/or the close of a period, causing discrepancies between the reconciliations and the trial balance.

Views of responsible officials and corrective actions:

The District Attorney's Office and third-party accounting firm will reevaluate efforts and continue their work to rectify this issue. More efficient reviews and monthly cut-off procedures have already been implemented by DA Administrator and third-party accounting firm

Anticipated completion date:

December 31, 2025

Person responsible for corrective actions:

Arielle Clark

DA Administrator

Telephone: 318-226-6960

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Schedule of Compensation, Benefits, and Other Payments to Agency Head
For the year ended December 31, 2024**

Agency Head Name: Honorable James Stewart

Purpose	Amount
Salary	\$ 185,258
Benefits-insurance (life insurance premiums)	\$ 3,797
Benefits-retirement	\$ 22,462
Car allowance	\$ 1,936
Vehicle provided by government	\$ 945
Cell phone	\$ 579
Dues	\$ 580
Travel	\$ 658
Other (including payments made by other parties on behalf of the agency head)	\$ 62,467

District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Justice System Funding Schedule – Collecting/Disbursing Entity as Required by Act 87

Identifying Information		
Entity Name	District Attorney of the First Judicial District	
LLA Entity ID #	1318	
Date that reporting Period ended	December 31, 2024	
	First Six Month Period Ended 6/30/2024	Second Six Month Period Ended 12/31/2024
Cash Basis Presentation		
Beginning Balance of Amounts Collected (i.e. cash on hand)	1,007,900	541,285
Add: Collections		
Civil Fees (<i>including refundable amounts such as garnishments or advance deposits</i>)	85,369	145,608
Asset Forfeiture/Sale	192,341	93,530
Pre-Trial Diversion Program Fees	102,454	110,641
Criminal Court Costs/Fees	489,593	238,191
Restitution	24,029	24,259
Probation/Parole/Supervision Fees	-	-
Service/Collection Fees (e.g. credit card fees, report fees, 3rd party service fees)	3,570	4,210
Interest Earnings on Collected Balances	3,431	3,187
Other (<i>do not include collections that fit into more specific categories above</i>)	-	-
Subtotal Collections	900,787	619,626
Less: Disbursements To Governments & Nonprofits		
1st Judicial District Criminal Court Fund, R.S. 40:2616, d. Asset Forfeiture/Sale	130,116	8,817
Caddo Parish Sheriff's Office, R.S. 40:2616, d. Asset Forfeiture/Sale	277,928	5,933
Division of Adult Probation and Parole Dept of Public Safety and Corrections, R.S. 40:2616, d. Asset Forfeiture/Sale	51,042	14,841
City of Shreveport (Shreveport Police Department), R.S. 40:2616, d. Asset Forfeiture/Sale	92,094	9,551
1st Judicial District Criminal Court Fund, R.S. 15:571.11, f. Criminal Court Costs/Fees	115,427	65,205
1st Judicial District Public Defender, R.S. 15:571.11, f. Criminal Court Costs/Fees	92,342	52,164
Caddo Parish Sheriff's Office, R.S. 15:571.11, f. Criminal Court Costs/Fees	115,427	65,205
Caddo Parish Clerk of Court, CCRP 1920, f. Criminal Court Costs/Fees	13,244	5,236
Less: Amounts Retained by Collecting Agency		
I. Collection Fee for Collecting/Disbursing to Others Based on Percentage of Collection	-	-
II. Collection Fee for Collecting/Disbursing to Others Based on Fixed Amount	107,465	153,165
III. Amounts "Self-Disbursed" to Collecting Agency		
d. Asset Forfeiture/Sale	130,116	8,817
f. Criminal Court Costs/Fees	138,513	78,246
m. Interest Earnings on Collected Balances	3,018	2,895
Less: Disbursements to Individuals/3rd Party Collection or Processing Agencies		
a. Payments to 3rd Party Collection/Processing Agencies	-	-
d. Restitution Payments to Individuals (<i>additional detail is not required</i>)	22,779	26,196
e. Other Disbursements to Individuals (<i>additional detail is not required</i>)	77,890	138,051
Subtotal Disbursements/Retainage	1,367,401	634,322
Total: Ending Balance of Amounts Collected but not Disbursed/Retained (i.e. cash on hand)	541,285	526,590
Ending Balance of "Partial Payments" Collected but not Disbursed	-	-
Other Information:		
Ending Balance of Total Amounts Assessed but not yet Collected	-	-
Total Waivers During the Fiscal Period	-	-

District Attorney of the First Judicial District
Justice System Funding Schedule – Receiving Entity as Required by Act 87

Identifying Information		
Entity Name	District Attorney of the First Judicial District	
LLA Entity ID #	1318	
Date that reporting Period ended	December 31, 2024	
	First Six Month Period Ended 6/30/2024	Second Six Month Period Ended 12/31/2024
Cash Basis Presentation		
Receipts From: <i>(Must include one agency name and one collection type - see</i>		
1st Judicial District Criminal Court Fund Caddo, <i>f. Criminal Court Costs/fees</i>	880	750
Caddo Parish Clerk of Court, <i>f. Criminal Court Costs/Fees</i>	2,250	2,800
Caddo Parish Sheriff, <i>b. Bond Fees</i>	171,992	163,881
Caddo Parish Sheriff, <i>a. Civil Fees</i>	19,533	17,308
Caddo Parish Sheriff, <i>f. Criminal Court Costs/fees</i>	17,082	14,527
Caddo Parish Sheriff, <i>h. Criminal Fines- Other/Non-Contempt</i>	40,854	33,070
Shreveport City Court, <i>f. Criminal Court Costs/fees</i>	3,317	2,495
Subtotal Receipts	255,908	234,831
Ending Balance of Amounts Assessed but Not Received	-	-



District Attorney of the First Judicial District

STATEWIDE AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES REPORT

December 31, 2024



Carr, Riggs & Ingram, L.L.C.
1000 East Preston Avenue
Suite 200
Shreveport, LA 71105

Mailing Address:
PO Box 4278
Shreveport, LA 71134

318.222.2222
318.226.7150 (fax)
CRIadv.com

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT ON APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES

To the District Attorney of the First Judicial District and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor:

We have performed the procedures enumerated below on the control and compliance (C/C) areas identified in the Louisiana Legislative Auditor's (LLA's) Statewide Agreed-Upon Procedures (SAUPs) for the fiscal period January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024. The District Attorney of the First Judicial District's management is responsible for those C/C areas identified in the SAUPs.

The District Attorney of the First Judicial District (District Attorney) has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate to meet the intended purpose of the engagement, which is to perform specified procedures on the C/C areas identified in LLA's SAUPs for the fiscal period January 1, 2024 through January 31, 2024. Additionally, LLA has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate for its purposes. This report may not be suitable for any other purpose. The procedures performed may not address all the items of interest to a user of this report and may not meet the needs of all users of this report and, as such, users are responsible for determining whether the procedures performed are appropriate for their purposes.

The procedures and associated findings are as follows:

Written Policies and Procedures

1. 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:
 - a) ***Budgeting***, including preparing, adopting, monitoring, and amending the budget.
Results: The District Attorney has no written policies and procedures for budgeting.
 - b) ***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.

Results: Some policies are set out in the statute and have no written policies for day-to-day purchases.

- c) **Disbursements**, including processing, reviewing, and approving.

Results: The District Attorney has no written policies and procedures for disbursements.

- d) **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).

Results: The District Attorney has no written policies and procedures for disbursements.

- e) **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.

Results: The District Attorney has no written policies and procedures for payroll/personnel.

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

Results: The District Attorney has no written policies and procedures for contracting.

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

Results: CRI identified the policies do not include dollar thresholds by category of expense.

- h) **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).

Results: The District Attorney has no written policies and procedures for credit cards.

- i) **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.

Results: The District Attorney has no written policies and procedures for ethics.

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

Results: The District Attorney has no written policies and procedures for debt service.

- k) ***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.

Results: CRI identified the policy does not include identification of critical data, storage of backups in a separate location, periodic testing/verification that backups can be restored, use of antivirus software on all systems, or timely application of all available system and software purchases/updates.

- l) ***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.

Results: No exceptions identified as a result of applying the procedure.

Collections (excluding electronic funds transfers)

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

Results: Obtained a listing of the deposit sites and obtained management's representation that the listing is complete.

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

Results: No exceptions were identified as a result of applying the procedure.

- b) 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;

Results: No exceptions were identified as a result of applying the procedure.

- c) 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

Results: No exceptions were identified as a result of applying the procedure.

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

Results: No exceptions were identified as a result of applying the procedure.

- 4. 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.

Results: No exceptions were identified as a result of applying the procedure.

- 5. Randomly select two deposit dates for each of the bank accounts (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

- a) Observe that receipts are sequentially pre-numbered.

Results: CRI identified that the District Attorney had no receipts that were sequentially prenumbered

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

Results: CRI identified that the District Attorney had no receipts that were sequentially prenumbered

- c) Trace the deposit slip total to the actual deposit per the bank statement.

Results: No exceptions were identified as a result of applying the procedure.

- d) 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).

Results: CRI identified four exceptions where the receipt was not deposited within one business day.

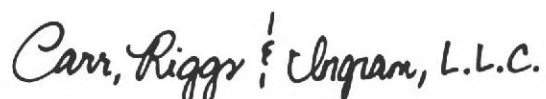
- e) Trace the actual deposit per the bank statement to the general ledger.

Results: No exceptions were identified as a result of applying the procedure.

We were engaged by the District Attorney of the First Judicial District to perform this agreed-upon procedures engagement and conducted our engagement in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and applicable standards of *Government Auditing Standards*. We were not engaged to and did not conduct an examination or review engagement, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion or conclusion, respectively, on those C/C areas identified in the SAUPs. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion or conclusion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

We are required to be independent of the District Attorney of the First Judicial District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our agreed-upon procedures engagement.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carr, Riggs & Ingram, L.L.C." in a cursive script.

CARR, RIGGS, & INGRAM, L.L.C.

Shreveport, Louisiana

June 30, 2025