

Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2020





ASSUMPTION PARISH SCHOOL BOARD NAPOLEONVILLE, LOUISIANA

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2020

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A Professional Accounting Corporation

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Members of the Assumption Parish School Board Napoleonville, Louisiana

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Assumption Parish School Board (the School Board), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the School Board, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 10, budgetary comparison schedules on pages 58 through 60, schedule of changes in total other postemployment benefit liability and related ratios on page 61, schedule of the proportionate share of the net pension liability for the retirement systems on page 62, the schedule of employer's contributions to the retirement systems on page 63, and the notes to the required supplementary information on pages 64 through 66 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School Board's basic financial statements. As referenced in the table of contents, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and the schedule of compensation paid to board members, the schedule of compensation, benefits, and other payments to agency head are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements on pages 70 through 81, the schedule of compensation paid to board members on page 82, schedule of compensation, benefits, and other payments to agency head on page 83, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards on pages 89 through 90 are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, the schedule of compensation paid to board members, the schedule of compensation, benefits, and other payments to agency head, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The information included in the performance and statistical data on pages 102 through 104 are presented for the purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.



Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 22, 2020, on our consideration of the School Board's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

ostlethmaite & Netterville

Donaldsonville, Louisiana December 22, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2020

As management of the Assumption Parish School Board (hereinafter, School Board), we offer readers of the School Board's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Financial Highlights

- Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the School Board exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of
 resources at June 30, 2020 by \$70,507,196 (net deficit).
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the School Board's governmental funds reported ending fund balances of \$31,121,437 as compared to \$27,903,444 in the prior year ended June 30, 2019. Of the total, \$16,213,454 is available for spending at the School Board's discretion (*unassigned fund balance*).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$16,260,699 or 49% of the total General Fund expenditures and transfers.
- Capital assets, long-term liabilities, and net position were restated as of June 30, 2019 due to operating leases that
 were originally reported as capital leases.
- Cash, cash equivalents, and investments increased over \$4.2 million from the prior year. This is a direct result of the
 current year surplus of nearly \$2.2 million, along with other increases in accrued liabilities due to the timing of
 payments for goods and services.
- Long-term liabilities increased nearly \$15.6 million, or 13%. This is a direct result of an increase in the Total Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) liability. Increases in the OPEB liability are primarily due to a decrease in the discount rate, and changes in mortality tables and the average service life of the plan participants. These changes also caused an increase of approximately \$5.4 million in total expenses to the School Board.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the School Board's basic financial statements. These basic financial statements are composed of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements; 2) fund financial statements; and 3) notes to the financial statements.

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

Governmental Funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financial requirements. Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the School Board's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate a comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The School Board maintains dozens of individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, and HVAC Fund which are considered to be *major funds*. The remaining funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation under the label of *other governmental funds*, which contain all the non-major funds. Individual fund data for each of these non-major funds is provided in the form of *combining statements* in the supplementary information section.

The School Board adopts annual appropriated budgets for all funds except debt service funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund with formally adopted budgets. A budgetary comparison statement has also been provided for the HVAC Fund with formally adopted budgets.

Fiduciary Funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of outside parties such as students and other government agencies. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the School Board's programs. The two fiduciary funds of the School Board are the School Activity Fund, which contains monies belonging to the schools, their students, clubs or other activities, and Sales Tax Fund, which contains monies collected by the School Board for the School Board and other governmental agencies of Assumption Parish.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2020

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

Other Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *required supplementary information*. Included therein is the information related to the major governmental funds, budgetary comparison schedules, changes in total other postemployment benefit liability and related ratios, the School Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability, the schedule of the School Board's contributions, and the notes to required supplementary information. Under the label of *other supplementary information*, data on the non-major funds and information required to be presented by state statute can be found.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the School Board, liabilities and deferred inflows exceeded assets and deferred outflows by \$70,507,196 at the close of the most recent fiscal year as compared to \$72,681,673, as restated, in the prior year ended June 30, 2019. Negative net position is a result of the School Board's adoption of Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 68 - Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27, Statement Number 71 – Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68, and Statement No. 75 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions.

A portion of the School Board's net position, \$8,971,837, reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, furniture and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The School Board uses these capital assets in the delivery of services to its students and residents; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the School Board's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

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ASSUMPTION PARISH SCHOOL BOARD Napoleonville, Louisiana MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2020

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

STATEMENT OF NE		SITION	2019	
		2020	Restated	Change
ASSETS			10	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	10,202,314	\$ 8,822,932	15.63%
Investments		18,627,314	15,847,548	17.54%
Receivables		2,171,729	2,177,898	-0.28%
Inventory		55,294	24,654	124.28%
Restricted assets - cash		3,809,257	4,402,540	-13.48%
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		17,003,582	16,997,967	0.03%
TOTAL ASSETS	_	51,869,490	48,273,539	7.45%
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension related		9,260,650	7,623,333	21.48%
Other postemployment benefits related		26,717,976	10,990,249	143.11%
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	•	35,978,626	18,613,582	93.29%
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities		8,339,467	7,913,374	5.38%
Long-term liabilities		135,527,982	119,947,738	12.99%
TOTAL LIABILITIES	in the second se	143,867,449	127,861,112	12.52%
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension related		12,315,853	9,264,173	32.94%
Other postemployment benefits related		2,172,010	2,443,509	-11.11%
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		14,487,863	11,707,682	23.75%
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)				
Net investment in capital assets		8,971,837	8,075,068	11.11%
Restricted		9,338,264	10,064,259	-7.21%
Unrestricted	-	(88,817,297)	(90,821,000)	2.21%
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICIT)	\$	(70,507,196)	\$ (72,681,673)	2.99%

ASSUMPTION PARISH SCHOOL BOARD Napoleonville, Louisiana MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2020

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

	2020	2019	% Change	
Revenues				
Program Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$ 58,020	\$ 72,957	-20.47%	
Operating Grants and Contributions	6,613,256	6,631,855	-0.28%	
Taxes				
Property Taxes	7,943,773	7,909,361	0.44%	
Sales and Use Taxes	6,525,484	7,615,348	-14.31%	
Other Local Sources	852,023	994,756	-14.35%	
Investment Earnings	651,655	503,128	29.52%	
State Sources	21,889,600	22,142,251	-1.14%	
Total Revenues	44,533,811	45,869,656	-2.91%	
Expenses				
Instruction	22,803,918	20,455,851	11.48%	
Support Services	16,568,267	13,691,841	21.01%	
Non-Instructional Services	2,235,439	2,090,942	6.91%	
Debt Service (interest)	751,710	760,917	-1.21%	
Total Expenses	42,359,334	36,999,551	14.49%	
Increase in net position	\$ 2,174,477	\$ 8,870,105		
Beginning net position		(81,578,797)		
Cumulative effect of error		27,019		
Restated net position (deficit)		\$ (72,681,673)		

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2020

Financial Analysis of the School Board's Funds

As noted earlier, the School Board uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of the School Board's *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of *spendable* resources. Such information is useful in assessing the School Board's financing requirements. In particular, *unassigned fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the School Board's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$31,121,437, an increase of \$3,217,993, in comparison with the prior fiscal year. *Unassigned fund balance*, which is available for spending at the School Board's discretion, of \$16,213,454 constitutes 52% of this total. Of the fund balance, \$9,338,264 is *restricted* to indicate that it is *not* available for new spending since it is constrained to specific purposes by their providers through constitutional provisions, enabling legislation, or by terms of their debt agreements. The remainder of the fund balance is classified as *committed*, which the School Board constrained by formal action for a specific purpose, *nonspendable*, not in spendable form, or *assigned*, which the School Board intends to use for a specific purpose, but is not restricted nor committed.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the School Board. At the end of the current fiscal year, total fund balance of the General Fund was \$21,775,124. The unassigned portion amounts to \$16,260,699, while the portion committed for operations amounts to \$3,871,165. The remaining fund balance is assigned. The assignments of fund balance represent the School Board, or its administration's, plans for keeping a portion of unassigned fund balance to be set aside for specific purposes, as follows: 1) capital construction; 2) self-insured retention; 3) compensated absences, and 4) textbooks.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The School Board amended its original budget during the fiscal year. Actual revenues and transfers exceeded its budgeted revenues and transfers by approximately \$1,600,000. This is largely due to an unexpected increase in sales tax revenues and an increase in federal and state grant funding. Budgeted expenditures and transfers exceeded its actual expenditures and transfers by approximately \$1,600,000. This is mainly due to a reduction in instructional expenditures and transportation costs resulting from early school closures due to the Stay at Home Order issued by Governor Edwards.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The School Board's investment in capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) as of June 30, 2020 amounts to \$17,003,582 as compared to \$16,997,967 in the prior year ended June 30, 2019, as restated. This investment includes land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and construction in progress. Net capital assets remained consistent with the prior year. This is a result of asset additions of approximately \$1.4 million being consistent with the current year depreciation expense of approximately \$1.4 million. The majority of the additions are mainly the result of the sewer treatment plant replacement project at various schools. This project amounted to current year expenditures of approximately \$1 million, and continues to be in progress at year end. During the current year, the School Board transferred projects, amounting to approximately \$140,000, from construction in progress to buildings and improvements. The projects consisted of Assumption High Kitchen Ceiling Renovation and the Media Center Flat Roof Replacement.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2020

The School Board had the following classifications of capital assets at year end.

	Governmen	tal Activities
	2020	2019 Restated
Land	\$ 480,573	\$ 480,573
Buildings and improvements	41,333,140	41,195,577
Furniture and equipment	4,841,059	4,654,588
Construction in progress	3,023,926	1,947,510
Less accumulated depreciation	(32,675,116)	(31,280,281)
Total, net of depreciation	<u>\$ 17,003,582</u>	\$ 16,997,967

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the School Board had bonded debt outstanding of \$7,939,487 as compared to \$8,828,000 in the prior year ended June 30, 2019, a decrease of 10%. The bonded debt outstanding is from three outstanding bond issues. During the year, bond principal of \$888,513 was paid, as was interest in the amount of \$751,710. In the prior year, bond principal of \$788,525 was paid, as was interest in the amount of \$760,917.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

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

- With an increase in revenues along with a reduction of expenditures due to the school closure resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, the School Board has experienced a surplus for the second consecutive year. Student enrollment continues to decline; however, the administration makes the necessary adjustments in staffing and resources to account for the loss in per pupil allocation from the Louisiana Department of Education.
- The employer contributions rates for the retirement systems and health plans to which the employees belong to changed as follows:

Assumption Parish School Board Budget Factors						
	2020-2021 Rates	2019-2020 Rates				
Teachers' retirement system	25.8%	26.0%				
School employees' retirement system	28.7%	29.4%				
Health insurance	5.5% Increase	5% Increase				

Contacting the Assumption Parish School Board's Management

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the School Board's finances for those with an interest in the government's financial position and operations. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Anya Randle, Director of Business Services, 4901 Hwy. 308, Napoleonville, LA 70390.

ASSUMPTION PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

Napoleonville, Louisiana

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

	Governmental
	Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,202,314
Investments	18,627,314
Receivables	2,171,729
Inventory	55,294
Restricted assets - cash	3,809,257
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	17,003,582
TOTAL ASSETS	51,869,490
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred amounts related to net pension liability	9,260,650
Deferred amounts related to other postemployment benefits	26,717,976
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	35,978,626
LIABILITIES	
Salaries, payroll deductions, and withholdings payable	3,204,283
Accounts payable	358,375
Accrued interest	92,258
Retainage payable	138,753
Other liabilities	43,060
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year (bonds payable and compensated absences)	1,102,738
Due in more than one year (bonds payable and compensated absences)	8,330,707
Due within one year (other postemployment benefits payable)	3,400,000
Due in more than one year (other postemployment benefits payable)	90,808,649
Net pension liability	36,388,626
TOTAL LIABILITIES	143,867,449
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred amounts related to net pension liability	12,315,853
Deferred amounts related to other postemployment benefits	2,172,010
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	14,487,863
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)	
Net investment in capital assets	8,971,837
Restricted:	
Debt service	3,159,704
HVAC costs	5,598,686
Capital construction	579,874
Unrestricted	(88,817,297)
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICIT)	\$ (70,507,196)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Functions/Programs		Expenses		Program harges for Services	C C	Deperating Operating Grants and Contributions	C	let (Expense) Revenue and hanges in Net Position Governmental Unit
Functions/Programs Governmental Activities:								
Instruction:								
Regular education programs	\$	16,352,170	\$	2	\$	3,209,590	\$	(13,142,580)
Special education programs	φ	4,871,863	Ŧ	_	Ψ	1,821,648	Ψ	(3,050,215)
Special programs		799,549		_		1,021,010		(799,549)
Other education programs		780,336						(780,336)
Support Services:		700,550						(700,550)
Pupil support services		2,698,583		-		-		(2,698,583)
Instructional staff services		534,853		-		94,921		(439,932)
General administration services		1,793,675		-		54,546		(1,739,129)
School administration services		3,074,302		-		-		(3,074,302)
Business services		460,829		-		-		(460,829)
Plant operation and maintenance		4,384,603		-		-		(4,384,603)
Student transportation services		2,598,723		-		75,963		(2,522,760)
Central services		1,022,699		-		-		(1,022,699)
Non-Instructional Services:								
Food service		2,212,652		58,020		1,356,588		(798,044)
Community service programs		22,787		-		-		(22,787)
Debt Service:								
Interest and bank charges	_	751,710		.	11-	. 		(751,710)
Total Governmental Activities	\$	42,359,334	\$	58,020	\$	6,613,256		(35,688,058)
	Lo	ocal sources						
		Taxes:						
		Ad valorem						7,943,773
		Sales and use	taxes					6,525,484
	1	Other						852,023
	In	vestment earnin	gs					651,655
	St	ate sources						
	1	Unrestricted gra	ints-in	-aid			-	21,889,600
				venues and spe	ecial i	tems		37,862,535
		nange in Net Po						2,174,477
		t Position (defic			as res	tated		(72,681,673)
	Ne	t Position (defic	nt) - J	une 30, 2020				(70,507,196)

ASSUMPTION PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

Napoleonville, Louisiana

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2020

		General	HVAC Fund		Other Non-major overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
ASSETS	\$	5 762 150	¢	4 422 701	\$	5 044	\$	10 202 214
Cash and cash equivalents	Э	5,763,459	\$	4,433,791	Ф	5,064	Φ	10,202,314 18,627,314
Investments Receivables		17,534,276 1,090,602		987,465 191,597		105,573 889,530		2,171,729
		The second second second		191,397				
Due from other funds		797,850		-		309,840		1,107,690
Inventory		-				55,294		55,294
Restricted assets - cash	đ	-	đ	-	đ	3,809,257	đ	3,809,257
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	25,186,187	\$	5,612,853	\$	5,174,558	\$	35,973,598
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	5							
Liabilities:								
Salaries, payroll deductions, and								
withholdings payable	\$	2,893,147	\$	-	\$	311,136	\$	3,204,283
Accounts payable and other liabilities		218,151		14,167		307,870		540,188
Due to other funds		299,765		-		807,925		1,107,690
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,411,063	_	14,167		1,426,931		4,852,161
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable:								
Inventory		-		-		55,294		55,294
Restricted for:								
Debt service		-				3,159,704		3,159,704
HVAC costs		-		5,598,686		-		5,598,686
Capital construction		-		-		579,874		579,874
Committed for operations		3,871,165		-		-		3,871,165
Assigned:								
Capital construction		900,000		-		-		900,000
Internal purposes		616,145		-		-		616,145
Educational excellence		127,115		-		-		127,115
Unassigned		16,260,699		-		(47,245)		16,213,454
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	1	21,775,124		5,598,686	-	3,747,627		31,121,437
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND	-		-					
FUND BALANCES	\$	25,186,187	\$	5,612,853	\$	5,174,558	\$	35,973,598

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

Total fund balances - governmental funds		\$	31,121,437
Cost of capital assets at June 30, 2020	49,678,698		
Less: accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2020	(32,675,116)		17,003,582
Deferred outflows of resources at June 30, 2020			
Deferred outflows - pension related	9,260,650		
Deferred outflows - other postemployment benefits related	26,717,976		35,978,626
Elimination of interfund assets and liabilities			
Due from other funds	1,107,690		
Due to other funds	(1,107,690)		÷.
Long-term liabilities at June 30, 2020			
Bonds and certificates of indebtedness	(7,939,487)		
Accrued interest payable	(92,258)		
Compensated absences payable	(1,493,958)		
Other postemployment benefits payable	(94,208,649)		
Net pension liability	(36,388,626)	(140,122,978)
Deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2020			
Deferred inflows - pension related	(12,315,853)		
Deferred inflows - other postemployment benefits related	(2,172,010)		(14,487,863)
Total net position at June 30, 2020 - governmental activities		\$	(70,507,196)

ASSUMPTION PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

Napoleonville, Louisiana

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	General		HVAC Fund		Other Non-major overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues:	8-1							
Local sources:								
Taxes:								
Ad valorem	\$	7,943,773	\$ -	\$	-	\$	7,943,773	
Sales and use		5,436,925	1,088,559				6,525,484	
Rentals, leases, and royalties		4,800	1 10		-		4,800	
Food sales		-	-		58,020		58,020	
Earnings on investments		531,749	15,605		104,301		651,655	
Other		427,741			419,482		847,223	
State sources:								
Unrestricted grants-in-aid		21,205,430	-		684,170		21,889,600	
Restricted grants-in-aid		971,327	-		- 11 		971,327	
Federal sources:								
Restricted grants-in-aid - direct			-		1,122,202		1,122,202	
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants		79,464	-		4,328,625		4,408,089	
Commodities - United States								
Department of Agriculture		-	-		111,638		111,638	
Total revenues	_	36,601,209	 1,104,164	6. <u></u>	6,828,438		44,533,811	
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular education programs		11,673,138	-		2,718,122		14,391,260	
Special education programs		3,441,793	-		1,542,708		4,984,501	
Special programs		797,139	-		-		797,139	
Other education programs		829,950	-		×		829,950	
Support services:								
Pupil support services		2,744,061	-		-		2,744,061	
Instructional staff services		403,393	-		80,386		483,779	
General administration services		1,642,050	29,753		46,194		1,717,997	
School administration services		2,946,473	-		-		2,946,473	
Business and central services		478,221	-		-		478,221	
Plant operation and maintenance		3,074,834	370,980		-		3,445,814	
Transportation		2,288,347	-		64,331		2,352,678	
Central services		1,040,099	-				1,040,099	

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

(continued)

ASSUMPTION PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

Napoleonville, Louisiana

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	General		HVAC Fund		Other Non-major Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Particular (and from 1)								
Expenditures (continued): Non-instructional services:								
Food service	\$	156,228	\$		\$	1,877,318	\$	2,033,546
Community service programs	Ψ	22,787	Φ		Ψ	1,077,510	Ψ	22,787
Building acquisition and construction		16,005		46,432		1,342,212		1,404,649
Debt service:		10,005		10,152		1,5 12,212		1,101,012
Principal retirement		-				888,513		888,513
Interest and bank charges		-		-		754,351		754,351
Total expenditures		31,554,518		447,165		9,314,135		41,315,818
Excess of revenues								
over (under) expenditures		5,046,691		656,999		(2,485,697)		3,217,993
Other financing sources (uses):								
Operating transfers out		(1,865,266)		<u> </u>		(329,304)		(2,194,570)
Operating transfers in		779,168		-		1,415,402		2,194,570
Total other financing sources (uses)	_	(1,086,098)		-	-	1,086,098		-
Changes in fund balance		3,960,593		656,999		(1,399,599)		3,217,993
Fund balances at beginning of year		17,814,531		4,941,687	. <u></u>	5,147,226		27,903,444
Fund balances at end of year	\$	21,775,124	\$	5,598,686	\$	3,747,627	\$	31,121,437

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS -STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Total net changes in fund balances - governmental funds		\$	3,217,993
Capital assets:			
Capital outlay capitalized	1,404,649		
Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2020	(1,399,034)		5,615
Operating transfers in	2,194,570		
Operating transfers out	(2,194,570)		-
Long-term liabilities:			
Principal portion of debt service payments	888,513		
Change in interest payable	2,641		
Change in compensated absences payable	(163,276)		
Net change in other postemployment benefits liability			
and deferred inflows/outflows of resources	(5,415,023)		
Net change in pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources	3,638,014	-	(1,049,131)
Change in net position - governmental activities		\$	2,174,477

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES JUNE 30, 2020

	Agency Funds
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,562,712
Total assets	\$ 2,562,712
<u>Liabilities</u>	
Deposits due others	\$ 2,562,712
Total liabilities	\$ 2,562,712

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

a. Financial Reporting Entity

The School Board is a political subdivision of the State of Louisiana. It was created by Louisiana Statutes Annotated Revised Statute (LSA-R.S.) 17:51 for the purpose of providing public education for the children of Assumption Parish, Louisiana. The School Board is authorized by LSA R.S. 17:81 to establish policies and regulations for its own government consistent with the laws of the State of Louisiana and the regulations of the Louisiana Board of Elementary and Secondary Education. The School Board is authorized to establish public schools as it deems necessary, to provide adequate school facilities for the children of the parish, to determine the number of teachers to be employed, and to determine local supplement to their salaries. The School Board is comprised of 9 board members who are elected from 9 districts for a term of four years.

The School Board operates 9 schools within the parish with a total enrollment of approximately 3,000 pupils. In conjunction with the regular educational programs, some of these schools offer special education and/or adult education programs. Additionally, the School Board provides transportation and school food services for the students.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification, Section 2100, *Defining the Financial Reporting Entity*, establishes criteria for determining the governmental reporting entity and component units that should be included within the reporting entity. Since the School Board is a special purpose government that has a separately elected governing body, is legally separate, and is fiscally independent of other state or local governments, it is considered a primary government under the provisions of this Statement. As used in GASB Codification, Section 2100, fiscally independent means that the School Board may, without the approval or consent of another governmental entity, determine or modify its own budget, levy its own taxes or set rates or charges, and issue bonded debt. Additionally, the School Board does not have any component units, which are defined by GASB Codification, Section 2100 as other legally separate organizations for which the elected officials are financially accountable. There are no other primary governments with which the School Board has a significant relationship.

b. Basis of Presentation

The School Board's *Basic Financial Statements* consist of the government-wide statements on all of the nonfiduciary activities and the fund financial statements (individual major funds and combined non-major funds). The statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governmental units and promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b. Basis of Presentation (continued)

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities for all non-fiduciary activities. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Exceptions to the general rule are advances between fiduciary funds and the various functions of the School Board. The government-wide presentation focuses primarily on the sustainability of the School Board as an entity and the change in aggregate economic position resulting from the activities of the fiscal period.

All programs of the School Board are considered *Governmental Activities* which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. *Program revenues* include (1) charges from school lunch participants who directly benefit from the service provided by a given function, and (2) grants that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column.

Fund Financial Statements

The daily accounts and operations of the School Board continue to be organized on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

The funds of the School Board are classified into two broad categories: Governmental and Fiduciary.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b. Basis of Presentation (continued)

Governmental Fund Types:

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the School Board are financed. The acquisition, use, and balances of the School Board's expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of changes in financial position, rather than upon net income determination. The following are the School Board's governmental fund types:

<u>General Fund</u> - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the School Board. It accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in other funds.

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> - Special Revenue Funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. These funds account for the revenues and expenditures related to federal grant and entitlement programs established for various educational objectives.

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u> - The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of major capital facilities.

<u>Debt Service Funds</u> - The Debt Service Funds, established to meet requirements of bond ordinances, are used to account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

Fiduciary Fund Type:

<u>Agency Funds</u> - Agency funds are used to account for assets held by the School Board in a trustee or agency capacity. The agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

c. Basis of Accounting/ Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS)

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. These statements include all the financial activities of the School Board, except for the Fiduciary Fund. The Fiduciary Fund is only reported in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position at the Fund Financial Statement level.

The GWFS were prepared using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability has been incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Sales taxes are recognized when the underlying sales transactions occur. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. Basis of Accounting/ Measurement Focus (continued)

Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS) (continued)

Program Revenues

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

Allocation of Indirect Expenses

The School Board reports all direct expenses by function in the Statement of Activities. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable by function. Indirect expenses of other functions are not allocated to those functions but are reported separately in the Statement of Activities. Depreciation expense which can be specifically identified by function is included in the direct expenses of each function. Depreciation on the buildings is assigned to the general administration function due to the fact that school buildings serve multiple purposes. Interest on long term debt is considered an indirect expense and is reported separately on the Statement of Activities.

Fund Financial Statements (FFS)

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. The Agency Fund type is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus (accrual basis). With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet.

Governmental Funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financial sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

The School Board reports the General Fund and the HVAC Fund as major funds.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. Basis of Accounting/ Measurement Focus (continued)

Fund Financial Statements (FFS) (continued)

The following paragraphs describe the revenue recognition practices under the modified accrual basis of accounting:

Revenues

Governmental fund revenues resulting from exchange transactions are recognized in the fiscal year in which the exchange takes place and meets the government's availability criteria (susceptible to accrual). Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. The School Board's definition of available means expected to be received within sixty days of the end of the fiscal year.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School Board receives value without directly giving value in return, include sales tax, property tax, special assessments, grants, entitlements, and donations. Property taxes are considered measurable in the calendar year of the tax levy if collected soon enough to meet the availability criteria. Sales taxes and other business taxes are considered measurable when the underlying transaction occurs and meets the availability criteria. Anticipated refunds of such taxes are recorded as fund liabilities and reductions of revenue when they are measurable and valid. Special assessments are recognized as revenues only to the extent that individual installments are considered current assets in the governmental fund types. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources can be used.

Expenditures

Salaries are recorded as expenditures when incurred. Nine-month employee salaries are incurred over a ninemonth period but paid over a twelve-month period.

Compensated absences are recognized as expenditures when leave is actually taken or when employees (or heirs) are paid for accrued leave upon retirement or death, while the cost of earned leave privileges not requiring current resources is recorded as a long-term liability in the Government Wide Financial Statements.

Commitments under construction contracts are recognized as expenditures when earned by the contractor.

Principal and interest on general long-term debt are not recognized until due.

All other expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred if it is expected to be paid within the next twelve months. Liabilities which will not be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are not recorded in the funds.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include demand deposits, interest bearing demand deposits, money market accounts, and short-term investments, as described below, with a maturity date within three months of the date of acquisition. Under state law, the School Board may deposit funds with state banks organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, the laws of any other state in the Union, or the laws of the United States.

e. Investments

The School Board may also invest in bonds, debentures, and other indebtedness which are fully guaranteed by the United States, issued or guaranteed by federal agencies backed by full faith and credit of the United States and issued or guaranteed by United States instrumentalities which are federally sponsored. Investments are stated at fair value. Fair value was determined using quoted market prices.

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 Treasury and organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, which operates a local government investment pool.

Investment income includes interest earned, realized gains and losses, and unrealized gains and losses (changes in fair value).

The School Board holds investments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

f. Receivables

Federal and state grants receivables consist of receivables for reimbursement of expenditures under various federal or state programs and grants. All amounts are expected to be collected within the next twelve months. Sales tax receivable consists of sales taxes collected by the taxing authority and remitted to the School Board in subsequent periods.

g. Inventory

Inventory of the School Food Services Special Revenue Fund consists of food purchased by the School Board and commodities granted by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) through the Louisiana Department of Education. The commodities are recorded as revenues and expenditures when consumed. All inventory items purchased are valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market, and donated commodities are assigned values based on information provided by the United States Department of Agriculture.

h. Interfund Transactions/Balances

During the course of normal operations, the School Board has numerous transactions between funds, including expenditures and transfers of resources to provide services, construct assets and service debt. These receivables and payables are classified as interfund receivables/payables on the balance sheet. Short-term interfund loans are also classified as interfund receivables/payables. The accompanying financial statements generally reflect such transactions as operating transfers. Cash not transferred at year end will result in an interfund balance.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

i. Capital Assets

Capital assets with a cost of \$1,000 or more are capitalized at historical cost, or estimated historical cost for assets where the actual historical cost is not available. Donated assets are recorded as capital assets at their estimated fair value at the date of the donation. The system for the accumulation of fixed asset cost data does not provide the means for determining the percentage of assets valued at actual and those valued at estimated cost.

Capital assets are recorded in the GWFS, but are not reported in the FFS. All capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Since surplus assets are sold for an immaterial amount when declared as no longer needed for public school purposes by the School Board, no salvage value is taken into consideration for depreciation purposes. Useful lives vary from 2 to 15 years for equipment, 10 to 20 years for building and land improvements, and 30 to 40 years for buildings. The School Board does not capitalize computer software. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

j. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets are cash, cash equivalents or investments whose use is limited by legal requirements such as a bond indenture. Restricted assets, if any, are reported only in the GWFS.

k. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The School Board has two types of items that qualify for reporting in this category. It has deferred outflows of resources related to the net pension liability and deferred outflows of resources related to the other postemployment benefits liability.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. The School Board has two types of items that qualify for reporting in this category. It has deferred inflows of resources related to the net pension liability and deferred inflows of resources related to the other postemployment benefits liability.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

I. Compensated Absences

All 12-month employees, except for principals, earn from 5 to 15 days of vacation leave each year, depending on length of service with the School Board. Principals earn 18 days of vacation leave each year. Up to 5 days of vacation leave may be carried forward to the next calendar year. Upon death or retirement, unused annual leave is paid to the employee or designated heir at the employee's current rate of pay.

All School Board employees earn 10, 11, 12, or 13 days of sick leave for 9, 10, 11 and 12 month employees, respectively. Sick leave can be accumulated without limitation. Upon death or retirement, a maximum of 25 days of unused sick leave is paid to the employee or designated heir at the employee's current rate of pay. Under the Louisiana Teacher's Retirement System, the unused sick leave is used in the retirement benefit computation as earned service. Under the Louisiana School Employees Retirement System, all unpaid sick leave, which excludes the 25 days paid, is used in the retirement benefit computation as earned service. Any employee with a teaching certificate is entitled, subject to approval by the School Board, to one semester of sabbatical leave after three years of continuous service or two semesters of sabbatical leave after six or more years of continuous service. Leave may be granted for rest and recuperation and professional and cultural improvement.

On April 29, 2020, the School Board unanimously approved a temporary revision to the annual leave policy effective March 21, 2020 through June 30, 2021. This revision allows employees to accrue up to 30 days of leave until June 30, 2021. If an employee resigns, retires, or terminates employment during this time, the maximum of 20 days' severance pay would remain.

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

m. Lease Commitments

Accounting Standards Codification Topic 840 (ASC 840) provides guidelines for accounting and financial reporting for lease agreements. The School Board uses the guidance in ASC 840 to differentiate the appropriate classification of leases. A financing transaction is accounted for as a capital lease if it meets any one of four specified criteria; if not, it is accounted for as an operating lease. Capital leases are treated as the acquisition of assets and the incurrence of obligations by the lessee. Operating leases are treated as current operating expenditures.

n. Long-Term Debt

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond issuance costs, excluding any prepaid bond insurance, are reported as expenses in the year of debt issuance. Bonded debt premiums, discounts, and gains (losses) on refundings are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable is reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Gains (losses) on refundings are reported as deferred outflows/inflows of resources.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums, discounts, and bond issuance costs during the current financial reporting period. The face amount of the debt issue is reported as "other financing sources." Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as "other financing uses."

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

n. Long-Term Debt (continued)

Excess revenue contracts, loans, and notes are obligations of the general government and payment of these debts are normally provided by transfers from the General Fund to a debt service fund.

Sales tax revenue bonds are secured by sales tax revenues. Payment of the debt is provided by sales tax revenue recognized in the appropriate debt service fund.

o. Sales Use and Property Taxes

The School Board is authorized to collect a three percent sales and use tax within Assumption Parish. One percent of this sales and use tax, approved by the voters of the parish on April 24, 1965, is dedicated for the payment of teachers' salaries and/or for the operation of the public schools in Assumption Parish. The other one percent sales tax was approved by voters of the parish on November 28, 1981. The proceeds of this sales tax are to be used for the payment of salaries of teachers and other school employees, and for operation and maintenance and/or for capital improvements to the public schools of Assumption Parish. The one-half of one percent sales and use tax was approved by voters on May 1, 1999. The proceeds are to be used for providing additional funds for the acquisition, installation, maintenance, and operation of air conditioning systems in parish schools, including the payment of utility costs with any excess to be used for additional support for the schools in the parish. The one-half of one percent sales tax are to be used for the percent sales and use tax was approved by voters on July 16, 2005. The proceeds of this sales tax are to be used for the operation and maintenance of the public schools in Assumption Parish and for the repayment of the Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2016.

The School Board is also authorized to collect a two percent sales and use tax levied by the Assumption Parish Police Jury. In addition, the School Board is authorized to collect a one percent sales and use tax levied by the Village of Napoleonville. Both the Jury and the Village pay the School Board a fixed collection fee in addition to their respective portion of collection expenses. The collection and distribution of the sales taxes are accounted for in the Sales Tax Agency Fund.

Also, all sales and use taxes are levied in perpetuity and do not require renewal by popular vote.

Ad valorem taxes are collected by the Assumption Parish Tax Collector's Office and remitted to the School Board on a monthly basis. Values are established by the Assumption Parish Assessor's Office each year based on 10% of the assessed market value of residential property and commercial land and on 15% of the assessed market value of commercial buildings, public utilities and personal property.

Ad valorem taxes are assessed and levied on a calendar year basis, based on the assessed value on January 1 of the assessment year. However, before taxes can be levied, the tax rolls must be submitted to the State Tax Commission for approval. Taxes are due and payable on November 15. An enforceable lien attaches on the property as of November 15. As of December 31, taxes become delinquent and interest and penalty accrue. Taxes are generally received in January, February and March of the fiscal year.

Under the Louisiana Constitution, ad valorem taxes other than the Constitutional Tax must be renewed by popular vote every ten (10) years. The bonded indebtedness tax (bond sinking fund) remains in effect until all bond principal, interest and associated fees have been paid in full.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

p. Restricted Net Position

For the government-wide statement of net position, net position is reported as restricted when constraints placed on assets' use are either:

- Externally imposed by creditors (such as debt covenants), grants, contributors, laws, or regulations of other governments, or
- Imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the School Board's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

q. Fund Equity of Fund Financial Statements

Accounting standards require governmental fund balances to be reported in as many as five classifications as listed below:

<u>Nonspendable</u> – represents amounts that are not expected to be converted to cash because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

<u>Restricted</u> –represents balances where constraints have been established by parties outside the School Board or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

<u>Committed</u> – represents balances that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the School Board's highest level of decision-making authority.

<u>Assigned</u> – represents balances that are constrained by the School Board's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are not restricted nor committed.

<u>Unassigned</u> – represents balances that have not been assigned to other funds and that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund.

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

The School Board has an established minimum fund balance of ten percent of its current operating budget.

r. Use of Estimates

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

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

s. Budget Practices

The proposed budgets were completed and made available for public inspection at the School Board office. A public hearing was held for suggestions and comments from taxpayers. The proposed budgets were formally adopted by the School Board after the public hearing. The funds for which budgets were prepared included proposed expenditures and the means of financing them, and were published in the official journal ten days prior to the public hearings.

The budgets for the General and Special Revenue Funds were prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Formal budgetary integration is used during the year as a management control device. Any part of appropriations which is not expensed is reappropriated in the next year. Current year transactions which are directly related to prior year's budget are reappropriated in the current year.

The School Board is authorized to transfer amounts between line items within any fund. When actual revenues within a fund are failing to meet estimated annual budgeted revenues by five percent or more, and/or actual expenditures within a fund are exceeding estimated budgeted expenditures by five percent or more, a budget amendment to reflect such changes is adopted by the School Board in an open meeting. Budgeted amounts included in the financial statements include the original adopted budget and the final amended budget.

t. Encumbrances

Encumbrances representing purchase orders, contracts or other commitments are recorded in governmental fund-type budgetary funds to reserve portions of applicable appropriations. Encumbrances are part of the budgetary process and are included in actual expenditures when a comparison with budget is necessary. Encumbrances at year-end are not considered expenditures in the financial statements presented on the GAAP basis. There are no significant encumbrances at June 30, 2020.

u. Risk Management

The School Board is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, business interruption, errors and omissions; employee injuries and illnesses, natural disasters; and employee health benefits. The School Board carries commercial insurance for all risks of loss.

v. Arbitrage Liability

Section 148 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, requires that issuers of tax exempt debt make arbitrage calculations annually on bond issues issued after August 31, 1986, to determine whether an arbitrage rebate liability exists between the issuer and the U.S. Department of Treasury. Arbitrage is the difference (or profit) earned from borrowing funds at tax exempt rates and investing the proceeds in higher yielding taxable securities. There are no arbitrage rebate liabilities outstanding to the U.S. Department of Treasury for School Board issued at June 30, 2020.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

w. Pension Plans

The School Board is a participating employer in three defined benefit pension plans (plans) as described in Note 10. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of each of the plans, and additions to/deductions from each plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by each of the plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments have been reported at fair value within each plan.

2. Equity in Pooled Cash, Deposits and Investments

a. Equity in Pooled Cash

The School Board maintains a cash pool that is available for use by all funds. Positive book cash balances are displayed on the combined balance sheet as "Cash and cash equivalents." Negative book cash balances are included in "Due to Other Funds" on the combined balance sheet.

At June 30, 2020 the School Board had cash (book balances) totaling \$16,574,283. Included in cash and cash equivalents on the balance sheet at June 30, 2020, are the following:

	2020
Deposits	\$ 10,202,314
Agency fund deposits	2,562,712
Restricted cash - demand deposit accounts	3,809,257
Total cash	\$ 16,574,283

b. Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the School Board's deposits may not be returned to them. To mitigate this risk, state law requires deposits to be secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent financial institution. As of June 30, 2020, the School Board's bank balance was \$16,685,343. Of this amount, the School Board has no money that was exposed to custodial credit risk by being uninsured and uncollateralized. It is the School Board's policy to either have deposits secured by federal deposit insurance or pledged by securities owed by the fiscal agent financial institution.

Securities that may be pledged as collateral consist of obligations of the U.S. Government and its agencies, obligations of the State of Louisiana and its municipalities and school districts.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

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

c. Investments

State statutes authorize the Board to invest in Louisiana Asset Management Pool (LAMP), U.S. Treasury notes and bonds, U.S. agency securities and other governmental debt obligations with limited exceptions as noted in LA-R.S. 33.2955. Investments in time certificates of deposit can be placed with state banks, national banks or federal credit unions as permitted in state statute.

As of June 30, 2020, the School Board had its assets in money market instruments, U.S. Treasury notes, and U.S. agency securities managed by financial institutions. The accounts managed by the financial institutions have a fair value of \$18,627,314 as of June 30, 2020. The School Board's investments are as follows:

				Years to Maturity			
Security		Fair Value		Less than 1		1 -5	
Investments at fair value							
United States Treasury	\$	10,797,294	\$	4,087,336	\$	6,709,958	
U.S. Agencies:							
Federal Home Loan Bank		503,668		503,668		-	
Federal Home Loan Mtg. Corp.		516,669		-		516,669	
Federal National Mortgage Assn.		704,937		400,443		304,494	
Subtotal investments at fair value		12,522,568		4,991,447		7,531,121	
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)							
Money market fund		4,220,177		4,220,177		-	
External investment pool		1,884,569		1,884,569		1. H .	
Total investments measured at NAV		6,104,746		6,104,746			
Total investments	\$	18,627,314	\$	11,096,193	\$	7,531,121	

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

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

c. Investments (continued)

As of June 30, 2020, the School Boards investments in United States treasury and agency securities were rated Aaa by Standard & Poor's.

The School Board categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is described in Note 3.

Interest rate risk: The School Board's investment policy does not limit investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Concentration of credit risk: The School Board's investment policy does not limit the amount the School Board may invest in any one issuer. The School Board's investments are in United States Treasury (86%), Federal Home Loan Bank (4%), Federal National Mortgage Association (6%), and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (4%).

Custodial credit risk-investments: For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counter party, the School Board will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The School Board's policy addresses custodial credit risk for investments by requiring that they must be held by the School Board's fiscal agent bank that is selected in accordance with Louisiana statutes.

As of June 30, 2020, \$4,220,177 is invested in a money market government portfolio fund. This mutual fund only holds short term government-backed securities.

As of June 30, 2020, \$1,884,569 is invested in an external investment pool, Louisiana Asset Management Pool. LAMP is administered by LAMP, Inc., a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana. Only local government entities having contracted to participate in LAMP have an investment interest in its pool of assets. The primary objective of LAMP is to provide a safe environment for the placement of public funds in short-term, high quality investments. The LAMP portfolio includes only securities and other obligations in which local governments in Louisiana are authorized to invest in accordance with LA-R.S. 33:2955.
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

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

c. Investments (continued)

LAMP is a governmental external investment pool that reports at fair value. The following facts are relevant for an investment pool:

- Credit risk: LAMP is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.
- Custodial credit risk: LAMP participants' investments in the pool are evidenced by shares of the pool. Investments in pools should be disclosed, but not categorized because they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book-entry form. The School Board's investment is with the pool, not the securities that make up the pool; therefore, no public disclosure is required.
- Concentration of credit risk: Pooled investments are excluded from the five percent disclosure requirement.
- Interest rate risk: LAMP is designed to be highly liquid to give its participants immediate access to their account balances. LAMP prepares its own interest rate risk disclosure using the weighted average maturity (WAM) method. The WAM of LAMP assets is restricted to not more than 90 days, and consists of no securities with a maturity in excess of 397 days or 762 days for U.S. Government floating/variable rate investments. The WAM for LAMP's total investments is 47 days as of June 30, 2020.
- Foreign currency risk: Not applicable.

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

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

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

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

3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Determination of Fair Value

The School Board categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset.

Fair Value Hierarchy

In accordance with this guidance, the School Board groups its financial assets and financial liabilities generally measured at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Fair Value Hierarchy (continued)

- Level 1 Valuation is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 1 assets and liabilities generally include debt and equity securities that are traded in an active exchange market. Valuations are obtained from readily available pricing sources for market transactions involving identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 Valuation is based on inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The valuation may be based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- Level 3 Valuation is based on unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the School Board in estimating fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

<u>Securities:</u> Where quoted prices are available in an active market, we classify the securities within level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. Securities are defined as both long and short positions. Level 1 securities include highly liquid government bonds and exchange-traded equities.

If quoted market prices are not available, we estimate fair values using pricing models and discounted cash flows that consider standard input factors such as observable market data, benchmark yields, interest rate volatilities, broker/dealer quotes, and credit spreads. Examples of such instruments, which would generally be classified within level 2 of the valuation hierarchy, include GSE (Government sponsored enterprises) obligations, such as Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Federal Home Loan Bank), corporate bonds, and other securities. Mortgage backed securities are included in level 2 if observable inputs are available. In certain cases, where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, we classify those securities in level 3.

The School Board's securities are measured on a recurring basis through a model used by its investment custodian. Prices are derived from a model which uses actively quoted rates, prepayment models and other underlying credit and collateral data.

The following table presents for each of the fair-value hierarchy level the School Board's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2020:

Level 1		Level 2
\$ 10,797,294	\$	-
		1,725,274
\$ 10,797,294	\$	1,725,274
\$	\$ 10,797,294	\$ 10,797,294 \$

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

4. Ad Valorem Taxes

Ad valorem taxes were levied by the School Board on May 1, 2019 for the calendar year 2019, based on the assessed valuation of property as of January 1 of the calendar year. These taxes become due and payable on November 15 of each year, and become delinquent after December 31 of the year levied.

Total assessed value was \$236,934,247 in calendar year 2019. Louisiana state law exempts the first \$75,000 of assessed value of a taxpayer's primary residence from parish property taxes. This homestead exemption was \$36,996,236 of the assessed value in calendar year 2019.

The following is a summary of authorized and levied parish wide ad valorem taxes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

Parish-wide taxes	Authorized Mills	Levied Mills	Expiration Date
Constitutional	5.49	5.49	Not Applicable
School Maintenance	6.12	6.10	12/31/2024
Special Tax #2	20.81	20.81	12/31/2027
Special Maintenance Tax	6.97	6.97	12/31/2028

State law requires the Sheriff to collect property taxes in the calendar year in which the assessment is made. Property taxes become delinquent January 1 of the following year. If taxes are not paid by the due date, taxes bear interest at the rate of one and one-fourth percent per month until taxes are paid. After notice is given to the delinquent taxpayers, the Sheriff is required by the Constitution of the State of Louisiana to sell the least quantity of property necessary to settle the taxes and interest owed.

All property taxes are recorded in the General Fund on the basis explained in Note 1c. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become measurable and available. Property taxes are considered measurable in the calendar year of the tax levy. Estimated uncollectible taxes are those taxes based on past experience which will not be collected in the subsequent year and are primarily due to subsequent adjustments to the tax roll. Available means due, or past due and receivable within the current period and collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The remaining property taxes receivable are considered available because they are substantially collected within 60 days subsequent to year end.

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

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

5. Due From/To Other Funds

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

Fund		Due from other funds			Due to ther funds
General Fund		\$	797,850	\$	299,765
Special Revenue Funds:					
School Food Services			84,414		114,620
Title I					96,433
Title II					59,287
Title IV			-		1,360
Head Start			6,996		103,202
Vocation Education			-		499
IDEA			-		111,063
IDEA Preschool			-		1,739
High Cost Services			63,030		184,950
McKinney Vento			729		6,027
SRCL			÷.		6,985
Teacher Incentive Fund			-		17,222
Direct Student Services			T		743
Redesign 1003(a)			-		1,743
Get Ready Cohort			-		8,956
Debt Service Funds:					
Debt Service PC		-	154,671		93,096
	Total	\$	1,107,690	\$	1,107,690

6. <u>Receivables</u>

Receivables as of June 30, 2020 for the governmental funds are as follows:

	General Fund	HV	AC Fund	on-Major vernmental	Total
Sales Tax	\$ 969,734	\$	191,597	\$ 	\$ 1,161,331
Grants	60,286		-	784,517	844,803
Interest	54,686		-	-	54,686
IRS Rebate	-			105,013	105,013
Other	5,896		-	-	5,896
Total	\$ 1,090,602	\$	191,597	\$ 889,530	\$ 2,171,729

No allowance for doubtful accounts has been established as the School Board expects to collect the full balances.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

7. Capital Assets

Capital assets and depreciation activity as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020 is as follows:

	Balance 6/30/19, Restated	Additions	Transfers	Deletions	Balance 6/30/20
Capital assets, not being depreciated					2
Land	\$ 480,573	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 480,573
Construction in progress	1,947,510	1,213,979	(137,563)	-	3,023,926
Total capital assets, not being					
depreciated	2,428,083	1,213,979	(137,563)	<u> </u>	3,504,499
Capital assets, being depreciated					
Buildings	22,513,328) -	-	-	22,513,328
Improvements	18,682,249	-	137,563	-	18,819,812
Furniture and equipment	4,654,588	190,670	-	(4,199)	4,841,059
Total capital assets, being					
depreciated	45,850,165	190,670	137,563	(4,199)	46,174,199
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(31,280,281)	(1,399,034)		4,199	(32,675,116)
Total capital assets, being depreciated	14,569,884	(1,208,364)	137,563		13,499,083
Capital assets, net of depreciation	\$ 16,997,967	\$ 5,615	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,003,582

Depreciation expense of \$1,399,034 for the year ended June 30, 2020 was charged to the following governmental functions:

Plant operation and maintenance	\$ 790,825
Regular education programs	575,450
General administration	1,339
Food service expenditures	31,420
	\$ 1,399,034

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

8. Long-term Obligations

A schedule of the bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2020 is as follows:

Bond Issue	Original Issue	Interest Rates	Final Payment Due	Interest To Maturity	Principal Putstanding
Direct placement debt: Certificates of					
Indebtedness:					
Series 2004	\$ 1,700,000	4.54%	10/1/20	\$ 2,928	\$ 152,000
QSCB, Series 2011	\$ 8,100,000	7.73%	3/1/27	\$ 4,382,910	\$ 3,492,487
Other debt:					
Limited Tax Revenue					
Bond, Series 2016	\$ 5,000,000	2.00%	3/1/36	\$ 1,156,250	\$ 4,295,000
					\$ 7,939,487

Direct Placement Debt:

Certificates of indebtedness, Series 2004

\$1,445,000 certificates of indebtedness, which is part of the total issuance of \$1,700,000, dated October 29, 2004; due in various semi-annual installments, including interest at 4.54 percent through October 1, 2020; payable from ad valorem taxes.	\$ 129,000
\$225,000 certificates of indebtedness, which is part of the total issuance of \$1,700,000, dated October 29, 2004; due in various annual installments, interest free through October 1, 2020; payable from ad valorem taxes.	23,000
QSCB, Series 2011	
\$8,100,000 Qualified School Construction Bonds, Series 2011 dated March 10, 2011; due in various quarterly installments, including interest at 7.73 percent through March 1, 2027; payable from ad valorem and sales taxes.	3 492 487
from ad valorem and sales taxes.	3,492,487

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

8. Long-term Obligations (continued)

Other Bonds:

Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2016

\$5,000,000 Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2016 dated May 12, 2016; due in various semi-annual installments, including interest at 2.00 percent through March 1, 2026 and then interest at 3.00 percent through March 1 2036; payable from ad valorem and sales taxes.

\$ 4,295,000

\$ 7,939,487

The School Board accumulates the tax proceeds in the Debt Service Funds. At June 30, 2020, the School Board has accumulated \$3,159,704 in the debt service funds for future debt service requirements.

There are no listed events of default with respect to privately placed debt. Events of default are outlined in the official statement of the Series 2016 bond and include failure to remit payments timely. In addition, failure to observe or perform any other agreement contained in the official statement that is not remedied will be considered a default. The remedies in the event of default are also outlined in the official bond statement and include steps for the Issuers to pursue until the default is remedied. Such remedies include, but are not limited to, declaring all payments immediately due and payable.

The bonds are due as follows:

		Direct Place	ment	t Debt	(Other Debt		
Year Ending June 30,	Certificates of Indebtedness, Series 2004		QSCB, Series 2011		Rev	imited Tax venue Bonds, series 2016		Total
		Princi	pal p	payments			-	
2021	\$	152,000	\$	506,250	\$	195,000	\$	853,250
2022		-		506,250		205,000		711,250
2023		-		506,250		210,000		716,250
2024		5 -		506,250		220,000		726,250
2025				506,250		230,000		736,250
2026 - 2030		-		961,237		1,300,000		2,261,237
2031 - 2035		-		-		1,580,000		1,580,000
2036 - 2040		-		-		355,000		355,000
Total principal	\$	152,000	\$	3,492,487	\$	4,295,000	\$	7,939,487

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

8. Long-term Obligations (continued)

		Direct Place	ment	Debt	(Other Debt		
Year Ending June 30,	Ind	tificates of lebtedness, pries 2004	S	QSCB, eries 2011	Rev	Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2016		Total
		Inter	est po	syments				
2021	\$	2,928	\$	626,130	\$	115,850	\$	744,908
2022		-		626,130		111,950		738,080
2023		-		626,130		107,850		733,980
2024		-		626,130		103,650		729,780
2025		-		626,130		99,250		725,380
2026 - 2030		-		1,252,260		407,850		1,660,110
2031 - 2035		-		-		199,200		199,200
2036 - 2040		-		-		10,650		10,650
Total interest		2,928	_	4,382,910		1,156,250	-	5,542,088
Total principal and interest	\$	154,928	\$	7,875,397	\$	5,451,250	\$	13,481,575

The following is a summary of the changes in general long-term obligation transactions for the year ended June 30, 2020:

		Balance /30/2019	Add	litions	I	Deletions		Balance /30/2020	100	mount due hin one year		mount due ter one year
Direct Placement Debt: Certificates of indebtedness	1(20)											
Series 2004 QSCB,	\$	298,000	\$	-	\$	(146,000)	\$	152,000	\$	152,000	\$	-2
Series 2011		4,050,000		-		(557,513)		3,492,487		506,250		2,986,237
Other Debt: Limited tax revenue bond,												
Series 2016	-	4,480,000				(185,000)		4,295,000	-	195,000	-	4,100,000
Total Bonds Payable		8,828,000		-		(888,513)	. <u></u>	7,939,487		853,250	-	7,086,237
Compensated absences		1,330,682	9	99,854	0	(836,578)	0	1,493,958		249,488	-	1,244,470
Total Long-term Obligation	S 1	10,158,682	\$ 9	99,854	\$	(1,725,091)	\$	9,433,445	\$	1,102,738	\$	8,330,707

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

9. Defeasance of Debt

The School Board partially defeased QSCB Revenue Bonds, Series 2011 by transferring funds into an irrevocable trust to provide for the future debt service payments on the bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the School Board's financial statements. As of fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, \$4,607,513 of bonds outstanding were considered defeased.

10. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

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

TRSL:	
8401 United Plaz	a Blvd.
P. O. Box 94123	
Baton Rouge, LA	70804-9123
(225) 925-6446	
www.trsl.org	

LSERS: 8660 United Plaza Blvd. Baton Rouge, LA 70804 (225) 925-6484 www.lsers.net

LASERS: 8401 United Plaza Blvd. P.O. Box 44213 Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4213 (225) 925-0185 www.lasersonline.org

Plan Descriptions:

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

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

Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS) administers a cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan to provide retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to eligible state employees and their beneficiaries as defined in LRS 11:411-414. The age and years of credible service required in order for a member to receive retirement benefits are established by LRS 11:441 and vary depending on the member's hire date, employeer and job classification.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

10. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Cost of Living Adjustments

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

Funding Policy

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

Contributions to the plans are required and determined by State statute (which may be amended) and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The contribution rates in effect for the year ended June 30, 2020, for the School Board and covered employees were as follows:

	School System	Employees
Teachers' Retirement System:		
Regular Plan	26.00%	8.00%
Plan B	26.00%	5.00%
School Employees' Retirement System	29.40%	7.50% - 8.00%
State Employees' Retirement System	40.70%	7.50%

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

	2020		2019	2018
Teachers' Retirement System:		9		
Regular Plan	\$ 4,274,143	\$	4,089,708	\$ 4,654,139
Plan B	179,481		174,407	172,529
School Employees' Retirement System	390,962		329,671	346,882
State Employees' Retirement System	-		-	22,027

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

10. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

The following schedule lists the School Board's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability allocated by each of the pension plans based on the June 30, 2019 measurement date. The School Board uses this measurement to record its Net Pension Liability and associated amounts as of June 30, 2020 in accordance with GASB Statement 68. The schedule also includes the proportionate share allocation rate used at June 30, 2019 along with the change compared to the June 30, 2018 rate. The School Board's proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on a projection of its long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined.

	Lia	let Pension bility at June 30, 2019	Rate at June 30, 2019	Increase (Decrease) to June 30, 2018 Rate
Teachers' Retirement System	\$	33,555,539	0.3381%	(0.0539%)
School Employees' Retirement System		2,833,087	0.4047%	(0.0310%)
State Employees' Retirement System			0.0000%	(0.0000%)
	\$	36,388,626		

The following schedule lists each pension plan's recognized pension expense plus employer's amortization of change in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions by the School Board for the year ended June 30, 2020:

Teachers' Retirement System	\$	1,205,414
School Employees' Retirement System		65,324
State Employees' Retirement System	2	
	\$	1,270,738

At June 30, 2020, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
\$	-	\$	(1,119,236)
	2,467,662		-
	1,932,483		(3,065,420)
	15,919		(8,131,197)
5	4,844,586		-
\$	9,260,650	\$	(12,315,853)
		1,932,483 15,919 4,844,586	<u>of Resources</u> \$ - \$ 2,467,662 1,932,483 15,919 4,844,586

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

10. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

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

	rred Outflows Resources	ferred Inflows
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 8,671,223	\$ (11,896,060)
School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS)	582,085	(347,570)
State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS)	 7,342	 (72,223)
	\$ 9,260,650	\$ (12,315,853)

The School Board reported a total of \$4,844,586 as deferred outflow of resources related to pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement period of June 30, 2019 which will be recognized as a reduction in Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2021. The following schedule lists the pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement period for each pension plan:

	ubsequent ontributions
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 4,453,624
School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS)	390,962
State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS)	 -
	\$ 4,844,586

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

Year	TRSL	 LSERS	LASERS	i-	Total
2020	\$ (2,449,493)	\$ (126,400)	\$ (64,881)	\$	(2,640,774)
2021	(3,007,395)	(116,831)	-		(3,124,226)
2022	(1,495,467)	49,680	-		(1,445,787)
2023	(726,106)	37,104	14		(689,002)
	\$ (7,678,461)	\$ (156,447)	\$ (64,881)	\$	(7,899,789)

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

10. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

A summary of the actuarial methods and assumptions used in determining the total pension liability for each pension plan as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Valuation Date Actuarial Cost Method Actuarial Assumptions: Expected Remaining	<u>TRSL</u> June 30, 2019 Entry Age Normal	LSERS June 30, 2019 Entry Age Normal	LASERS June 30, 2019 Entry Age Normal
Service Lives	5 years	3 years	2 years (decrease from 3 years in 2018)
Investment Rate of Return	7.55% net of investment expenses (decrease from 7.65% in 2018)	7.00% per annum; net of plan investment expenses, including inflation (decreased from 7.0625% in 2018)	7.60% net of investment expenses (decreased from 7.65% in 2018)
Inflation Rate	2.50% per annum	2.50% per annum	2.50% per annum (decreased from 2.75% in 2018)
Mortality	Active members - RP-2014 White Collar Employee tables, adjusted by 1.010 for males and by 0.997 for females. Non-Disabled retiree/inactive members - RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant tables, adjusted by 1.366 for males and by 1.189 for females. Disability retiree mortality - RP-2014 Disability tables, adjusted by 1.111 for males and by 1.134 for females. These base tables are adjusted from 2014 to 2018 using the MP-2017 generational improvement table, with continued future mortality improvement projected using the MP-2017 generational mortality improvement tables.	Mortality rates based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Tables RP- 2014 Sex Distinct Mortality Table, and RP- 2014 Disabled Lives Mortality Table.	Non-disabled members – Mortality rates for 2019 were based on the RP-2014 Healthy Mortality Table with mortality improvement projected using the MP-2018 Mortality Improvement Scale, applied on a fully generational basis. Disabled members – Mortality rates based on the RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table, with no projection for mortality improvement.
Termination, Disability, and Retirement	Termination, disability, and retirement assumptions were projected based on a five year (2012-2017) experience study of the System's members.		Termination, disability, and retirement assumptions were projected based on a five-year (2014-2018) experience study of the System's members for 2019.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

10. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

TRSL

Salary Increases

3.30% - 4.80% varies depending on duration of service

None.

LSERS Salary increases were projected

based on the 2013-2017 experience study of the Plan's members set at 3.25%.

LASERS

Salary increases were projected based on a 2014-2018 experience study of the System's members. The salary increase ranges for specific types of members are:

Lower Range	Upper Range
3.20%	13.00%
2.80%	5.30%
3.80%	14.00%
3.80%	14.00%
3.80%	14.00%
	Range 3.20% 2.80% 3.80% 3.80%

The present value of future retirement benefits is based on benefits currently being paid by the System and includes previously granted cost of living increases. The projected benefit payments do not include provisions for potential future increases not yet authorized by the Board of Trustees as they were deemed not to be substantively automatic.

Cost of Living Adjustments Cost-of-living raises may be granted from the Experience Account provided there are sufficient funds needed to offset the increase in the actuarial liability and the plan has met the criteria and eligibility requirement outlined by Act 399 of 2014.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

10. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

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

TRSL

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a buildingblock method in which bestestimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation of 2.5% and an adjustment for the effect of rebalancing/diversification. The resulting expected long-term rate of return was 8.48% for 2019.

LSERS The long-term expected rate of pension return on 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 bestestimates 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%, and an adjustment for the effect of rebalancing/diversification. The resulting long-term arithmetic nominal expected return is 8.76% for 2019.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building method which block in 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 of 2.75% and an adjustment for the effect of rebalancing/diversification. The resulting expected long-term rate of return is 9.00% for 2019.

LASERS

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

10. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

The following table provides a summary of the best estimates of arithmetic/geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in each of the Retirement Systems target asset allocations as of June 30, 2019:

	Ta	arget Allocatio	n	Long-Ter	m Expected R Return	eal Rate of
Asset Class	TRSL	LSERS	LASERS	TRSL	LSERS	LASERS
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	0.24%
Domestic equity	27.00%	-	23.00%	4.60%	-1	4.83%
International equity	19.00%	-	32.00%	5.70%	-	5.83%
Equity	-	39.0%	-	-	2.93%	-
Domestic fixed income	13.00%	-	6.00%	1.69%	-	2.79%
International fixed						
income	5.50%	-	10.00%	2.10%	-	4.49%
Fixed income	-	26.0%	-	-	1.07%	-
Alternatives	-	17.0%	22.00%	-	1.43%	8.32%
Private equity	25.50%	-	-	8.67%	-	-
Other private equity	10.00%	-		3.65%	-	-
Risk parity	-	-	7.00%	-	-	5.06%
Real estate	-	12.0%	-	-	0.73%	-
Real assets		6.00%		-	0.60%	-
Total	100.0%	100.00%	100.00%			

Discount Rate

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that sponsor contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, each of the pension plan's fiduciary net 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. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for TRSL and LSERS was 7.55% and 7.00%, respectively for the year ended June 30, 2019.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

10. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

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

1.0% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1.0% Increase
6.55% \$ 44,667,224	7.55% \$ 33,555,539	8.55% \$ 24,190,085
6.00%	7.00%	8.00% \$ 1,972,830
	6.55% \$ 44,667,224	6.55% 7.55% \$ 44,667,224 \$ 33,555,539 6.00% 7.00%

Payables to the Pension Plan

The Assumption Parish School Board recorded accrued liabilities to each of the Retirement Systems for the year ended June 30, 2020 mainly due to the accrual for payroll at the end of the fiscal year. The amounts due are included in liabilities under the amounts reported as accounts, salaries and other payables. The balance due to each of the retirement systems at June 30, 2020 is as follows:

	June	30, 2020
TRSL	\$	859,296
LSERS		59,964
	\$	919,260

11. Postemployment Benefits

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan description – The School Board provides certain continuing health care and life insurance benefits for its retired employees. The School Board's OPEB Plan (the OPEB Plan) is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by the School Board. The authority to establish and/or amend the obligation of the employer, employees and retirees rests with the School Board. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification Section P52 Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions— Reporting For Benefits Not Provided Through Trusts That Meet Specified Criteria—Defined Benefit.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

11. Postemployment Benefits (continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (continued)

Benefits Provided – Medical benefits are provided through the Louisiana Office of Group Benefits (OGB) and involve several statewide networks and one HMO with a premium structure by region. The OGB plan is a fully insured, multiple-employer arrangement and has been deemed to be a single employer defined benefit OPEB plan within the meaning of GASB 74/75) for financial reporting purposes and for this valuation. Medical benefits are provided to employees upon actual retirement. Most of the employees are covered by the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana (TRSL), whose retirement eligibility (D.R.O.P. entry) provisions as follows: 30 years of service at any age; age 55 and 25 years of service; or, age 65 and 20 years of service (age 60 and 5 years of service if hired on or after July 1, 1999). In addition, employees hired on and after January 1, 2011 may not retire before age 60 without actuarial reduction in the retirement benefit. For employees not covered by TRSL, it was assumed that age 60 and 10 years of service applied instead of age 60 and 5 years of service.

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

Employees covered by benefit terms - At June 30, 2020, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	377
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	<u>-</u>
Active employees	392
	769
T . LODER I . LUI	

Total OPEB Liability

The School Board's total OPEB liability of \$94,208,649 was measured as of June 30, 2020 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2018.

Actuarial Assumptions and other inputs – The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases	4.0%, including inflation
Discount rate	3.50% annually (Beginning of Year to Determine ADC)
	2.21% annually (As of End of Year Measurement Date)
Healthcare cost trend rates	Flat 5.5% annually
Mortality	SOA RP-2014 Table

The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyers' 20 Year General Obligation municipal bond index as of June 30, 2020, the end of the applicable measurement period.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

11. Postemployment Benefits (continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2018 valuation were based on the results of ongoing evaluations of the assumptions from July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2020.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Balance at June 30, 2019	\$	72,794,400
Changes for the year:		
Service cost		781,067
Interest		2,491,193
Differences between expected and actual experience		2,766,101
Changes in assumptions		18,610,784
Benefit payments and net transfers		(3,234,896)
Net changes	-	21,414,249
Balance at June 30, 2020	\$	94,208,649

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate – The following presents the total OPEB liability of the School Board, as well as what the School Board's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (1.21%) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.21%) than the current discount rate:

		.0% Decrease	Current Discount	1.0% Increase
		(1.21%)	Rate (2.21%)	(3.21%)
Total OPEB liability	\$	112,039,605	\$ 94,208,649	\$ 80,293,924

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates – The following presents the total OPEB liability of the School Board, as well as what the School Board's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower (4.5%) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.5%) than the current healthcare trend rates:

	1.0% Decrease	Current Trend	1.0% Increase
	(4.5%)	(5.5%)	(6.5%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 84,325,320	\$ 94,208,649	\$ 106,777,504

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

11. Postemployment Benefits (continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the School Board recognized OPEB expense of \$8,649,917. At June 30, 2020, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,913,346	\$	(238,978)	
Changes in assumptions	22,804,630		(1,933,032)	
Total	\$ 26,717,976	\$	(2,172,010)	

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

Years ending June 30,:	
2021	\$ 5,377,657
2022	5,377,657
2023	5,377,657
2024	5,377,657
2025	1,102,280
Thereafter	 1,933,058
	\$ 24,545,966

12. Litigation and Claims

The School Board is a defendant in a lawsuit. This matter was settled on July 14, 2020 for \$18,000. This amount has been recognized in the financial statements and is included in other liabilities as of June 30, 2020.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

As of June 30, 2020, the School Board was committed to construction and engineering contract agreements totaling \$3,164,065, of which \$3,023,926 was expended through June 30, 2020.

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

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

13. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Leases that do not meet criteria for capitalization are classified as operating leases with related rentals charged to operations as incurred. Current year rental operating lease expenditures totaled \$731,785 The following is a schedule by year of future minimum lease payments under these arrangements as of June 30, 2020, that have initial or remaining terms in excess of one year.

Year ending June 30,	June 30, Amount	
2021	\$	693,185
2022		654,585
2023		101,835
2024		51,585
2025		4,299
	\$	1,505,489

14. Operating Transfers

Operating transfers for the year ended June 30, 2020 are as follows:

Fund Operating Transfers In			Operating Transfers Out		
General Fund	\$	and the second se		\$ 1,865,266	
Non-major governmental funds:					
Special Revenue Funds:					
School Food Services		84,414			
Title I		-		121,981	
Title II		-		29,542	
Title III		-		555	
Title IV		-		4,355	
Head Start		6,996		- 100 - 100	
IDEA		-		93,850	
IDEA Preschool		-		10,802	
SRCL		÷.		13,192	
Teacher Incentive Fund		-		10,706	
SRCL Content Leaders		.=		4,228	
Direct Student Services		-		1,324	
High Cost Services		63,030		-	
McKinney Vento		1,741		5,353	
PCBS Teacher Incentive Formula		-		26,011	
Redesign 1003(a)		-		4,535	
Get Ready Cohort		-		2,870	
Debt Service Funds:					
Debt Service PC Fund		154,671		-	
QSCB Sinking Fund		800,000			
APSB GO Bond Sinking Fund		304,550		-	
Total	\$	2,194,570	\$	2,194,570	

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

15. Changes in Agency Deposits Due Others

A summary of changes in agency fund deposits due others are as follows:

	Balance 6/30/2019	Additions	Deductions	Balance 6/30/2020
Sales Tax Fund School Activity Agency Fund	\$ 1,825,935 772,247	\$ 10,902,359 1,093,422	(\$ 10,942,899) (1,088,352)	\$ 1,785,395 777.317
School Activity Agency Fund	\$ 2,598,182	\$ 11,995,781	(\$ 12,031,251)	\$ 2,562,712

16. Sales Tax Collections

The following is a summary of the sales tax collections and costs associated with those collections on behalf of other taxing authorities for the year ended June 30, 2020:

	Total Collections	Collection Costs	Final Distribution
ASSUMPTION PARISH POLICY JURY (2%)			
1% Sales (1%)	\$ 2,175,026	\$ 51,041	\$ 2,123,985
Library (.25%)	514,825	12,103	502,722
Roads (.5%)	1,029,647	24,197	1,005,450
Drainage (.25%)	514,825	12,103	502,722
	4,234,323	99,444	4,134,879
ASSUMPTION PARISH SCHOOL BOARD (3%)			
General (2.5%)	5,437,546	40,224	5,397,322
92 Bond Fund (.5%)	1,087,519	8,045	1,079,474
	6,525,065	48,269	6,476,796
VILLAGE (1.5%)			
General (1%)	115,455	6,038	109,417
Public Safety (.5%)	27,516	60	27,456
	142,971	6,098	136,873
TOTALS	\$ 10,902,359	\$ 153,811	\$ 10,748,548

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

17. Tax Abatements

The Louisiana Industrial Ad Valorem Tax Exemption program (Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 13, Chapter 5) is a state incentive program which abates, up to ten years, local ad valorem taxes on a manufacturer's new investment and annual capitalized additions related to the manufacturing site. Applications to exempt qualified property for five years are approved by the Board of Commerce and Industry. The exemption may be renewed for an additional five years.

For applications made after June 24, 2016 but before July 1, 2018, the program abates local ad valorem taxes on a manufacturer's new investment and annual capitalized additions related to the manufacturing site for up to eight years. Applications to exempt qualified property for five years are approved by the individual local taxing entities whose taxes are being abated. The exemption may be renewed for an additional three years at 80% abatement. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, approximately \$155,000 of the School Board's ad valorem tax revenues were abated by the state of Louisiana through the Louisiana Industrial Tax Exemption program.

18. Subsequent Events

The School Board has evaluated subsequent events through December 22, 2020, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued, and determined no events occurred that require disclosure. No events occurring after that date have been evaluated for inclusion in these financial statements.

19. COVID-19 Pandemic

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) as a global pandemic, which continues to spread throughout the United States. The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted the global economy and created significant volatility and disruption in the financial markets. The extent of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the School Board's operational and financial performance will depend on certain developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak and the impact on the School Board's vendors and employees, all of which are uncertain and cannot be predicted. The ultimate extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic may directly or indirectly impact the School Board's financial condition or results of operations cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact the School Board. However, major disruptions to budgets, operations, and its ability to execute its educational mission have been avoided. Additionally, on June 22, 2020, the School Board was awarded \$983,100 in grant funding for pandemic relief under the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief provisions of the CARES Act through the Louisiana Department of Education. The School Board has plans to spend this funding on a technology project in the 2020-2021 fiscal year.

20. Energy Efficient Contracts

On October 11, 2004, Assumption Parish School Board entered into an Energy Efficiency Contract with Siemens Building Technologies, Inc. The contract contained a stipulated savings clause which was determined to be illegal from *Siemens Building Technologies, Inc. v. Iberville Parish School Board*, ---, 2008 WL 1765598 (La.), 2008-0336 (La. 4/4/08). As of June 30, 2020, the contract is still in effect. The contract expires on March 31, 2021. The School Board has consulted with their legal counsel regarding this matter and is in the process of amending the contract to comply with the law.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

21. Restatement of Prior Year Net Position

Net position of the Governmental Activities within the GWFS was restated as of June 30, 2019 by an increase of \$27,019. The increase to prior period net position is the result of capital lease assets net of accumulated amortization and capital lease liabilities not being recognized properly as of June 30, 2019. No restatement of fund balance was necessary as a result of this error.

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Net Position

	Activities
Net position (deficit), June 30, 2019, as previously reported	\$ (72,708,692)
Adjustment for capital leases, net of accumulated amortization	(1,920,829)
Adjustment for capital lease liabilities	1,947,848
Net position (deficit), June 30, 2019, as restated	\$ (72,681,673)

22. Current Accounting Standards Scheduled to be Implemented

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

GASB Statement 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. This standard defines and establishes criteria for identifying and reporting fiduciary activities. The focus of the criteria is on (1) whether the School Board controls the assets in a fiduciary activity and (2) there are separate identifiable beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The School Board will include the requirements of this standard, as applicable, in its June 30, 2021 financial statement. The effect of this standard or its applicability to the School Board are unknown at this time.

GASB Statement 87, *Leases*. This standard will require all leases to be reported on the statement of net position under a single accounting model for both lessors and lessees. The statement will require the recognition of lease assets or liabilities for leases previously reported as operating leases. Both operating and capital leases will be reported under this single accounting method and reported by lessees as an intangible right to use asset and by lessors as a receivable with both reporting a deferred inflow of resources. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The School Board will include the requirements of this standard, as applicable, in its June 30, 2022 financial statement. All of the School Board lease agreements will need to be evaluated to determine the impact of implementing this standard; however, the effect of this standard or its applicability to the School Board are unknown at this time.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

MAJOR FUND DESCRIPTIONS JUNE 30, 2020

GENERAL FUND

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

HVAC FUND

The HVAC Fund is used to accumulate funds for the acquisition, installation, maintenance, and operation of air conditioning systems in parish schools, including the payment of utility costs with any excess to be used for additional support for the schools in the parish.

<u>GENERAL FUND</u> <u>BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE</u> <u>FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020</u>

		Original		Final		Actual	Fir F	Variance with nal Budget avorable nfavorable)
Revenues:	<i>.</i>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			3 ⁵			
Local sources:								
Taxes:								
Ad valorem	\$	8,076,369	\$	8,277,472	\$	7,943,773	\$	(333,699)
Sales and use		5,156,293		5,284,685		5,436,925		152,240
Rentals, leases, and royalties		-		-		4,800		4,800
Earnings on investments		135,000		401,745		531,749		130,004
Other		226,400		234,041		427,741		193,700
State sources:								
Unrestricted grants-in-aid		21,017,384		20,792,767		21,205,430		412,663
Restricted grants-in-aid		791,956		783,492		971,327		187,835
Federal sources:								
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants		49,500		59,580		79,464		19,884
Total revenues	-	35,452,902	_	35,833,782		36,601,209	-	767,427
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular education programs		11,868,958		12,741,136		11,673,138		1,067,998
Special education programs		3,684,588		3,474,204		3,441,793		32,411
Special programs		1,066,074		848,470		797,139		51,331
Other education programs		1,694,983		1,789,914		829,950		959,964
Support services:								
Pupil support services		1,956,978		1,823,328		2,744,061		(920,733)
Instructional staff services		312,199		425,740		403,393		22,347
General administration services		2,345,301		1,872,976		1,642,050		230,926
School administration services		2,595,592		2,784,171		2,946,473		(162,302)
Business and central services		499,161		357,022		478,221		(121,199)
Plant operation and maintenance		4,190,008		3,383,750		3,074,834		308,916
Transportation		2,761,814		2,495,002		2,288,347		206,655
Central services		1,034,545		1,054,770		1,040,099		14,671

<u>GENERAL FUND</u> <u>BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE</u> <u>FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020</u>

		Original		Final		Actual	Fi	Variance with nal Budget Favorable nfavorable)
Expenditures (continued):								
Non-instructional services:								
Food service	\$	202,865	\$	155,368	\$	156,228	\$	(860)
Community service programs		30,000		30,000		22,787		7,213
Capital outlay	1	300,000		23,764		16,005	-	7,759
Total expenditures		34,543,066	-	33,259,615	-	31,554,518		1,705,097
Excess (deficiency) of								
revenues over expenditures		909,836	_	2,574,167	-	5,046,691		2,472,524
Other financing sources (uses):								
Operating transfers out		(1,697,900)		(1,750,000)		(1,865,266)		(115,266)
Operating transfers in		395,000		265,508		779,168		513,660
Total other financing uses		(1,302,900)	1	(1,484,492)	-	(1,086,098)		398,394
Change in fund balance		(393,064)		1,089,675		3,960,593		2,870,918
Fund balances at beginning of year		17,814,531	-	17,814,531	1000	17,814,531	-	
Fund balances at end of year	\$	17,421,467	\$	18,904,206	\$	21,775,124	\$	2,870,918

HVAC FUND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	ſ	Driginal		Final		Actual	Fi	Variance with nal Budget Favorable nfavorable)
Revenues:		Jinginar		1 mai	1 <u></u>	Netuai		mavorable)
Local sources:								
Taxes:								
Sales and use	\$	941,892	\$	996,736	\$	1,088,559	\$	91,823
Earnings on investments		-		-		15,605	i ki ki	15,605
	-		2					
Total revenues		941,892	·	996,736	-	1,104,164		107,428
Expenditures: Current:								
Support services:								
General administration services		69,710		50,125		29,753		20,372
Plant operation and maintenance		569,130		318,536		370,980		(52,444)
Non-instructional services:								
Building acquisition and construction			_	46,432	-	46,432	-	-
Total expenditures		638,840		415,093		447,165		(32,072)
Excess of revenues								
over expenditures	-	303,052		581,643		656,999		75,356
Other financing sources (uses):								
Operating transfers out		-		-				-
Operating transfers in		-		-				-
Total other financing	-				-			
sources (uses)		-	-	-				-
Change in fund balance		303,052		581,643		656,999		75,356
Fund balances at beginning of year		-		-	-	4,941,687	-	4,941,687
Fund balances at end of year	\$	303,052	\$	581,643	\$	5,598,686	\$	5,017,043

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS JUNE 30, 2020

Measurement Date	 Service Cost	 Interest	betwe	ifference een actual and ted experience	Changes of sumptions or other inputs	-	Benefit payments	Net change in total OPEB liability	Total OPEB liability - beginning	Total OPEB liability - ending	Covered payroll	Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll
6/30/2018	\$ 753,993	\$ 2,229,981	\$	(328,590)	\$ (2,657,923)	\$	(3,167,739)	\$ (3,170,278)	\$63,873,838	\$60,703,560	\$17,737,648	342.23%
6/30/2019	710,735	2,285,956		2,186,313	10,177,717		(3,269,881)	12,090,840	60,703,560	72,794,400	15,152,918	480.40%
6/30/2020	781,067	2,491,193		2,766,101	18,610,784		(3,234,896)	21,414,249	72,794,400	94,208,649	15,759,035	597.81%

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

Napoleonville, Louisiana

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 (*)

Employaria

Pension Plan	Year	Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Prop of t	Employer's portionate Share he Net Pension ability (Asset)	Emp	loyer's Covered Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
Teachers R	etirement	System of Louisia	na					
	2020	0.3381%	\$	33,555,539	\$	15,970,457	210.1101%	68.60%
	2019	0.3920%		38,529,868		18,146,731	212.3240%	68.20%
	2018	0.4246%		43,494,409		19,168,228	226.9089%	65.60%
	2017	0.4505%		52,878,647		19,373,880	272.9378%	59.90%
	2016	0.4536%		48,768,459		19,707,237	247.4647%	62.50%
	2015	0.4382%		44,786,543		19,169,437	233.6352%	63.70%
Louisiana S	School En	ployees Retiremen	t Syst	em				
	2020	0.4047%		2,833,087		1,177,398	240.6227%	73.49%
	2019	0.4357%		2,911,135		1,256,817	231.6276%	74.40%
	2018	0.4997%		3,197,402		1,430,566	223.5061%	75.03%
	2017	0.5692%		4,293,941		1,616,787	265.5848%	70.09%
	2016	0.5449%		3,455,307		1,529,902	225.8515%	74.50%
	2015	0.5320%		3,083,698		1,493,462	206.4798%	76.18%
Louisiana s	State Emp	loyees Retirement	Syster	n				
	2020	0.0000%		-		-	0.0000%	62.90%
	2019	0.0000%		-		-	0.0000%	64.30%
	2018	0.0031%		220,667		60,090	367.2275%	62.50%
	2017	0.0031%		244,136		57,891	421.7167%	57.70%
	2016	0.0030%		207,038		57,840	357.9495%	62.70%
	2015	0.0033%		204,282		63,390	322.2622%	65.00%

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

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

Napoleonville, Louisiana

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Pension Plan:	Year		ontractually Required ontribution ¹	C	ntributions in Relation to contractually Required contribution ²	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Emp	bloyer's Covered Payroll ³	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
Teachers Retire	ement Syste	em of L	ouisiana						
	2020	\$	4,453,624	\$	4,453,624	-	\$	17,129,260	26.0001%
	2019		4,264,115		4,264,115	-		15,970,457	26.7000%
	2018		4,826,668		4,826,668	-		18,146,731	26.5980%
	2017		4,904,558		4,904,558			19,168,228	25.5869%
	2016		5,110,850		5,110,850	-		19,373,880	26.3801%
	2015		5,532,748		5,532,748	-		19,707,237	28.0747%
Louisiana Scho	ol Employe	es Reti	irement Syster	n					
	2020		390,962		390,962			1,329,803	29.4000%
	2019		329,671		329,671	-		1,177,398	28.0000%
	2018		346,882		346,882	-		1,256,817	27.6000%
	2017		390,545		390,545	-		1,430,566	27.3000%
	2016		488,270		488,270	-		1,616,787	30.2000%
	2015		504,868		504,868	-		1,529,902	33.0000%
Louisiana State	e Employee	s Retir	ement System						
	2020		.		2.00	-		-	0.0000%
	2019		-		-	-		-	0.0000%
	2018		22,027		22,027	-		58,118	37.9005%
	2017		21,512		21,512	H		60,090	35.7996%
	2016		21,536		21,536	-		57,891	37.2009%
	2015		21,401		21,401	-		57,840	37.0003%

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

For reference only:

¹ Employer contribution rate multiplied by employer's covered payroll

² Actual employer contributions remitted to Retirement Systems

³ Employer's covered payroll amount for each of the fiscal year ended June 30

Napoleonville, Louisiana

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

CHANGES IN BENEFIT TERMS AND ASSUMPTIONS RELATED TO DEFINED PENSION

Changes in benefit terms:

TRSL & LASERS: 2016 - Act 93 of the 2016 provides for a 1.5% permanent benefit increase on the first \$60,000 of a recipient's benefit for eligible members effective 7/1/16 for those retired on or before 6/30/15 who are at least the age of 60.

LASERS: 2016 - The Harbor Police Retirement System transferred into LASERS in 2016 that resulted in an change in benefit terms.

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

Changes in assumptions:

The following changes in actuarial assumptions for each year are as follows:

	Discount Rate:		In	flation Rate:	
Measurement date	Rate	Change	Measurement date	Rate	Change
TRSL			TRSL		
2019	7.5500%	-0.100%	2019	2.5000%	0.000%
2018	7.6500%	-0.050%	2018	2.5000%	0.000%
2017	7.7000%	-0.050%	2017	2.5000%	0.000%
2016	7.7500%	0.000%	2016	2.5000%	0.000%
2015	7.7500%		2015	2.5000%	
LSERS			LSERS		
2019	7.0000%	-0.062%	2019	2.5000%	0.000%
2018	7.0625%	-0.063%	2018	2.5000%	-0.125%
2017	7.1250%	0.000%	2017	2.6250%	0.000%
2016	7.1250%	0.125%	2016	2.6250%	-0.125%
2016	7.0000%		2015	2.7500%	
LASERS			LASERS		
2019	7.6000%	-0.050%	2019	2.5000%	-0.250%
2018	7.6500%	-0.050%	2018	2.7500%	0.000%
2017	7.7000%	-0.050%	2017	2.7500%	-0.250%
2016	7.7500%	0.000%	2016	3.0000%	0.000%
2015	7.7500%		2015	3.0000%	
S	alary Increases:		Inv	estment Rate:	
Measurement date	Range		Measurement date	Range	
TRSL			TRSL		
2019	3.3% to 4.8% d	epending on service duration	2019	7.5500%	-0.100%
2018	3.3% to 4.8% d	epending on service duration	2018	7.6500%	-0.050%
2017	3.50% to 10.0%	6 depending on service duration	2017	7.7000%	-0.050%
2016	3.50% to 10.0%	6 depending on service duration	2016	7.7500%	0.000%
2015	3.50% to 10.0%	6 depending on service duration	2015	7.7500%	

Napoleonville, Louisiana

<u>NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION</u> <u>FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020</u>

CHANGES IN BENEFIT TERMS AND ASSUMPTIONS RELATED TO DEFINED PENSION (continued)

Salary Increases:		Inve	Investment Rate:				
Measurement date	Range	Measurement date	Range				
LSERS		LSERS					
2019	3.25%	2019	7.0000%	-0.062%			
2018	3.25%	2018	7.0620%	-0.063%			
2017	3.075% to 5.375%	2017	7.1250%	0.000%			
2016	3.075% to 5.375%	2016	7.1250%	0.000%			
2015	3.200% to 5.500%	2015	7.1250%				
LASERS		LASERS					
2019	2.80% to 14.00% for various member types	2019	7.6000%	-0.050%			
2018	2.80% to 14.30% for various member types	2018	7.6500%	-0.050%			
2017	2.80% to 14.30% for various member types	2017	7.7000%	-0.050%			
2016	3.00% to 14.50% for various member types	2016	7.7500%	0.000%			
2015	3.00% to 14.50% for various member types	2015	7.7500%				

CHANGES IN BENEFIT TERMS AND ASSUMPTIONS RELATED TO OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Changes in benefit terms:

There were no changes in benefit terms for the for the years presented.

Changes in assumptions:

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

Discount Rate:							
Measurement date	Rate	Change					
6/30/2020	3.50%	0.000%					
6/30/2019	3.50%	-0.370%					
6/30/2018	3.87%	0.290%					
6/30/2017	3.58%						

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

BUDGETARY COMPARISON INFORMATION

General Budget Practices: The School Board follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

State statute requires budgets to be adopted for the general fund and all special revenues funds.

Each year prior to September, the Superintendent submits to the Board proposed annual budgets for the General Fund and special revenue funds. Public hearings are conducted, prior to the Board's approval, to obtain taxpayer comments. The operating budgets include proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

Appropriations (unexpended budget balances) lapse at year-end.

Formal Budget integration (within the accounting records) is employed as a management control device. All budgets are controlled at the function level. Budget amounts included in the accompanying financial statements consist of those presented in the original budget adopted by the Board and as amended by the Board.

Encumbrances: Encumbrance accounting under which purchase orders are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed.

Budget Basis of Accounting: All governmental funds' budgets are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting, a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Budgeted amounts are originally adopted or amended by the Board. Legally, the Board must adopt a balanced budget; that is, total budgeted revenues and other financing sources including fund balance must equal or exceed total budgeted expenditures and other financing uses. State statutes require the Board to amend its budget when revenues plus projected revenues within a fund are expected to be less than budgeted revenues by five percent or more and/or expenditures within a fund are expected to exceed budgeted expenditures by five percent or more. The School Board approves budgets at the function level and management can transfer amounts between line items within a function.

Actual Over Budgeted Expenditures: None.

NON-MAJOR FUND DESCRIPTIONS JUNE 30, 2020

IDEA PRESCHOOL AND IDEA

IDEA and IDEA Preschool are federally funded programs. IDEA Part -B serves students ages 3 through 21 who have been found eligible through Bulletin 1508, for special education services. The funds are used for materials, supplies, and equipment for direct instruction in special education classes. The Pre-School Flow Through funds target the education of students ages 3 through 5 who have been found eligible, through Bulletin 1508, for special education services. The funds are used for supplies within a non-categorical preschool setting or for those needing only speech services. The funds are used for supplies for direct instruction.

SCHOOL FOOD SERVICES

The School Food Service program includes lunch and breakfast and is used to account for the operations of the school food service program in the parish school system during the regular school term. The basic goals of the school food service program are to serve nutritionally adequate, attractive, and moderately priced meals, to help children grow socially and emotionally, to extend educational influences to the homes of school children, and to provide learning experiences that will improve children's food habits with the ultimate goal of physically fit adults.

TITLE I

Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) is a program for economically and educationally deprived school children that are federally financed, state-administered, and locally operated by the School Board. The Title I services are provided through various projects that are designed to meet the special needs of educationally deprived children. The activities supplement, rather than replace, state and locally mandated activities.

TITLE II - EDUCATION FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY ACT (EESA)

Education for Economic Security Act - Title II is a federally funded program to provide financial assistance to improve the skills of teachers in the instructional areas of mathematics, science, computer learning, and foreign languages; and increase the access of all students to this instruction.

STRIVING READERS COMPREHENSIVE LITERACY PROGRAM (SRCL)

The Striving Readers for Comprehensive Literacy (SRCL) program is a federally funded program for the purpose of improving the school readiness and success for disadvantaged youth, from birth to grade 12, by advancing their literacy skills and to establish a comprehensive approach to literacy development based on Louisiana's Comprehensive Literacy Plan.

TITLE III

Title III fund is a federally funded program. The purpose of this program is to focus on assisting school districts in teaching English to limited English proficient students and in helping students meet the challenging State standards required by all students.

TITLE IV

Title IV fund provides students with well-rounded education including programs such as career counseling, STEM, arts, civics, and International Baccalaureate/Advanced placement. It supports safe and healthy students with comprehensive school mental health, drug and violence prevention, training on trauma-informed practices, and health and physical education, and supports the effective use of technology that is backed by professional development, blended learning and ed-tech devices.

HEAD START

The Head Start program is a federally financed program that provides comprehensive health, educational, nutritional, social, and other services to economically disadvantaged children and their families and to involve parents in their children's activities so that the children will attain overall social competence.
NON-MAJOR FUND DESCRIPTIONS JUNE 30, 2020

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Vocational Education is a federally funded program restricted to expenditures for salaries, supplies, and equipment to be used in vocational education programs.

MCKINNEY VENTO

McKinney Vento is a federally funded program. The purpose of this program is to ensure that each child of a homeless individual or each homeless youth has equal access to the same free, appropriate public education as any non-homeless child or youth.

HIGH COST SERVICES

High Cost Services is a federally funded program based on IDEA funds made available to provide additional supports and services to students with high needs. High Cost Services funding was introduced in response to concerns that costs for services for children with the most significant disabilities negatively impact the resources of districts and states, thus making it extremely difficult to provide individualized supports and services necessary for students to thrive in the education setting.

TEACHER INCENTIVE FUND

The Teacher Incentive Fund is aimed at recruiting and maintaining certified teachers.

SRCL CONTENT LEADERS

The purpose of this program is to provide for ELA teachers to attend Content Leader training through the Louisiana Department of Education.

PBCS TEACHER INCENTIVE FUND

This project aims to expand equitable access to effective educators and increase student achievement in partner rural LEAs by improving the key level of our performance based compensation system (PBCS) – the compass evaluation and support system – and bringing both our pre-service teacher preparation and our principal professional development into alignment with a more robust and effective evaluation and support system.

DIRECT STUDENT SERVICES

The purpose of this program is to provide interventions for low achieving students who are enrolled in Title I schools, schools identified as Comprehensive Intervention Required, Urgent Intervention Required, Urgent Intervention Needed. It can be used for Credit Recovery, Advanced Placement and CLEP test free reimbursements, opportunities to earn IBCs (industry based credentials), etc.

REDESIGN 1003(a)

This program is used to support the schools within the district that are labeled UIR-A, which are schools in corrective action for its low school performance scores. The funds are expended on Tier I curriculum materials and site licenses aligned to the curriculum, as well as Professional Development to support the implementation of the Tier I curriculum.

GET READY COHORT

The purpose of this grant program is to help districts have a clear understanding of the Ready Start Network, including the four pillars, and how that might look in their communities. The intended purpose was also to provide collaboration with and learn from other community networks across the state and to create a fully prepared blueprint to include in the Super App for 2020. Agencies that actively participated in weekly webinars and completed all deliverables were given funding to make improvements to their early childhood program.

NON-MAJOR FUND DESCRIPTIONS JUNE 30, 2020

LIMITED TAX REVENUE BONDS

The GO Bond Fund is used to account for the funds received from the bond. The purpose of the bond issuance is for the acquiring, constructing, and improvement of public school facilities, including sites, furnishings and equipment.

APSB GO BOND SINKING FUND

The GO Bond Sinking Fund is used to retain and repay all debt owned for the Capital Projects Fund (Limited Tax Revenue Bonds). This account will hold all interest, principal, and other cost owned until the bonds are due.

DEBT SERVICE PC

The Debt Service PC Fund is used to accumulate funds for the payment of 1.7 million Certificate of Indebtedness which are due in various semi-annual installments.

1979 DEBT SERVICE

The 1979 Debt Service Fund is used to accumulate funds for the payment of refunding general obligation bonds which are due in various annual installments.

QSCB SINKING FUND

The QSCB Sinking Fund is used to retain and repay all debt owned for the Capital Projects Fund (QSCB Bonds). This account will hold all interest, principal, and other cost owned until the bonds are due.

NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS -COMBINING BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2020

					Funds		
Cash and cash equivalents		DEA eschool	 IDEA		School Food Services		Title I
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Investments Receivables Due from other funds Inventory Restricted assets - cash	\$	2,094	\$ 145,166	\$	4,834 105,573 7 84,414 55,294	\$	150,381
Total assets	\$	2,094	\$ 145,166	\$	250,122	\$	150,381
Liabilities and fund balances Liabilities: Salaries payable, payroll deductions and withholdings payable Accounts payable Due to other funds Total liabilities	\$	147 208 1,739 2,094	\$ 34,385 (282) 111,063 145,166	\$	82,821 44,632 114,620 242,073	\$	53,945 3 96,433 150,381
Fund balances: Nonspendable: Inventory Restricted: Debt service Capital construction Federal and state grants Unassigned Total fund balances		-	 -		55,294 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		-
Total liabilities and fund balances	s	2,094	\$ 145,166	s	250,122	s	150,381

NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS -COMBINING BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2020

				Special Rev	enue Fu	nds		
		Title II		SRCL	Tit	le III	Title IV	
Assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$		\$		\$		¢	
Investments	φ	-	Φ	-	φ	-	Ψ	
Receivables		67,171		6,985		-		4,551
Due from other funds		-		-		-		-
Inventory		-		-		-		-
Restricted assets - cash		-		-		-		-
Total assets	\$	67,171	\$	6,985	\$	-	\$	4,551
Salaries payable, payroll deductions and withholdings payable Accounts payable Due to other funds Total liabilities	\$	6,635 1,249 59,287 67,171	\$	6,985 6,985	\$	-	\$	3,191 1,360 4,551
Fund balances: Nonspendable:								
Inventory Restricted:		-		-		-		-
Debt service		-		-		-		_
Capital construction		-		-				-
Federal and state grants		-		-		-		-
Unassigned		-		-		-		-
Total fund balances		-		-	-	-		-
Total liabilities and	c	(7 17)	c	6 0.95	c		c	4 551
fund balances	<u> </u>	67,171	\$	6,985		-	3	4,551

NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS -COMBINING BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2020

			5	Special Rev	enue F	unds		
	H	ead Start	12.00	cational ucation		cKinney Vento		ligh Cost Services
Assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Investments		-		-		-		-
Receivables		182,434		4,274		8,373		180,577
Due from other funds		6,996		-		729		63,030
Inventory		14 A		-		-		-
Restricted assets - cash				-		-		-
Total assets	\$	189,430	\$	4,274	\$	9,102	\$	243,607
	-						0	
Liabilities and fund balances								
Liabilities:								
Salaries payable, payroll deductions and								
withholdings payable	\$	70,281	\$	-	\$	3,075	\$	56,007
Accounts payable	*	15,947		3,775	*		*	2,650
Due to other funds		103,202		499		6,027		184,950
Total liabilities		189,430		4,274		9,102		243,607
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable:								
Inventory		-		-		-		-
Restricted:								
Debt service		-		-		-		-
Capital construction		-		-		-		-
Federal and state grants		-		-		-		-
Unassigned				π				,
Total fund balances		-		-		-		
Total liabilities and								
fund balances	\$	189,430	\$	4,274	\$	9,102	\$	243,607

a.

NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS -COMBINING BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2020

	Special Revenue Funds										
		Feacher centive Fund		SCRL Content Leaders	PB Teac Incer	CS cher	S	Direct tudent ervices			
Assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$	-	\$	-	\$	_	\$	-			
Investments	*	-		-	T	-	1.400	-			
Receivables		17,222		-		-		4,583			
Due from other funds		-		-		-		-			
Inventory		-		-		-		-			
Restricted assets - cash		-		-		-		-			
Total assets	\$	17,222	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,583			
Liabilities and fund balances Liabilities: Salaries payable, payroll deductions and withholdings payable Accounts payable Due to other funds Total liabilities	\$	17,222 17,222	\$	-	\$		\$	3,840 			
Fund balances: Nonspendable: Inventory Restricted:											
Debt service		-		-		-		-			
Capital construction		<u>ن</u>		-		-					
Federal and state grants		-				.		-			
Unassigned		-									
Total fund balances		-	_	-		-		-			
Total liabilities and											
fund balances	\$	17,222	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,583			

NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS -<u>COMBINING BALANCE SHEET</u> JUNE 30, 2020

	5	Special Rev	enue	Funds		Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund APSB GO Bond Sinking Fund		
		edesign 003 (a)		Get Ready Cohort		mited Tax Revenue Bonds			
Assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Investments	Ψ	-	Ψ	-	Ψ	-	4	-	
Receivables		1,743		8,956		_		-	
Due from other funds				-				-	
Inventory		-		-		-		-	
Restricted assets - cash		÷		-		816,371		1,285,850	
Total assets	\$	1,743	\$	8,956	S	816,371	\$	1,285,850	
Liabilities and fund balances Liabilities: Salaries payable, payroll deductions and withholdings payable Accounts payable Due to other funds Total liabilities	\$	1,743 1,743	\$	8,956 8,956	\$	236,497	\$	-	
Fund balances: Nonspendable: Inventory Restricted:		-		-		-		-	
Debt service				-				1,285,850	
Capital construction				-		579,874		-,200,000	
Federal and state grants		-		-				-	
Unassigned		-		-		-		-	
Total fund balances	No.	-		-	-	579,874		1,285,850	
Total liabilities and fund balances	S	1,743	\$	8,956	s	816,371	\$	1,285,850	

<u>NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS -</u> <u>COMBINING BALANCE SHEET</u> <u>JUNE 30, 2020</u>

		D						
	Se	Debt ervice PC	5	1979 Debt Service		QSCB Sinking Fund		Total
Assets	\$		\$	230	\$		\$	5 0 6 4
Cash and cash equivalents Investments	Э	-	Э	230	Þ	-	Э	5,064 105,573
Receivables		-		-		105,013		889,530
Due from other funds		154,671				105,015		309,840
		134,071		-		-		55,294
Inventory Restricted assets - cash		-		-		1,707,036		3,809,257
		-	-				-	
Total assets	\$	154,671	\$	230	\$	1,812,049	\$	5,174,558
Liabilities and fund balances Liabilities: Salaries payable, payroll deductions and withholdings payable Accounts payable Due to other funds Total liabilities	\$	93,096	\$		\$:	-	311,136 307,870 807,925 1,426,931
Fund balances: Nonspendable: Inventory			1					55,294
Restricted:		-		-		-		55,294
Debt service		61,575		230		1,812,049		3,159,704
Capital construction		01,375		230		1,012,049		579,874
Federal and state grants		_				-		579,074
Unassigned		-		-		-		(47,245)
Total fund balances		61,575	-	230	-	1,812,049		3,747,627
Total liabilities and		01,375	-	230	-	1,012,049		3,747,027
fund balances	\$	154,671	\$	230	\$	1,812,049	\$	5,174,558

				Special Rev	enue Funds				
		DEA school		IDEA		hool Food Services		Title I	
Revenues									
Local sources:									
Food sales	\$		\$	-	\$	58,020	\$		
Earnings on investments		-		-		1,669		-	
Other		-		-		1,514		-	
State sources:									
Unrestricted grants-in-aid		-		-		107,115		-	
Federal sources:									
Restricted grants-in-aid - direct		. 80				-		-	
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants		89,744		811,384		1,244,950		1,023,779	
Commodities - United States									
Department of Agriculture	11	(H)		-		111,638		-	
Total revenues		89,744	-	811,384		1,524,906		1,023,779	
Expenditures			-						
Instruction:									
Regular education programs		-		-		-		901,798	
Special education programs		78,942		717,534		-		-	
Support services:									
Instructional staff services		-		-		-		-	
General administration		-		-		÷.		-	
Transportation						-		-	
Non-instructional services:									
Food service		-		-		1,877,318		-	
Building acquisition and construction				-		39,827		-	
Debt service:									
Principal retirement		-		-		-		-	
Interest and bank charges		-		2 -				-	
Total expenditures		78,942		717,534		1,917,145		901,798	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues	10		-						
over expenditures		10,802		93,850		(392,239)		121,981	
Other financing sources (uses):)3				-		
Operating transfers out		(10, 802)		(93,850)				(121, 981)	
Operating transfers in		-		-		84,414		-	
Total other financing sources (uses)		(10,802)		(93,850)		84,414		(121,981)	
Changes in fund balance	-					(307,825)	-		
Fund balances at beginning of year						315,874		-	
			•		e		-		
Fund balances at end of year	\$		\$	-	\$	8,049	\$		

				Special Rev	enue]	Funds		
		Title II		SRCL	-	Title III	1	Title IV
Revenues			0					
Local sources:								
Food sales	\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Earnings on investments		-		-		-		-
Other		-		-		-		=
State sources:								
Unrestricted grants-in-aid		-		-		-		-
Federal sources:								
Restricted grants-in-aid - direct		-		-		-		-
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants		265,749		154,546		10,404		42,197
Commodities - United States								
Department of Agriculture		-		-		-		-
Total revenues		265,749		154,546		10,404		42,197
Expenditures	-		-		-			
Instruction:								
Regular education programs		236,207		141,354		9,849		37,842
Special education programs				-		-		-
Support services:								
Instructional staff services		-		-		-		
General administration		-		-		-		
Transportation		-		/ <u>-</u> ,		=		-
Non-instructional services:								
Food service		-		120		-		-
Building acquisition and construction		-		-		-		_
Debt service:								
Principal retirement		-						-
Interest and bank charges		-				-		
Total expenditures		236,207	-	141,354		9,849		37,842
Excess (deficiency) of revenues	-	230,207	1	111,551	-	,,,,,,,,		57,012
over expenditures		29,542		13,192		555		4,355
Other financing sources (uses):	8-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	29,012	-	13,172	-			1,555
Operating transfers out		(29,542)		(13,192)		(555)		(4,355)
Operating transfers in		(2),5 (2)		(13,172)		(555)		(1,555)
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	(29,542)		(13,192)		(555)		(4,355)
	-	(27,542)	(<u> </u>	(13,172)		(333)		(1,555)
Changes in fund balance		-		-		-		-
Fund balances at beginning of year	-	-		-		-		-
Fund balances at end of year	\$		\$		\$	-	\$	-

		8						
	Head S	tart		ational	McKin Vent			gh Cost ervices
Revenues								
Local sources:			4					
Food sales	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Earnings on investments		-		-		-		-
Other		-		1 6		-		-
State sources:								
Unrestricted grants-in-aid		-		-		-		577,055
Federal sources:								
Restricted grants-in-aid - direct	1,12	2,202		-		-		-
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants		-		32,298	4	4,286		116,749
Commodities - United States								
Department of Agriculture		-		-		-		-
Total revenues	1,12	2,202		32,298	4	4,286		693,804
Expenditures								
Instruction:								
Regular education programs	87	5,044		32,298	4	0,674		-
Special education programs		-						746,232
Support services:								
Instructional staff services	8	0,386		-		-		-
General administration		1,633		-		-		-
Transportation		4,331		-6		-		-
Non-instructional services:								
Food service		-		-		10		-
Building acquisition and construction	7	7,804		-		-		10,602
Debt service:		,,001						10,002
Principal retirement		-		-		istan.		-
Interest and bank charges		-		_		-		-
Total expenditures	1 12	9,198		32,298		0,674		756,834
Excess (deficiency) of revenues	1,12	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		52,250		0,071		100,001
over expenditures	(6,996)		-		3,612		(63,030)
Other financing sources (uses):		0,770)	(1	5,012		(05,050)
Operating transfers out		12			1	(5,353)		
Operating transfers in		6,996				1,741		63,030
Total other financing sources (uses)		6,996				3,612)	-	63,030
σ, ,	1. Carlos and the second se	0,990		-		(3,012)	-	03,030
Changes in fund balance		-		-		-		-
Fund balances at beginning of year		-		-				
Fund balances at end of year	S	-	\$	-	S	-	\$	

	2		Special Revenue Funds							
	Teacher Incentive Fund		SRCL Content Leaders	PBCS Teacher Incentive Fund	Dir Stud Serv					
Revenues										
Local sources:				-						
Food sales	\$	- \$	-	\$ -	\$	-				
Earnings on investments		-	-	-		-				
Other		191		-		-				
State sources:										
Unrestricted grants-in-aid		-	-	-		-				
Federal sources:										
Restricted grants-in-aid - direct		-	-	-		-				
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants	149,	865	36,001	221,568		10,989				
Commodities - United States										
Department of Agriculture		-	-	-		-				
Total revenues	150,	056	36,001	221,568		10,989				
Expenditures										
Instruction:										
Regular education programs	139,	350	31,773	195,557		9,665				
Special education programs		-	-	-		-				
Support services:										
Instructional staff services		-	7 1			-				
General administration		-	-	-		-				
Transportation		-	=	-		14				
Non-instructional services:										
Food service		-	-	-		-				
Building acquisition and construction		-	-	5 - 0		-				
Debt service:										
Principal retirement		1.27	-	-						
Interest and bank charges		-	÷.	-		-				
Total expenditures	139,	350	31,773	195,557		9,665				
Excess (deficiency) of revenues										
over expenditures	10,	706	4,228	26,011		1,324				
Other financing sources (uses):			Tau Tau	100 Million 100 Mi						
Operating transfers out	(10,	706)	(4,228)	(26,011)		(1, 324)				
Operating transfers in		-				-				
Total other financing sources (uses)	(10,	706)	(4,228)	(26,011)		(1,324)				
Changes in fund balance		_		_		_				
Fund balances at beginning of year		-	-	-		-				
	c			c						
Fund balances at end of year	\$	\$		<u>s</u> -	\$					

	Special Revenue Funds					pital Projects	Debt Service		
		Redesign 1003 (a)		Get Ready Cohort	L	imited Tax Revenue Bonds		APSB GO ond Sinking Fund	
Revenues									
Local sources:									
Food sales	\$	2 	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Earnings on investments		-		-		-		-	
Other		-		-		-		-	
State sources:									
Unrestricted grants-in-aid		-						-	
Federal sources:									
Restricted grants-in-aid - direct		-				-		-	
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants		50,378		23,738		-		-	
Commodities - United States									
Department of Agriculture		-		-	_	-		-	
Total revenues	1	50,378	- P-	23,738		-			
Expenditures									
Instruction:									
Regular education programs		45,843		20,868				-	
Special education programs		-		-		-		-	
Support services:									
Instructional staff services		-				-		-	
General administration		-		-		14,561		-	
Transportation		-		-		-		-	
Non-instructional services:									
Food service		-		-		-		-	
Building acquisition and construction				1-		1,213,979			
Debt service:									
Principal retirement		-				1 e 100		185,000	
Interest and bank charges		÷		-		-		119,550	
Total expenditures		45,843		20,868	-	1,228,540		304,550	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues									
over expenditures	1	4,535	08	2,870		(1,228,540)		(304,550)	
Other financing sources (uses):	21						5.1		
Operating transfers out		(4,535)		(2,870)		-		-	
Operating transfers in		-		-		-		304,550	
Total other financing sources		(4,535)		(2,870)		-		304,550	
Changes in fund balance		-		_		(1,228,540)		-	
Fund balances at beginning of year		-				1,808,414		1,285,850	
Fund balances at end of year	e		•		•	579,874	e	1,285,850	
r und balances at end of year	\$				\$	317,014	\$	1,203,030	

	Debt Service Funds							
	Se	Debt ervice PC		1979 Debt Service		QSCB Sinking Fund		Total
Revenues								
Local sources:								
Food sales	\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$	58,020
Earnings on investments		-		-		102,632		104,301
Other		-				417,777		419,482
State sources:								
Unrestricted grants-in-aid		-		-		-		684,170
Federal sources:								
Restricted grants-in-aid - direct				-		-		1,122,202
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants		-		-		+		4,328,625
Commodities - United States								
Department of Agriculture		-		-		-		111,638
Total revenues	-	-	-		-	520,409		6,828,438
Expenditures	1				-			
Instruction:								
Regular education programs		-		-		-		2,718,122
Special education programs		-		-		-		1,542,708
Support services:								, ,
Instructional staff services		-		-		-		80,386
General administration		-		-		-		46,194
Transportation		-		-		-		64,331
Non-instructional services:								
Food service		-		-		2		1,877,318
Building acquisition and construction		-		-		-		1,342,212
Debt service:								.,,
Principal retirement		146,000		-		557,513		888,513
Interest and bank charges		8,671		-		626,130		754,351
Total expenditures		154,671	-	-		1,183,643		9,314,135
Excess (deficiency) of revenues	1	10 1,011				1,105,015		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
over expenditures		(154,671)				(663,234)		(2,485,697)
Other financing sources (uses):	-	(12.1,0.1)	-			(000,00.)		(2,100,0)1)
Operating transfers out		-		-		-		(329,304)
Operating transfers in		154,671		-		800,000		1,415,402
Total other financing sources	2 	154,671		-		800,000	-	1,086,098
	1		-					
Changes in fund balance		-		-		136,766		(1,399,599)
Fund balances at beginning of year	-	61,575		230	100	1,675,283		5,147,226
Fund balances at end of year	\$	61,575	\$	230	\$	1,812,049	\$	3,747,627

SCHEDULE OF COMPENSATION PAID TO BOARD MEMBERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Andrea Barras	\$ 10,800
Honoray Lewis	9,600
John Beck	9,600
Doris Dugas	9,600
Electa Fletcher Mickens	9,600
Daniel Washington	9,600
Jessica Ourso	9,600
Lee Meyer, Jr.	9,600
Jesse Robertson	 9,600
Total board member compensation	\$ 87,600

ASSUMPTION PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

Napoleonville, Louisiana

SCHEDULE OF COMPENSATION, BENEFITS, AND OTHER PAYMENTS TO AGENCY HEAD FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Agency Head Name/Title: Jeremy Couvillion, Superintendent

urpose	1	Amount
Salary	\$	132,284
Insurance benefits		13,463
Retirement benefits		33,967
Car Allowance		6,000
	\$	185,714

Agency Head Name/Title: Anya Randle, Interim Superintendent (May 21, 2020 - June 30, 2020)

Purpose	A	mount
Salary	\$	4,292
and the second		



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

The Members of the Assumption Parish School Board Napoleonville, Louisiana

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Assumption Parish School Board (the School Board) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School Board's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 22, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2020-001 and 2020-003 that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School Board's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2020-002, 2020-003, 2020-004, and 2020-005.



Assumption Parish School Board's Response to Findings

The School Board's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The School Board's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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.

Postlethwaite Enefferille

Donaldsonville, Louisiana December 22, 2020



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

The Members of the Assumption Parish School Board Napoleonville, Louisiana

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Assumption Parish School Board's (the School Board) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School Board's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020. The School Board's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the School Board's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the School Board's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion on Special Education Cluster

As described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, the School Board did not comply with requirements regarding the Special Education Cluster, CFDA No. 84.027 Grants to States and CFDA No. 84.173 Preschool Grants, as described in finding number 2020-007 for Procurement. Compliance with such requirements is necessary, in our opinion, for the School Board to comply with the requirements applicable to that program.



Qualified Opinion on Special Education Cluster.

In our opinion, except for the noncompliance described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the school Board complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the Special Education Cluster for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Opinion on the Other Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the School Board complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its other major federal program identified in the summary of audit results section of the accompany schedule of findings and questioned costs for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed an instance of noncompliance which is required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2020-007. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to this matter.

The School Board's response to the noncompliance finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The School Board's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2020-007 to be a material weakness.



A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompany schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2020-006 to be a significant deficiency.

The School Board's response to the internal control over compliance finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The School Board's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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

stlethwaite & Metterville

Donaldsonville, Louisiana December 22, 2020

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SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS AND RELATED NOTES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Agency or Pass-through Number	Federal Expenditures
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER			
Passed through Louisiana Department of Education:			
National School Breakfast Program	10.553	None	\$ 335,780
National School Lunch Program	10.555	None	909,170
TOTAL CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER			1,244,950
Passed through Louisiana Department of Agriculture and			
Forestry - Food Distribution	10.550	None	111,638
TOTAL UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			1,356,588
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
SPECIAL EDUCATION CLUSTER (IDEA)			
Passed through Louisiana Department of Education:			
Special Education Grants to States			
IDEA - Part B	84.027A	28-20-B1-04	619,944
IDEA - Part B	84.027A	28-19-B1-04	191,440
High Cost Services - IDEA	84.027A	28-19-RH-04	92,648
High Cost Services - IDEA		28-20-RH-04	12,612
High Cost Services - IDEA	84.027A	28-20-RK-04	11,489
Total Special Education Grants to States			928,133
Special Education Preschool Grants			
IDEA - Preschool		28-20-P1-04	67,778
IDEA - Preschool	84.173A	28-19-P1-04	21,967
Total Special Education - Preschool Grants TOTAL SPECIAL EDUCATION CLUSTER (IDEA)			89,745
477 CLUSTER			
Passed through Louisiana Department of Education:			
Early Childhood Lead Agencies CCDF	93.575	28-19-CO-04	5,385
TOTAL 477 CLUSTER			5,385
OTHER PROGRAMS			
Passed through Louisiana Department of Education:			
Direct Student Services	84.010A	28-20-DSS-04	10,989
Redesign 1003(a)	84.010	28-19-RD-19-04	50,378
Get Ready Cohort	94.434	28-19-GRC-04	23,739
McKinney Vento	84.196A	28-20-H1-04	44,286
Striving Readers Comprehensive Literacy Program (SRCL):			
Birth - Age 5	84.371C	28-18-SR1-04	81,854
Kindergarten - Grade 5	84.371C	28-18-SR05-04	72,692
Grades 9 - 12		28-18-SR04-04	36,001
PBCS Teacher Incentive		28-18-PBCS-04	221,568
Teacher Incentive Funds Teacher Incentive Funds		28-20-TP-04	84,945
Title I		28-18-TP-04	64,920
Title II		28-20-T1-04 28-20-50-04	1,023,779 265,749
Title III		28-20-50-04	205,749
Title IV	84.303A 84.424A		42,197
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to State:	04.424/	20-20-/1-04	42,197
Carl Perkins Grant	84 048A	28-20-02-04	32,298
TOTAL OTHER PROGRAMS	5 HV 10/1	and the M. Will	2,065,799
TOTAL UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			3,089,062
90			

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Agency or Pass-through Number	Federal Expenditures
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Direct Grant:			
Head Start	93.600	06CH010579-02-02	1,042,179
Head Start	93.600	06CH010579-01-01	80,023
TOTAL UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUM	AN SERVIC	ES	1,122,202
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			
Direct Grant:			
Naval Junior Reserve Officer Training Program	None	JROTC	74,077
TOTAL UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			74,077
TOTAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDED			\$ 5,641,929

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Assumption Parish School Board under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2020. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operation of Assumption Parish School Board, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of Assumption Parish School Board.

NOTE B - FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Nonmonetary assistance is reported in the schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed.

NOTE C - RECONCILIATION OF FEDERAL REVENUES TO FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

The federal revenues are recognized in the financial statements as follows:		
Other Governmental - Restricted grants-in-aid - direct	\$	1,122,202
Other Governmental - Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants		4,408,089
Other Governmental - Commodities		111,638
Federal Expenditures per Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Adwards	S	5,641,929

NOTE D - INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE F - SUBRECIPIENTS

Assumption Parish School Board did not pass any funds through to subrecipients during the year ended June 30, 2020.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

SECTION I - SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS

 Financial Statements Type of auditors' report issued: Internal control over financial reporting: Material weakness identified 	<u>Unmodified</u> Yes No
 Significant deficiency identified not considered to be a material weakness? 	Yes XNone reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	<u>X</u> Yes <u>No</u>
Federal Awards	
 Internal control over financial reporting: Material weakness identified 	<u>X</u> Yes <u>No</u>
 Significant deficiency identified not considered to be a material weakness? 	X Yes None reported
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:	Qualified on Special Education Cluster and Unmodified on Child Nutrition Cluster
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR section 200.516(a)?	<u>X</u> Yes <u>No</u>
Identification of major program:	
Name of Federal Program or Cluster	Federal CFDA Number
Child Nutrition Cluster National School Lunch Program School Breakfast Program	10.555 10.553
Special Education Cluster Special Education – Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) Special Education – Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool)	84.027 84.173
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:	\$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	YesXNo

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

2020-001 FINANCIAL REPORTING

Criteria: The definition of internal control over financial reporting includes ensuring that policies and procedures exist that pertain to an entity's ability to initiate, record, process and report financial data consistent with the assertions embodied in the annual financial statements.

Conditions: During our audit procedures we identified the following matters related to financial reporting: (1) The School Board's construction in progress schedule was incomplete and did not agree with the accounting records. Corrections to the schedule included adjustments to the beginning balance, contract amounts, and total current year expenditures. Additionally, project costs and retainage payable for some of the projects had not been included in the construction in progress schedule nor had they been accrued in the accounting records. This is a repeat finding from June 30, 2018 and 2019.

(2) Several formulas on the improvements spreadsheet that calculates current year depreciation expense and accumulated depreciation were incorrect.

Cause: Procedures are not currently in place to ensure a proper reporting of capital assets.

Effect: Due to the inaccuracy of the underlying accounting records, material adjustments were made to the construction in progress and improvements spreadsheets that were prepared by the School Board.

Recommendations: The construction in progress schedule should be reconciled to the accounting records of the School Board. All construction costs and retainage liabilities should be properly accrued and recorded. All formulas on these spreadsheets should be reviewed for accuracy.

View of Responsible Official: (1) The administration received an incorrect final construction in progress schedule from the previous audit, which resulted in the beginning balance total being incorrect. In addition, the business office was not made aware of all of the details of a construction project in litigation, which resulted in inaccurate reporting of retainage and accounts payable. In the future, the administration will continue to implement procedures to assure that financial records are continuously reviewed and analyzed in order for the information to be reported properly. Additionally, the administration will make certain to communicate with external auditors to assure that they are providing accurate prior year statements and financial reports that matches ledger balances. (2) Additionally, the administration will confirm that formulas for depreciation are accurate.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

SECTION II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS (continued)

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

2020-002 LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET ACT

Criteria: In accordance with Louisiana R.S. 39:1305(C) (1), The budget document setting forth the proposed financial plan for the general fund and each special revenue fund shall include a budget message signed by the budget preparer which shall include a summary description of the proposed plan, policies and objectives, assumptions, budgetary basis, and a discussion of the most important features. In accordance with Louisiana R.S. 39:1311, The governing authority shall amend the adopted budget if there has been a change in operations upon which the original adopted budget was developed.

Condition: Management failed to prepare a budget message for fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Additionally, the School Food Services Fund of the School Board is considered a special revenue fund. Management of the School Board failed to amend the budget for this fund when it had an unfavorable budget variance in expenditures of greater than 5% for fiscal year ending June 30, 2020.

Cause: The School Board's processes were not designed effectively to ensure that the budget message was prepared or that the School Food Services Fund budget was amended as required by the Louisiana Revised Statutes described above.

Effect: The School Board is in violation of Louisiana R.S. 39:1305(C) (1) and Louisiana R.S. 39:1311.

Recommendations: Management of the School Board should ensure procedures are in place to ensure that the budget has all required components and is amended as necessary.

View of Responsible Official: The administration recognizes these situations as isolated incidents that resulted in inefficiencies occurring due to School Closure as a result of the Covid-19 Pandemic. The administration will include budget messages in future budget presentations and publications. The administration recognizes that budget revisions are necessary for unfavorable variances and will be in accordance with this statute in the future.

2020-003 CONTINUING DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Criteria: In accordance with Louisiana R.S. 39:1438, issuers of municipal securities are required to comply with the continuing disclosure rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Condition: The School Board's Limited Tax, Series 2016 bonds require that the School Board comply with the continuing disclosure rules of the SEC by filing its audit report via the Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) annually.

Cause: The School Board's processes were not designed effectively to ensure that the June 30, 2019 audit report was filed with EMMA timely.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

SECTION II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS (continued)

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS (continued)

2020-003 CONTINUING DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Effect: The School Board is in violation of Louisiana R.S. 39:1438.

Recommendation: Management of the School Board should ensure procedures are in place to comply with the requirements of Louisiana R.S. 39.1438.

View of Responsible Official: The administration is assured that this is an isolated situation due to the circumstances that affected the third party attorney. The administration will follow up with the third party bond attorney to ensure that filings are made timely to comply with Louisiana Revised Statutes.

2020-004 BOND COMMISSION APPROVAL

Criteria: Louisiana Revised Statute 39:1410.60 states that, no school district created under or by the constitution and laws of the state shall have authority to incur debt without the consent and approval of the State Bond Commission.

Condition: The School Board entered into a lease agreement with one vendor that is classified as debt as defined by the statute. This agreement was not approved by the State Bond Commission.

Cause: The School Board failed to properly review this agreement before entering into it. Further, the School Board did not include a non-appropriation clause in the agreement.

Effect: The School Board is in violation of Louisiana R.S. 39:1410.60.

Recommendation: The School Board should comply with the requirements set forth in Louisiana R.S. 39:1410.60. Additionally, management should ensure that procedures are in place to identify agreements that result in the issuance and debt prior to entering into such agreements and either include a non-appropriation clause in the agreement or take steps to have the debt approved.

View of Responsible Official: The administration will review and revise the lease agreement to include language of a non-appropriation clause that will resolve this matter.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

SECTION II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS (continued)

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS (continued)

2020-005 NON-COMPLIANCE WITH LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Criteria: Article VII, Section 14 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 provides that the funds, credit, property, or things of value of the state or any political subdivision shall not be loaned, pledged, or donated to or for any person, association, or corporation, public or private.

Condition: During our audit procedures we identified the following matters which were considered violations of Article VII, Section 14 of the Louisiana Constitution. Operational allowances are paid to contract bus drivers based on route time and mileage. Additionally, the bus drivers are issued a Fuelman card to purchase fuel. The total fuel charged to the Fuelman account is deducted from the bus drivers' paychecks. Due to the timing of the transactions, this results in an advancement of public funds. **This is a repeat finding from June 30, 2019.**

Cause: The School Board's policies and procedures relating to contract drivers are not designed properly to ensure that there has been no advancement of public funds.

Effect: The School Board is in violation of Article VII, Section 14 of the Louisiana Constitution.

Recommendation: The School Board needs to revisit the current practice in the reimbursement of fuel costs and establish written policies and procedures to avoid advancement of funds.

View of Responsible Official: The administration was not able to correct the finding prior to June 30, 2020 because of the School Closure resulting from the Covid-19 Pandemic. However, Fuelman cards were not in use by contract drivers during March 17, 2020 through July 2020 because of the school closure. This issue has been corrected and resolved as of October 2020.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

SECTION III – FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

2020-006 ENHANCEMENT OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

Criteria: The Uniform Guidance administrative requirements and cost principles apply to federal funding awarded on or after December 26, 2014. 2 CFR 200, Subpart D – Post Federal Award Requirements and Subpart E – Cost Principles of the Uniform Guidance require specific written policies relative to federal awards.

Condition: During our audit procedures we identified the following weakness in internal control: The written policies and procedures of the School Board do not directly address all required compliance areas with the Uniform Guidance for federal programs. This is a repeat finding from June 30, 2018 and 2019.

Questioned Costs: None.

Cause: The School Board has not developed the applicable policies and procedures required by the Uniform Guidance.

Effect: The School Board is susceptible to an increase risk of noncompliance with federal awarding requirements as they relate to allowable costs and subrecipient monitoring.

Recommendation: The written policies and procedures of the School Board should be enhanced to ensure compliance with the Uniform Guidance as it relates to allowable costs and subrecipient monitoring, as applicable.

View of Responsible Official: The administration will enhance its policies and procedures of the School Board to be in compliance with the Uniform Guidance as it relates to allowable costs and sub-recipient monitoring. The administration was not able to correct this matter in the prior fiscal year because of the School Closure resulting from the Covid-19 Pandemic.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

SECTION III - FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (continued)

2020-007 PROCUREMENT OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Passed through the Louisiana Department of Education

Special Education Cluster

Special Education – Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) – CFDA No. 84.027 Special Education – Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool) – CFDA No. 84.173

Criteria: The Uniform Guidance administrative requirements and cost principles apply to federal funding awarded on or after December 26, 2014. 2 CFR 200, Subpart D – Post Federal Award Requirements Section 200.319(a) requires that all procurement transactions for the acquisition of property or services required under a Federal award must be conducted in a manner providing full and open competition consistent with the standards of this section.

Condition: Out of a population of 10 professional service contracts totaling \$217,545, a sample of 3 was selected for testing. The School Board did not seek competition when procuring any of these contracts. Additionally, the School Board's policies do not directly address the processes which should be used to procure professional services.

Questioned Costs: \$128,287

Cause: The School Board has not developed the applicable policies and procedures to ensure that open competition is sought when procuring professional service contracts with Federal awards.

Effect: The School Board is in non-compliance with the Uniform Guidance Procurement standards, and may not be receiving the most advantageous rates for these services.

Recommendation: The written policies and procedures of the School Board should be enhanced to ensure compliance with the Uniform Guidance as it relates to procuring professional service contracts.

View of Responsible Official: The administration is currently in the process of revising policies and procedures to be in compliance with the Uniform Guidance.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

A. FINDINGS - FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

2019-001 FINANCIAL REPORTING

Condition: During our audit procedures we identified the following matters related to financial reporting: (1) The School Board's construction in progress schedule was incomplete and did not agree with the accounting records. Corrections to the schedule included adjustments to the beginning balance, current year expenditures, the addition of an ongoing project, and the addition of engineering fees for two ongoing projects. Additionally, retainage payable had not been included in the construction in progress schedule nor had it been accrued in the accounting records. This is a repeat finding from the prior year.

(2) The School Board entered into agreements with a vendor for the use of certain buses that had not been identified as capital leases or included in the capital asset inventory.

Current Year Status: Similar finding reported in the current year related to construction in progress. The condition regarding the agreements for the use of certain buses has been resolved. See 2020-001.

B. FINDINGS – COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

2019-002 LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET ACT

Condition: The Title III, Direct Student Services, High Cost Services, SRCL, and HVAC Funds of the School Board are considered special revenue funds. Management of the School Board failed to prepare and adopt a budget for these funds for fiscal year ending June 30, 2019.

Current Year Status: All required budgets were adopted for the current year.

2019-003 NON-COMPLIANCE WITH LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Condition: During our audit procedures we identified the following matters which were considered violations of Article VII, Section 14 of the Louisiana Constitution: (1) The School Board entered into several capital lease agreements with one vendor. Each agreement is for the lease of a bus for five years and indicates a value for the respective bus. For each bus, the present value of the future minimum payments exceeds the value indicated in the agreement resulting in increased cost to the School Board over time. (2) Operational allowances are paid to contract bus drivers based on route time and mileage. Additionally, the bus drivers are issued a Fuelman card to purchase fuel. The total fuel charged to the Fuelman account is deducted from the bus drivers' paychecks. Due to the timing of the transactions, this results in an advancement of public funds.

Current Year Status: The School Board resolved the issue relating to the capital lease agreements, however there is a similar finding reported in the current year related to operational costs. See 2020-005.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

B. FINDINGS - COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS (continued)

2019-004 BOND COMMISION APPROVAL

Condition: The School Board entered into several capital lease agreements with one vendor that are classified as debt as defined by the statute. These agreements were not approved by the State Bond Commission.

Current Year Status: There is a similar finding reported in the current year for a copier lease. See 2020-004.

C. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT

2019-005 ENHANCEMENT OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

Condition: During our audit procedures we identified the following matters which were considered weaknesses in internal control: (1) The written policies and procedures of the School Board do not directly address all required compliance areas with the Uniform Guidance for federal programs.

(2) Personnel activity reports are used by the School Board as documentation of the time and effort of the employees it is charging to the federal programs. For the Head Start program, these personnel activity reports did not support the time and effort of the employees that were charged to this program. However, the expenditures tested that were charged to the program were appropriate and allowable. Therefore, there are no questioned costs.

Current Year Status: The written policies and procedures has not been resolved. See 2020-006. The condition related to the documentation of the time and effort of the employees charged to federal programs has been resolved.

A Professional Accounting Corporation



INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES

To the Members of the Assumption Parish School Board and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor

We have performed the procedures enumerated below, which were agreed to by the Assumption Parish School Board; the Louisiana Department of Education, and the Legislative Auditor (the specified parties), on the performance and statistical data accompanying the annual financial statements of the Assumption Parish School Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020; and to determine whether the specified schedules are free of obvious errors and omissions as provided by the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education (BESE) Bulletin, in compliance with Louisiana Revised Statute 24:514 1. Management of the Assumption Parish School Board is responsible for its performance and statistical data. The sufficiency of these procedures is solely the responsibility of the specified parties. Consequently, we make no representation regarding the sufficiency of the procedures enumerated below either for the purpose for which this report has been requested or for any other purpose.

The procedures and associated findings are as follows:

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

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

Results:

In performing the testing on the sample of expenditures/revenues, we noted no transactions that were inappropriately classified or were recorded at an inappropriate amount.



Class Size Characteristics (Schedule 2)

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

Results:

Out of 10 classes selected for our procedures, 1 had a student count on the October 1 roll books that did not agree to the October 1 LEADs schedule.

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

3. We obtained October 1st PEP data submitted to the Department of Education, including full-time teachers, principals, and assistant principals by classification, as well as their level of education and experience, and obtained management's representation that the data was complete. We traced a random sample of 25 teachers to the individual's personnel file and determined if the individual's education level and experience was properly classified on the PEP data.

Results:

Out of 25 teachers selected for our procedures, 1 had an education level and 1 had an experience level in the PEP data file that did not agree to the personnel records.

Public School Staff Data: Average Salaries (NO SCHEDULE)

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

Results:

Out of 25 teachers selected for our procedures, 3 had salary information that was not properly reported on the PEP data.

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

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

estlethuaite ? Nettemble Donaldsonville, Louisiana

December 22, 2020

<u>SCHEDULES REQUIRED BY STATE LAW (R.S. 24:514 – PERFORMANCE AND STATISTICAL DATA)</u> <u>AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020</u>

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

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

Schedule 2 (Formerly Schedule 6) - Class Size Characteristics

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

General Fund Instructional and Support Expenditures and Certain Local Revenue Sources For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Schedule 1

General Fund Instructional and Equipment Expenditures				
General Fund Instructional Expenditures:				
Teacher and Student Interaction Activities:				
Classroom Teachers Salaries	S	8,510,460		
Other Instructional Staff Salaries	Ψ.	927,826		
Employee Benefits		5,135,552		
Purchased Professional and Technical Services		2,720		
Instructional Materials and Supplies		502,210		
Instructional Equipment				
Total Teacher and Student Interaction Activities			s	15,078,768
Other Instructional Activities		32,324	Ψ	32,324
Pupil Support Activities		2,583,376		52,521
Less: Equipment for Pupil Support Activities		2,505,570		
Net Pupil Support Activities	,			2,583,376
Instructional Staff Services		407,159		2,505,570
Less: Equipment for Instructional Staff Services				
Net Instructional Staff Services				407,159
School Administration		2,946,470		407,152
Less: Equipment for School Administration		- 2,710,170		
Net School Administration			-7	2,946,470
Total General Fund Instructional Expenditures			\$	21,048,097
Total General Fund Equipment Expenditures			\$	-
Certain Local Revenue Sources				
Local Taxation Revenue:				
Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes			S	1,078,370
			S	1,078,370 6,654,898
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Taxes			\$	1,078,370 6,654,898
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Taxes Debt Service Ad Valorem Taxes			\$	6,654,898
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Taxes Debt Service Ad Valorem Taxes Up to 1% of Collections by Sheriff			\$	6,654,898 - 211,183
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Taxes Debt Service Ad Valorem Taxes				6,654,898 - 211,183 6,525,482
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Taxes Debt Service Ad Valorem Taxes Up to 1% of Collections by Sheriff Sales and Use Taxes Total Local Taxation Revenue			\$	6,654,898 - 211,183
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Taxes Debt Service Ad Valorem Taxes Up to 1% of Collections by Sheriff Sales and Use Taxes Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property:			\$	6,654,898 - 211,183 6,525,482 14,469,933
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Taxes Debt Service Ad Valorem Taxes Up to 1% of Collections by Sheriff Sales and Use Taxes Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property				6,654,898 - 211,183 6,525,482
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Taxes Debt Service Ad Valorem Taxes Up to 1% of Collections by Sheriff Sales and Use Taxes Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property			\$ \$	6,654,898 211,183 6,525,482 14,469,933 4,681
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Taxes Debt Service Ad Valorem Taxes Up to 1% of Collections by Sheriff Sales and Use Taxes Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property Total Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property			\$	6,654,898 - 211,183 6,525,482 14,469,933
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Taxes Debt Service Ad Valorem Taxes Up to 1% of Collections by Sheriff Sales and Use Taxes Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property Total Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes:			\$ \$ \$	6,654,898 - 211,183 6,525,482 14,469,933 4,681 - 4,681
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Taxes Debt Service Ad Valorem Taxes Up to 1% of Collections by Sheriff Sales and Use Taxes Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property Total Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes: Revenue Sharing - Constitutional Tax			\$ \$	6,654,898 211,183 6,525,482 14,469,933 4,681 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Taxes Debt Service Ad Valorem Taxes Up to 1% of Collections by Sheriff Sales and Use Taxes Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property Total Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes: Revenue Sharing - Constitutional Tax Revenue Sharing - Other Taxes			\$ \$ \$	6,654,898 - 211,183 6,525,482 14,469,933 4,681 - 4,681 13,925 85,966
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Taxes Debt Service Ad Valorem Taxes Up to 1% of Collections by Sheriff Sales and Use Taxes Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property Total Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes: Revenue Sharing - Constitutional Tax Revenue Sharing - Other Taxes Revenue Sharing - Excess Portion			\$ \$ \$	6,654,898 211,183 6,525,482 14,469,933 4,681 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Taxes Debt Service Ad Valorem Taxes Up to 1% of Collections by Sheriff Sales and Use Taxes Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property Total Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes: Revenue Sharing - Constitutional Tax Revenue Sharing - Other Taxes Revenue Sharing - Excess Portion Other Revenue in Lieu of Taxes			\$ \$ \$	6,654,898 - 211,183 6,525,482 14,469,933 4,681 - 4,681 13,925 85,966 2,879 -
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Taxes Debt Service Ad Valorem Taxes Up to 1% of Collections by Sheriff Sales and Use Taxes Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property Total Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes: Revenue Sharing - Constitutional Tax Revenue Sharing - Other Taxes Revenue Sharing - Excess Portion Other Revenue in Lieu of Taxes Total State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes			\$ \$ \$ \$	6,654,898 211,183 6,525,482 14,469,933 4,681 - 4,681 13,925 85,966 2,879 - 102,770
Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Taxes Debt Service Ad Valorem Taxes Up to 1% of Collections by Sheriff Sales and Use Taxes Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property Total Local Earnings on Investments in Real Property State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes: Revenue Sharing - Constitutional Tax Revenue Sharing - Other Taxes Revenue Sharing - Excess Portion Other Revenue in Lieu of Taxes			\$ \$ \$	6,654,898 - 211,183 6,525,482 14,469,933 4,681 - 4,681 13,925 85,966 2,879 -
ASSUMPTION PARISH SCHOOL BOARD Napoleonville, Louisiana

Schedule 2

Class Size Characteristics As of October 1, 2019

School Type:	1-20		21-26		27-33		34+		
	Percent	1		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Total
Elementary	69%	315	25%	113	5%	21	1%	5	454
Elementary Activity Classes	66%	51	26%	20	8%	6	0%	0	77
Middle/Jr. High	59%	140	35%	84	6%	14	0%	0	238
Middle/Jr. High Activity Classes	76%	53	14%	10	6%	4	4%	3	70
High	59%	222	29%	109	12%	47	0%	0	378
High Activity Classes	79%	48	11%	7	7%	4	3%	2	61
Combination	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Combination Activity Classes	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0

ANDREA BARRAS PRESIDENT JOHN A. BARTHELEMY SUPERINTENDENT JOHN BECK VICE-PRESIDENT

ASSUMPTION PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

"Celebrating 135 Years of Educating Assumption Parish"

4901 HIGHWAY 308 NAPOLEONVILLE, LOUISIANA 70390 PHONE: (985) 369-7251 • FAX: (985) 369-2530 Website: http://www.assumptionschools.com

ANDREA BARRAS JOHN BECK DORIS DUGAS JESSE ROBERTSON HONORAY LEWIS

Office of the Business Services Director Anya B. Randle – arandle@assumptionschools.com LEE MEYER ELECTA FLETCHER MICKENS JESSICA OURSO DANIEL WASHINGTON

December 22, 2020

Postlethwaite and Netterville Post Office Box 1190 Donaldsonville, LA 70390

To Whom It May Concern:

The purpose of this communication is to respond to issues included in the financial statements for the audit period which ended June 30, 2020.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

2020-001 During our audit procedures we identified the following matters related to financial reporting: (1) The School Board's construction in progress schedule was incomplete and did not agree with the accounting records. Corrections to the schedule included adjustments to the beginning balance, contract amounts, and total current year expenditures. Additionally, projects costs and retainage payable for some of the projects had not been included in the construction in progress schedule nor had it been accrued in the accounting records. (2) Several formulas on the improvements spreadsheet that calculates the current year depreciation, expense, and accumulated depreciation were incorrect.

Response – The administration received an incorrect final construction in progress schedule from the previous audit, which resulted in the beginning balance total being incorrect. In addition, the business office was not made aware of all of the details of a construction project in litigation, which resulted in inaccurate reporting of retainage and accounts payable. In the future, the administration will continue to implement procedures to assure that financial records are continuously reviewed and analyzed in order for the information to be reported properly. Additionally, the administration will make certain to communicate with external auditors to assure that they are providing accurate prior year statements and financial reports that matches ledger balances. Additionally, the administration will confirm that formulas for depreciation are accurate. Responsible Official: Anya B. Randle, Director of Business Services

2020-002 Management failed to prepare a budget message for fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Additionally, the School Food Services Fund of the School Board is considered a special revenue fund. Management of the School Board failed to amend the budget for this fund when it had an unfavorable budget variance in expenditures of greater than 5% for fiscal year ending June 30, 2020.

"An Equal Opportunity Employer"

The Assumption Parish School Board does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability in any of its programs, activities, admission, or employment practices as required by Title VI. Title IX, Section 504, and Title II.

Response – The administration recognizes these situations as isolated incidents that resulted in inefficiencies occurring due to School Closure as a result of the Covid-19 Pandemic. The administration will include budget messages in future budget presentations and publications. The administration recognizes that budget revisions are necessary for unfavorable variances and will be in accordance with this statute in the future.

Responsible Official: Anya B. Randle, Director of Business Services

2020-003 The School Board's Limited Tax, Series 2016 bonds require that the School Board comply with the continuing

disclosure rules of the SEC by filing its audit report via the Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) annually.

Response - The administration is assured that this is an isolated situation due to the circumstances that affected the third party attorney. The administration will follow up with the third party bond attorney to ensure that filings are made timely to comply with Louisiana Revised Statues.

Responsible Official: Anya B. Randle, Director of Business Services

2020-004 The School Board entered into a lease agreement with one vendor that is classified as debt as defined by the statute. This

agreement was not approved by the State Bond Commission.

Response – The administration will review and revise the lease agreement to include language of a non-appropriation clause that will resolve this matter. Responsible Official: Joshua Naquin, Supervisor of Information Technology

2020-005 During our audit procedures we identified the following matters which were considered violations of Article VII, Section

14 of the Louisiana Constitution. Operational allowances are paid to contract bus drivers based on route time and mileage.

Additionally, the bus drivers are issued a Fuelman card to purchase fuel. The total fuel charged to the Fuelman account is

deducted from the bus drivers' paychecks. Due to the timing of the transactions, this results in an advancement of public funds.

Response - The administration was not able to correct the finding prior to June 30, 2020 because of the School Closure resulting from the Covid-19 Pandemic. However, Fuelman cards were not in use by contract drivers during March 17, 2020 through July 2020 because of the school closure. This issue has been corrected and resolved as of October 2020. Responsible Official: Shawn D. Preston, Supervisor of Transportation

2020-006 During our audit procedures we identified the following weakness in internal control: The written policies and

procedures of the School Board do not directly address all required compliance areas with the Uniform Guidance for federal programs.

Response – The administration will enhance its policies and procedures of the School Board to be in compliance with the Uniform Guidance as it relates to allowable costs and sub-recipient monitoring. The administration was not able to correct this matter in the prior fiscal year because of the School Closure resulting from the Covid-19 Pandemic. Responsible Official: Anya Randle, Director of Business Services

2020-007 The School Board did not seek competition when procuring three of its contracts charged to the Special Education

Cluster. Additionally, the School Board's policies do not directly address the processes which should be used to procure

professional services.

Response – The administration is currently in the process of revising policies and procedures to be in compliance with the Uniform Guidance.

Responsible Official: Anya B. Randle, Director of Business Services

If further information regarding this communication is warranted, please contact me via email at arandle@assumptionschools.com.

Sincerely,

Anya B. Randle Anya B. Randle

Director of Business Services



215 Saint Patrick Street – Donaldsonville, LA 70346 225-473-4179 Phone – 225-473-7204 Fax – phopa.com

A Professional Accounting Corporation

To the Members of the Assumption Parish School Board Napoleonville, LA

We have audited the general-purpose financial statements of the Assumption Parish School Board (the School Board) for the year ended June 30, 2020, and have issued our report thereon dated December 22, 2020. As part of our audit, we made a study and evaluation of internal accounting control to the extent we considered necessary to evaluate the system as required by auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Under these standards, the purposes of such evaluation are to establish a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School Board's internal control.

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

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

However, during the course of our audit, we became aware of several matters that are opportunities for strengthening internal controls or operating efficiency. Our comments and suggestions regarding those matters are set forth below. This letter does not affect our reports dated December 22, 2020, on the financial statements of the School Board or the School Board's internal control over financial reporting.



ML 20-001 Documentation and Review

Conditions: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls that ensures that financial information is reliable and properly recorded. Instances of ineffective review of the accounts payable reconciliation, client prepared trial balance, and the capital asset records were noted and could have resulted in errors in the recording of financial information. However, the errors that were noted were not significant. Supervisory review of subsidiary ledger reconciliations was not consistently documented. Additionally, documentation of the review and approval of child nutrition reimbursement requests was not retained.

Similar conditions were identified for June 30, 2018 and 2019.

Recommendations: Management should ensure that those charged with review of transactions and the related documents understand their role in the internal control process and are performing an effective review to confirm that transactions are appropriate and properly recorded in the financial records. Evidence of the review as well as the proper timing of the review should be clearly documented. Management should develop and use a checklist to assist with ensuring that all reconciliations have been prepared and reviewed.

ML 20-002 Transportation Policies and Procedures

Conditions: Absence records for bus drivers is maintained by transportation department personnel. However, there is no documentation of attendance for bus drivers. The daily route times for some bus drivers are more than two hours less than the five-hour day that their salary is based upon while other bus drivers may have overtime hours each day. The daily route time is reported by the bus drivers to the transportation department at the start of each school year. Salary payments to bus drivers are based upon this daily route time until it has been verified by the transportation department. Salary adjustments are made, if necessary, after completion of the verification. However, this verification is not being performed timely. Additionally, personal use of public vehicles is not being monitored or reported to payroll in order to include in the bus drivers' compensation.

These are repeat conditions from June 30, 2019.

Recommendations: Attendance records should be maintained and approved by supervisory personnel for all employees. Bus routes should be reviewed to ensure that drivers, buses, mileage are designed efficiently and overtime is minimized. Each bus route should be verified as early as possible in order to substantiate the costs related to the transporting of students. Also, personal use of public vehicles should be monitored, reported to payroll, and included in the bus drivers' compensation in accordance with IRS guidelines.



- ML 20-003 Hiring Process
- **Conditions:** A paraprofessional who asserted to be qualified was hired in a prior fiscal year and paid based upon the respective salary scale. However, the documentation to validate this qualification could not be obtained. This happened again with a paraprofessional hired in the current fiscal year. Therefore, these employees were paid using the incorrect salary scale.
- **Recommendations:** Hiring processes should be reviewed to ensure that proper documentation is obtained upon hiring and that employees are paid based upon the proper salary scale. Management should revisit the paraprofessionals that are on staff to ensure they have the proper documentation to support their positions.
- ML 20-004 School Bus Leases
- **Conditions:** The School Board has agreements to lease 30 buses from a Company and maintains a list of the leased buses. Buses are frequently substituted by the Company and a new lease agreement is provided to the School Board at that time. The School Board's bus listing did not agree with the list of buses on the monthly invoice at June 30, 2020. Additionally, it was asserted that there are buses that sit idle at different times during the year.
- **Recommendations:** The School Board's bus listing should be properly maintained to ensure that it is complete and accurate. The monthly invoice should be compared to this listing to ensure accuracy and the School Board is billed for the correct buses. Additionally, the School Board should perform a needs assessment to determine the number and the timing of the buses needed for the year.
- ML 20-005 Earmarking Early Intervention
- **Condition:** A Local Education Agency (LEA) can use not more than 15% of the amount of Federal Part B funds the LEA receives for any fiscal year to develop and implement early intervening services for children in K-12 who have not been identified under IDEA but need additional academic and behavioral support to succeed in the general education environment. Controls in place are not adequate to monitor compliance with the earmarking requirements under the IDEA Part B grant award. While the time spent on implementing early intervention programs is tracked separately, it is not quantified monetarily or monitored and compared to the approved budget in order to ensure compliance with this requirement.
- **Recommendation:** The School Board should implement controls to ensure that the School Board does not incur costs that exceed the 15% maximum required under the earmarking requirements.



ML 20-006 Information System Control Environment

Condition: The controls related to the information system environment should be improved to ensure that information is secure, access to information is limited to personnel with a need for access, and that system changes are appropriate.

This condition was identified for June 30, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Recommendations: The School Board should consider implementing the following:

- The School Board should continue its efforts in developing and implementing its Disaster Recovery Plan and testing to ensure that, in the event of a disaster, operations and systems can be up and running in the necessary and expected timelines. Documentation of the testing should be retained.
- The School Board should continue in its efforts to formalize and approve an IT Handbook that includes IS Operations, Information Security, and Change Management. The IT Handbook should be updated annually.
- The School Board should consider restricting access to servers to those that need access based upon their job duties.
- The School Board should request that eFinancePlus password complexity requirements to include alphanumeric characters and a combination of upper case, lower case, numbers, and symbols be enabled.
- The School Board should consider documenting the performance of the user access reviews and maintain evidence of completion. As the review identifies any necessary user access changes, management should ensure that those necessary changes are properly documented.
- Support for Microsoft Windows server 2008r 2 ended January 14, 2020. The School Board should ensure that the operating systems in place are appropriately upgraded, in a timely manner, to ensure that the needed security updates are received from Microsoft.
- Management should consider implementing a required annual IT and cybersecurity training for all employees on an annual basis.
- Management should obtain and review SOC reports for relevant service organizations annually. Complementary user entity control considerations should be analyzed to determine whether appropriate controls are in place at the School Board.

This information is intended solely for the use of the Board Members and management of the Assumption Parish School Board and should not be used for any other purpose.

lethomite & Nefterville

Donaldsonville, Louisiana December 22, 2020

Status of Prior Year Management Letter Comments

ML 19-001 Sales Tax Department Procedures

- **Conditions:** The information from sales tax returns is keypunched into the software by sales tax department personnel for each sales tax return that is not electronically filed by the taxpayer. The system will allow certain inputs to be overridden. Additionally, interest and penalties can be waived for these returns. There is no control in place to ensure that management has reviewed and approved amounts that are overridden in the system or that interest and penalties that have been appropriately waived. Lastly, there is no documentation to support the timing of the receipt of sales taxes that are remitted manually by taxpayers.
- **Recommendations:** Controls should be implemented to require management's review and approval of amounts that have been overridden in the system as well as any interest or penalties that have been waived. Additionally, the Sales Tax Department should implement procedures to document the timing of the receipt of sales taxes for returns that have been submitted manually by taxpayers.

Current Status: Resolved.

ML 19-002 Documentation and Review

- **Conditions:** Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls that ensures that financial information is reliable and properly recorded. Instances of ineffective review of the accounts receivable reconciliation, census data spreadsheet, and the approved substitutes and qualifications spreadsheet were noted and could have resulted in errors in the recording of financial information. However, the errors that were noted were not significant. Additionally, supervisory review of bank reconciliations and payroll reports was not consistently documented.
- **Recommendations:** Management should ensure that those charged with review of transactions and the related documents understand their role in the internal control process and are performing an effective review to confirm that transactions are appropriate and properly recorded in the financial records. Evidence of the review as well as the proper timing of the review should be clearly documented.

Current Status: Similar conditions are repeated for the current year. See ML 20-001.

ML 19-003 Transportation Policies and Procedures

- **Conditions:** Absence records for bus drivers is maintained by transportation department personnel. However, there is no documentation of attendance for bus drivers. The daily route times for some bus drivers are more than two hours less than the five-hour day that their salary is based upon while other bus drivers may have overtime hours each day. The daily route time is reported by the bus drivers to the transportation department at the start of each school year. Salary payments to bus drivers are based upon this daily route time until it has been verified by the transportation department. Salary adjustments are made, if necessary, after completion of the verification. However, this verification is not being performed timely. Additionally, personal use of public vehicles is not being monitored or reported to payroll in order to include in the bus drivers' compensation.
- **Recommendations:** Attendance records should be maintained and approved by supervisory personnel for all employees. Bus routes should be reviewed to ensure that drivers, buses, mileage are designed efficiently and overtime is minimized. Each bus route should be verified as early as possible in order to substantiate the costs related to the transporting of students. Also, personal use of public vehicles should be monitored, reported to payroll, and included in the bus drivers' compensation in accordance with IRS guidelines.
- Current Status: These conditions are repeated for the current year. See ML 20-002.

ML 19-004 Record Retention

- **Condition:** Fiscal year 2019 school activity records for one school were inadvertently destroyed. The record retention policies of the School Board state that the records should be retained for a minimum of five years.
- **Recommendation:** Management should verify that the proper records are being retained. Control procedures should be strengthened to safeguard against the deviation from adherence to record retention policies.

Current Status: Resolved.

ML 19-005 Information System Control Environment Condition: The controls related to the information system environment should be improved to ensure that information is secure, access to information is limited to personnel with a need for access, and that system changes are appropriate. **Recommendations:** The School Board should consider implementing the following: The School Board should continue its efforts in developing and implementing its Disaster Recovery Plan and testing to ensure that, in the event of a disaster, operations and systems can be up and running in the necessary and expected timelines. Documentation of the testing should be retained. The School Board should continue in its efforts to formalize and approve an IT . Handbook that includes IS Operations, Information Security, and Change Management. The IT Handbook should be updated annually. The School Board should consider restricting access to servers to those that need access based upon their job duties. The School Board should request that eFinancePlus password complexity requirements to include alphanumeric characters and a combination of upper case, lower case, numbers, and symbols be enabled. The School Board should consider documenting the performance of the user access reviews and maintain evidence of completion. As the review identifies any necessary user access changes, management should ensure that those necessary changes are properly documented. Current Status: These conditions are repeated for the current year. See ML 20-006.

(concluded)

ANDREA BARRAS PRESIDENT JOHN A. BARTHELEMY SUPERINTENDENT JOHN BECK VICE-PRESIDENT

ASSUMPTION PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

"Celebrating 135 Years of Educating Assumption Parish"

4901 HIGHWAY 308 NAPOLEONVILLE, LOUISIANA 70390 PHONE: (985) 369-7251 • FAX: (985) 369-2530 Website: http://www.assumptionschools.com

ANDREA BARRAS JOHN BECK DORIS DUGAS JESSE ROBERTSON HONORAY LEWIS

December 22, 2020

Office of the Business Services Director Anya B. Randle – arandle@assumptionschools.com LEE MEYER ELECTA FLETCHER MICKENS JESSICA OURSO DANIEL WASHINGTON

Postlethwaite and Netterville Post Office Box 1190

Donaldsonville, LA 70390

To Whom It May Concern:

The purpose of this communication is to respond to issues included in the management letter for the audit period which ended June 30, 2020.

MANAGEMENT LETTER COMMENTS

ML 20-001 Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls that ensure that financial information is reliable and properly recorded. Instances of ineffective review of the accounts receivable reconciliation, census data spreadsheet, and the approved substitutes and qualifications spreadsheet were noted and could have resulted in errors in recording of financial information. However, the errors that were noted were not significant. Additionally, supervisory review of bank reconciliations and payroll reports was not consistently documented.

Response – The administration has internal controls in place and review pertinent financial information frequently. More apparent documentation which includes the timeliness of the review will be included in future processes. Responsible Official: Anya B. Randle, Director of Business Services

ML 20-002 Absence records for bus drivers is maintained by transportation department personnel. However, there is no documentation of attendance for bus drivers. The daily routine times for some bus drivers are more than two hours less than the five-hour day that their salary is based upon while other bus drivers may have overtime hours each day. The daily route time is reported by the bus drivers to the transportation department at the start of each school year. Salary adjustments are made, if necessary, after completion of the verification. However, this verification is not being performed timely. Additionally, personal use of public vehicles is not being monitored or reported to payroll in order to include in the bus drivers' compensation.

Response – The administration will review processes that govern the transportation department and will revise accordingly to strengthen internal controls.

Responsible Official: Shawn D. Preston, Supervisor of Transportation

"An Equal Opportunity Employer"

The Assumption Parish School Board does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability in any of its programs, activities, admission, or employment practices as required by Title VI, Title IX, Section 504, and Title II.

ML 20-003 A paraprofessional who asserted to be qualified was hired in a prior fiscal year and paid based upon the respective salary scale. However, the documentation to validate this qualification could not be obtained. This happened again with a paraprofessional hired in the current fiscal year. Therefore, these employees were paid using the incorrect salary scale.

Response – The administration has internal controls in place and review pertinent qualifications of individuals prior to being hired and forwarded to payroll for compensation. Responsible Official: Shannon Clement, Director of Human Resources

ML 20-004 The School Board has agreements to lease 30 buses for a company and maintains a list of leased buses. Buses are frequently substituted by the company and a new lease agreement is provided to the School Board at that time. The School Board's bus listing did not agree with the listing of buses on the monthly invoice at June 30, 2020. Additionally, it was asserted that there are buses that sit idle at different times during the year.

Response – The administration will review processes that govern the transportation department and will revise accordingly to strengthen internal controls in reviewing the invoices received from the bus lease company. Responsible Official: Shawn D. Preston, Supervisor of Transportation

ML 20-005 A Local Education Agency (LEA) can use not more than 15% of the amount of Federal Part B funds the LEA receives for any fiscal year to develop and implement early intervening services for children in K-12 who have not been identified under IDEA but need additional academic and behavioral support to succeed in the general education environment. Controls in place are not adequate to monitor compliance with the earmarking requirements under the IDEA Part B grant award. While the time spent on implementing early intervention programs is tracked separately, it is not quantified monetarily or monitored and compared to the approved budget in order to ensure compliance with this requirement.

Response – The administration will implement controls to ensure that the School Board's expenditures does not exceed the 15% of IDEA earmarking requirements.

Responsible Official: Sharon Steib, Supervisor of Special Education Programs

ML 20-006 The controls related to the information system environment should be improved to ensure that information is secure, access to information is limited to personnel with a need for access, and that system changes are appropriate.

Response – The administration is assured by its current practices and internal controls that are currently implemented by the Information Technology department. Responsible Official: Joshua, Supervisor of Information Technology

If further information regarding this communication is warranted, please contact me via email at arandle@assumptionshools.com.

Sincerely,

Anya B. Randle

Anya B. Randle Director of Business Services