ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020



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A Professional Accounting Corporation

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Members of the Zachary Community School Board Zachary, Louisiana

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Zachary Community 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 of 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 auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, 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 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 conformity 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, schedule of changes in total other post-employment liability and related ratios, schedule of school board's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the retirement systems, schedule of employer contributions to the retirement systems, notes to required supplementary information, the budgetary comparison information and related notes, as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Supplemental Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School Board's basic financial statements. The combining non-major fund financial statements, the schedule of board members' compensation, and the schedule of compensation benefits, and other payments to the superintendent as listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards and related notes, as listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance) and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual non-major fund financial statements, the schedule of board members' compensation, the schedule of compensation benefits, and other payments to the superintendent and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and related notes 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 and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underling accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining non-major fund financial statements, the schedule of board members' compensation, the schedule of compensation benefits, and other payments to the superintendent, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and related notes, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.



Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

stlethwaite & Netterville

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 25, 2021 on our consideration of the School Board's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grants, agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not 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* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

February 25, 2021

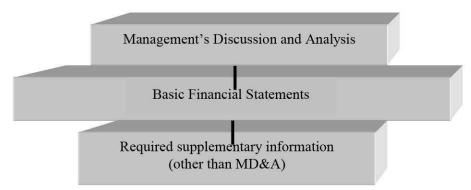
Management's Discussion and Analysis of the Zachary Community School Board's financial performance presents a narrative overview and analysis of Zachary Community School Board's financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2020. This document focuses on the current year's activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts in comparison with the prior year's information (where available).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- ★ The Zachary Community School Board's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$32,101,846 at the close of fiscal year 2020. The Zachary Community School Board's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at the close of fiscal year 2019 by \$34,240,069.
- ★ For the fiscal year 2020, revenues exceeded expenses by \$2,138,223. For the fiscal year 2019, revenues exceeded expenses by \$8,005,938.
- ★ State MFP revenues were approximately \$33 million for the fiscal year 2020 and \$31.8 million for the fiscal year 2019 due to an increase in the number of students and in the MFP formula.
- ★ Outstanding debt was \$70,447,525 and \$76,207,947 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, which is a decrease of approximately \$5,760,422 resulting from required principal payments being made throughout this fiscal year and the defeasance of existing bonds. During the fiscal year 2020, the School Board issued \$16,730,000 of long-term debt. See Note 7. The proceeds of the debt issued were used to refund or for defeasance of existing debt. A deferred loss of \$485,530 was recognized related to the refunding and will be amortized over 11 years.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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



These financial statements consist of three sections - Management's Discussion and Analysis (this section), the basic financial statements (including the notes to the basic financial statements), and required supplementary information.

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 liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the differences between them reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the School Board is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the 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 the cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods. (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused sick leave).

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

Fund financial statements. A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that are used to maintain control over the resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School Board, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements. 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 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 balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities. The School Board maintains many individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the government fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund and Debt Service Fund which are considered major funds. The remaining funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation under the label of other governmental funds, which contains all non-major funds. Individual fund data for each of these non-major funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The School Board adopts annual appropriated budgets for the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds. Budgets are not adopted for Capital Projects Funds and the Debt Service Fund.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary Funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of outside parties such as students. 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 sole fiduciary fund of the School Board is the School Activity Fund, which contains monies belonging to the schools, their students, and clubs and other activities.

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

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENTITY

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,460,848	\$ 13,510,241
Investments	19,434,273	20,543,333
Receivables	2,937,147	3,623,789
Inventory	231,115	190,108
Prepaid and other assets	725,253	502,343
Capital assets, net	<u>114,856,980</u>	<u>116,119,675</u>
Total assets	<u>154,645,616</u>	154,489,489
Total deferred outflows of resources	34,016,314	18,161,482
Salaries, payroll deduction and expenses payable	4,344,249	5,049,890
Accrued interest payable	593,902	698,163
Bonds payable	70,447,525	76,207,947
Compensated absences payable	5,122,885	4,199,209
Other post-employment benefit obligation	69,008,634	46,774,664
Net pension liability	59,973,513	59,887,393
Total liabilities	209,490,708	<u>192,817,266</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	11,273,068	14,073,774
Net position (deficit):		
Net investment in capital assets	44,409,455	39,911,728
Restricted for:		
Debt service	12,511,413	10,271,199
School food service	135,289	149,268
Other purposes	93,070	38,684
Unrestricted	(89,251,073)	(84,610,948)
Total net position (deficit)	<u>\$ (32,101,846)</u>	<u>\$ (34,240,069)</u>

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENTITY (continued)

Investments account for approximately 13% of the total assets of the School Board for both the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

Capital assets, which are reported net of accumulated depreciation, account for approximately 74% and 75% of the total assets of the School Board for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Net position invested in capital assets (capital assets minus the debt issued to acquire the assets) increased approximately 11% resulting from the purchase of additional assets during the year. Restricted net position increased approximately 22% over prior year due to the reserve in the debt service fund. Unrestricted net deficit is largely the result of the total other post-employment benefit liability of \$69,008,634 and the net pension liability of \$59,973,513 exceeding assets available to fund those liabilities. Those liabilities must be satisfied through future contributions to the plans.

Total assets increased slightly by 0.1% over the prior year due to an increase in cash and investments held at year end offset by the decrease in capital assets due to annual depreciation.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENTITY (continued)

Changes in Net Position For the Years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

	 2020	2019		
Revenues				
Program revenues				
Charges for services	\$ 1,027,943	\$	1,327,229	
Operating grants	4,845,798		4,868,701	
General revenues				
Property taxes	24,303,568		23,819,862	
Sales taxes	10,164,103		9,952,324	
Earnings on investments	950,744		1,710,395	
MFP	32,980,377		31,766,831	
Other	 1,437,009		1,202,142	
	 75,709,542		74,647,484	
Expenses				
Regular education	32,042,163		25,218,858	
Special education	5,701,196		5,439,813	
Other education	4,966,444		4,878,623	
Pupil support	2,764,279		2,598,483	
Instructional staff	2,539,892		2,319,624	
General administrative	1,394,202		1,358,470	
School administrative	3,000,697		2,759,954	
Business and central services	2,282,864		2,220,794	
Plant operation and maintenance	9,509,212		10,229,584	
Transportation	4,061,659		3,977,189	
Food service	2,413,646		2,614,844	
Facilities acquisition and construction	205,289		142,972	
Appropriations - charter schools	565,256		385,965	
Debt service:				
Interest, bank charges & debt principal	 2,124,520		2,496,373	
	 73,571,319		66,641,546	
Changes in net position	\$ 2,138,223	\$	8,005,938	

Changes in Net Position

MFP totaling approximately \$33 million and \$31.8 million accounts for 44% and 43% of total revenues for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. This increase in MFP funding was due to the BESE approval of an additional 1.375% to the MFP formula. BESE also approved an additional \$1,000 per year raise to each school based position and \$500 per year raise to each support position.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENTITY (continued)

Changes in Net Position (continued)

- Property taxes totaling approximately \$24.3 million and \$23.8 million accounts for 32% of total revenues for both the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019. This increase reflects the growth in both commercial and residential properties in the area.
- Sales taxes totaling approximately \$10.2 million and \$10 million accounts for 13% of total revenues for both the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. In the prior year, there was a court ordered settlement for which Georgia Pacific was awarded a settlement of sales taxes paid to be refunded by the City of Baton Rouge. The School Board's portion of the sales tax settlement was \$1.2 million and was netted with sales taxes in the 2019 financials. Also, in March 2020 the economy shutdown in response to the COVID 19 pandemic, which caused a decline in sales tax revenues.
- Plant operation and maintenance decreased from approximately \$10.2 million in the prior year to approximately \$9.5 million for the year ended June 30, 2020.
- The increase in regular education of approximately \$6.8 million is due to salary increases, technology purchases and professional development costs.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2020, the Zachary Community School Board had \$114,856,980 (net of accumulated depreciation of \$39,309,466) invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, building, and equipment. (See Table below).

Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation) as of June 30, 2020 and 2019

		2020		2019
Land	S	5,098,227	\$	5,098,227
Buildings and improvements		107,195,450		108,459,869
Equipment, fixtures, and vehicles		2,563,303		2,041,567
Construction in progress				520,012
Total	S	114,856,980	S	116,119,675

The construction in progress as of June 30, 2019, consisted primarily of the construction of a new Zachary High School press box. The press box was completed in December 2020, therefore, being capitalized in current year. During June 30, 2020, there were additions totaling \$1,245,147 related to buildings and improvements and \$1,330,053 related to equipment purchases.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (continued)

Long-term debt

During the fiscal year 2020, the School Board issued \$7,840,000 of General Obligation School Refunding Bonds, Series 2019 for the purpose of the advanced refunding of the General Obligation School Refunding Bonds, Series 2010 totaling \$8,065,000. The School Board also issued \$8,890,000 of General Obligation School Refunding Bonds, Series 2019A for the purpose of the advanced refunding of the General Obligation School Refunding Bonds, Series 2011 totaling \$8,370,000 and deposited the proceeds into a trust.

The total bonds outstanding for the year ended 2020 were \$70,447,525 including unamortized premiums on issuance of \$2,317,525. During the fiscal year 2020, \$5,900,000 of principal payments and \$2,124,520 of interest payments were made.

VARIATIONS BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGETS

Final budgeted revenues are lower than originally budgeted due to a decrease in property taxes and sales taxes. Final budgeted expenditures were also slightly higher than originally budgeted due to additional teacher positions, additional security detail at the schools and increase in the transportation contract.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS

The Zachary Community 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:

- General Fund and other funds revenues and expenditures are expected to remain consistent with current years.
- Ad Valorem tax receipts are expected to decrease by approximately \$2.9 million due to the planned decrease in the millage rate.
- Special revenue funds revenues are expected to be consistent with those of the prior year.

The Zachary Community School Board expects next year's results to be consistent with the current year.

CONTACTING THE ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD'S MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the School Board's finances for those with an interest in the government's financial position and operations. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or request for additional financial information should be addressed to John Musso, Business Manager, Zachary Community School Board, 3755 Church Street, Zachary, LA 70791.

ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,460,847
Investments	19,434,273
Receivables	2,937,147
Inventory	231,115
Prepaid assets	683,009
Other assets	42,244
Land, building, and equipment, net	114,856,980
TOTAL ASSETS	154,645,615
DEFERRED OUT FLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred outflow amounts related to bond refunding	1,151,915
Deferred outflow amounts related to pension liability	12,915,016
Deferred outflow amounts related to OPEB liability	19,949,383
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	34,016,314
LIABILITIES	
Salaries, payroll deduction and	
expenses payable	4,344,249
Accrued interest payable	593,901
Long-term liabilties	
Due within one year (bonds payable and compensated abscences)	6,278,506
Due in more than one year (bonds payable and compensated abscences)	69,291,904
Net pension liability	59,973,513
Other post-employment benefit obligation - Due within one year	1,068,645
Other post-employment benefit obligation - Due in more than one year	 67,939,989
TOTAL LIABILITIES	 209,490,707
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflow amounts related to pension liability	6,761,134
Deferred inflow amounts related to OPEB liability	4,511,934
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	 11,273,068
NUT DOGUTYON	
NET POSITION	14 100 155
Net investment in capital assets	44,409,455
Restricted for:	
Debt service	12,511,413
School food service	135,289
Other purposes	93,070
Unrestricted	 (89,251,073)
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICIT)	\$ (32,101,846)

ZACHARY, LOUISIANA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE	YEAR	ENDED	JUNE	30,	2020

Net (Expense)

		Progran	Revenue and Changes in Net	
			Operating	Position
		Charges for	Grants and	Governmental
	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Unit
Functions/Programs				
Instruction:				
Regular education programs	\$ 32,042,163	\$ -	\$ 1,147,535	\$ (30,894,628)
Special education programs	5,701,196	-	269,096	(5,432,100)
Other education programs	4,966,444	365,215	1,329,062	(3,272,167)
Support Services:				
Pupil support services	2,764,279	-	70,803	(2,693,476)
Instructional staff services	2,539,892	-	574,976	(1,964,916)
General administration services	1,394,202	-	-	(1,394,202)
School administration services	3,000,697	-	-	(3,000,697)
Business and central services	2,282,864	-	20,334	(2,262,530)
Plant operation and maintenance	9,509,212	-	-	(9,509,212)
Transportation	4,061,659	-	50,414	(4,011,245)
Non-Instructional Services:				
Food service	2,413,646	662,728	1,383,578	(367,340)
Appropriations - charter schools	565,256	-	-	(565,256)
Facilities acquisition and construction	205,289	-	-	(205,289)
Debt Service:				, , ,
Interest and bank fees	2,124,520			(2,124,520)
Total Governmental Activities	73,571,319	1,027,943	4,845,798	(67,697,578)
	Local sources			
	Taxes:			
	Ad valorem			24,303,568
	Sales and use			10,164,103
	Earnings on inv	estments		950,744
	Other			1,338,746
	State sources			
	Unrestricted gra	nts-in-aid		32,980,377
	Other			98,263
		Total general rev	enues	69,835,801
	Change in Net Po	sition		2,138,223
	Net Position - July	1, 2019		(34,240,069)
	Net Position - Jun	e 30, 2020		(32,101,846)

ZACHARY, LOUISIANA GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2020

		General		Debt Service		Other Non-Major overnmental		Total
<u>ASSETS</u>								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	9,793,356	\$	5,723,815	\$	943,676	\$	16,460,847
Investments		12,687,497		6,746,776		-		19,434,273
Receivables		1,664,859		67,205		1,205,083		2,937,147
Due from other funds		1,065,075		-		111,419		1,176,494
Prepaid assets		682,859		-		150		683,009
Other assets		42,244		-		-		42,244
Inventory	_	93,962	_	-		137,153	_	231,115
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	26,029,852	\$	12,537,796	\$	2,397,481	\$	40,965,129
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Salaries, payroll deductions								
and expenses payable	\$	4,256,752	\$	_	\$	87,497	\$	4,344,249
Due to other funds	*	-	*	26,383	Ψ	1,150,111	Ψ	1,176,494
			_		_		_	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,256,752		26,383		1,237,608		5,520,743
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable		776,821		-		137,303		914,124
Restricted for:								
Debt service		-		12,511,413		-		12,511,413
School food service		-		-		135,289		135,289
Other purposes		-		-		93,070		93,070
Assigned:								
Capital construction		-		-		794,211		794,211
Technology		1,500,000		-		-		1,500,000
Unassigned		19,496,279		-				19,496,279
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		21,773,100		12,511,413		1,159,873		35,444,386
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	26,029,852	\$	12,537,796	\$	2,397,481	\$	40,965,129

ZACHARY, LOUISIANA

$\underline{\textbf{RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS-BALANCE SHEET}}$

TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2020

Total Fund Balances at June 30, 2020 - Governmental Funds			\$	35,444,386
Cost of capital assets at June 30, 2020	\$	154,166,446		
Less: Accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2020:				
Buildings		(31,359,591)		
Movable property	_	(7,949,875)		114,856,980
Accrued interest payable				(593,901)
Long-term liabilities at June 30, 2020:				
Bonds payable		(68,130,000)		
Bond premium		(2,317,525)		
Compensated absences payable	_	(5,122,885)		(75,570,410)
Deferred amounts related to bond refunding				1,151,915
Other post-employment benefit liabilities, deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resour	ces			
Other post-employment benefit liability		(69,008,634)		
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB liability		19,949,383		
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB liability	_	(4,511,934)		(53,571,185)
Pension liabilities, deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources				
Net pension liability		(59,973,513)		
Deferred pension contributions		7,207,232		
Deferred outflow of resources - related to net pension liability		5,707,784		
Deferred amounts related to pension liability	_	(6,761,134)	_	(53,819,631)
Total Net Position at June 30, 2020 - Governmental Activities			\$	(32,101,846)

ZACHARY, LOUISIANA

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

	General	Debt Service	Other Non-Major Governmental	Total
REVENUES				
Local sources:				
Taxes:	A 12.001.000	Φ 10.401.630		A 24.202.560
Ad valorem	\$ 13,881,929	\$ 10,421,639	\$ -	\$ 24,303,568
Sales and use	10,164,103	-	-	10,164,103
Food sales	- (05.120	-	662,728	662,728
Earnings on investments	685,130	259,927	5,687	950,744
Extended day program tuition	365,215	- 20.152	-	365,215
Other	877,380	39,152	422,214	1,338,746
State sources: Unrestricted grants-in-aid	32,695,209		285,168	32,980,377
Restricted grants-in-aid	5,139	-	773,819	778,958
Other	98,263	-	113,819	98,263
Federal sources:	98,203	-	-	98,203
	(0.15)			(0.15)
Restricted grants-in-aid - direct	69,156	-	1 050 (4)	69,156
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants	-	-	3,858,646	3,858,646
Commodities - United States Department			120.020	120.020
of Agriculture TOTAL REVENUES	58,841,524	10,720,718	139,038 6,147,300	<u>139,038</u> <u>75,709,542</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	38,841,324	10,/20,/18	6,147,300	/5,/09,342
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular education programs	25,856,862	-	1,193,669	27,050,531
Special education programs	5,693,982	-	279,915	5,973,897
Other education programs	3,770,653	-	1,382,496	5,153,149
Support services:				
Pupil support services	2,812,210	-	73,650	2,885,860
Instructional staff services	2,070,552	-	598,093	2,668,645
General administration services	1,132,714	283,644	-	1,416,358
School administration services	3,156,755	-	-	3,156,755
Business and cental services	2,246,850	-	21,152	2,268,002
Plant operation and maintenance	6,289,101	-	-	6,289,101
Transportation	4,009,296	-	52,441	4,061,737
Non-Instructional services:				
Food service	114,485	-	2,334,017	2,448,502
Appropriations - charter schools	565,256	-	-	565,256
Facility acquisition and construction	-	-	1,450,436	1,450,436
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	-	22,335,000	-	22,335,000
Interest and bank charges	<u> </u>	3,094,017		3,094,017
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	57,718,716	25,712,661	7,385,869	90,817,246
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER				
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	1,122,808	(14,991,943)	(1,238,569)	(15,107,704)
				(continued)

ZACHARY, LOUISIANA

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

$\overline{\text{STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES}}$ FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

				Debt	N	Other Von-major	
	General		Service		Governmental		 Total
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Operating transfers in	\$	51,000	\$	-	\$	500,000	\$ 551,000
Operating transfers out		(500,000)		-		(51,000)	(551,000)
Proceeds of refunding bonds		-		16,730,000		-	16,730,000
Premium from issuance of bonds TOTAL OTHER FINANCING		-		502,157		-	 502,157
SOURCES (USES)		(449,000)		17,232,157		449,000	 17,232,157
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE		673,808		2,240,214		(789,569)	2,124,453
Fund balances, June 30, 2019		21,099,292		10,271,199		1,949,442	 33,319,933
FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30, 2020		21,773,100	\$	12,511,413	\$	1,159,873	\$ 35,444,386 (concluded)

ZACHARY, LOUISIANA

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS -

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND

<u>CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES</u> <u>FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020</u>

Total Net Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds		\$	2,124,453
Capital Assets:			
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	\$ (13,240)		
Capital outlay capitalized	2,575,200		
Depreciation expense for year ended June 30, 2020	 (3,824,655)		(1,262,695)
Change in accrued interest payable			104,262
Amortization of deferred loss on refundings			(277,874)
Net change in pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources			2,031,880
Long Term Debt:			
Principal portion of debt service payments	5,900,000		
Amortization of bond premium	657,579		
Excess of compensated absences used over amounts earned	(923,676)		
Change in post-employment benefit obligation	 (5,904,079)	_	(581,803)
Change in Net Position - Governmental Activities		\$	2,138,223

$\frac{\text{STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES}}{\text{\underline{JUNE 30, 2020}}}$

		Agency Funds		
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,872,160		
<u>LIABILITIES</u>				
Deposits due to others	_ \$	1,872,160		

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Reporting Entity

Effective July 1, 2003, the Zachary Community School Board (the School Board) seceded from the East Baton Rouge Parish School System (EBRPSS) and formed its own school district. The School Board was created in accordance with Louisiana Revised Statute (LSA-R.S.) 17:64 for the purpose of providing public education for the residents of the Zachary Community. 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 currently comprised of 9 members who are elected for a term of four years.

The School Board operates eight schools within the community with a total enrollment of approximately 5,400 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.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards establishes criteria for determining the governmental reporting entity and component units that should be included within the reporting entity. Under the provisions, the School Board is considered a primary government, since it is a special purpose government that has a separately elected governing body, is legally separate, and is fiscally independent of other state or local governments. Fiscally independent means that the School Board may, without the approval or consent of another governmental entity, determine or modify its own budget, levy its own taxes or set rates or charges, and issue bonded debt. The School Board also has no component units, defined by GASB as other legally separate organizations for which the elected School Board members are financially accountable. There are no other primary governments with which the School Board has a significant relationship. Certain units of local government, over which the School Board exercises no oversight responsibility, such as the city police jury, other independently elected city officials, and municipalities within the city, are excluded from the financial statements. These units of government are considered separate reporting entities and issue financial statements separate from that of the School Board. The School Board is not a component unit of any other entity.

b. Fund Accounting

The financial transactions of the School Board are recorded in individual funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate.

Revenues are accounted for in these individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The funds presented in the financial statements are described as follows:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b. Fund Accounting (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:

General Fund - 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 and state grant and entitlement programs established for various educational objectives.

Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund was established to account for capital improvements, including construction of new facilities and renovations.

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

The School Board reports the following governmental funds as major funds: the General Fund and the Debt Service Fund.

Fiduciary Fund Type - Agency Funds:

Fiduciary 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 or operations.

c. Basis of Accounting

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d. Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting

Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS)

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. These statements include all the financial activities of the School Board, except for the Fiduciary Fund. The Fiduciary Fund is only reported in the Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities 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 the related cash flows. Sales taxes are recognized when the underlying sales transactions occur and property taxes are recognized when a legally enforceable claim arises. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Program Revenues

Program revenues included in the Statement of Activities are derived directly from parties outside of the School Board's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole; program revenues reduce the cost of the function to be financed from the School Board's general revenues. Charges for services are primarily derived from cafeteria sales and miscellaneous student fees.

Expenses and 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 plant operation and maintenance 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d. Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting (continued)

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental Funds

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

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

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

e. Budget and Budgetary Accounting

The proposed budgets for fiscal year 2020 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 fiscal year 2020 budgets were formally adopted by the School Board after the public hearing. The budgets, which included proposed expenditures and the means of financing them, for the General and Special Revenue Funds were published in the official journal fourteen 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 basic financial statements include the original adopted budget and all subsequent amendments.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

f. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Under state law, the School Board may deposit funds with a fiscal agent organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, the laws of any other state in the union, or the laws of the United States. The School Board may invest in United States bonds, notes, bills, or certificates and time deposits of state banks organized under Louisiana law and national banks having principal offices in Louisiana.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash on deposit, certificates of deposit and money market accounts. These deposits are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. Under state law, the resulting bank balances of these deposits must be secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent bank. The estimated fair value of the pledged securities plus the federal deposit insurance must at all times equal or exceed the amount on deposit with the fiscal agent.

The Board has reported their investments, with a remaining maturity at time of purchase of one year or less, at amortized cost. Investments with maturity at time of purchase of greater than one year are presented at fair value at June 30, 2020. Fair value was determined by obtaining quoted year-end market prices.

g. Federal Grants and Other Receivables

Federal grants receivable consists of receivables for reimbursement of expenditures under various federal programs and grants. These amounts are expected to be collected within the next twelve months. Other receivables relate to sales tax collections which are anticipated to be collected within 60 days of the fiscal year end.

h. Inventory and Prepaid Assets

Inventory of the School Lunch Special Revenue Fund consists of food purchased by the School Board and commodities granted by the United States Department of Agriculture through the Louisiana Department of Education. The commodities are recorded as revenues and expenses 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. Prepaid assets include prepaid insurance and worker's compensation premiums.

i. Capital Assets

Capital assets are capitalized at historical cost, or estimated historical cost for assets where the actual historical cost is not available. Donated assets are recorded as capital assets at their 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 cost and those valued at estimated cost.

Capital assets are recorded in the GWFS, but are not recorded in the FFS. All capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Since surplus assets are sold for an immaterial amount when declared as no longer needed for public school purposes by the School Board, no salvage value is taken into consideration for depreciation purposes. Useful lives are approximately 40 years for buildings and improvements and 3 to 20 years for equipment, fixtures and vehicles.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

i. Capital Assets (continued)

The School Board does not possess any material amounts of infrastructure capital assets, such as sidewalks and parking lots.

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. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The School Board has three types of items that qualify for reporting in this category. It has deferred charges on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The \$1,151,915 balance of deferred outflows of resources related to bond refunding will be recognized as interest expense over the remaining life of the bonds. The School Board also has deferred outflows of resources related to the net pension liability of \$12,915,016 and deferred outflows of resources related to the other post-employment benefit liability of \$19,949,383. See Note 8 for additional information on deferred outflows of resources related to the other post-employment benefit liability.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. The School Board has two items that qualify for reporting in this category related to the net pension liability in the amount of \$6,761,134 and the other post-employment benefit liability in the amount of \$4,511,934. See Note 8 and Note 9, respectively, for additional information on deferred inflows of resources related to defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment benefits.

k. Compensated Absences

All 12-month employees earn from 10 to 20 days of vacation leave each year, depending on length of service with the School Board. Vacation leave may be accumulated up to 50 days. The School Board will pay up to 50 days of unused vacation upon separation. The remaining balance is forfeited.

All School Board employees earn 10 to 12 days of sick leave each year depending on the number of months employed within a year. Sick leave may 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

k. Compensated Absences (continued)

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.

The cost of compensated absence privileges is recognized as a current year expenditure in the General Fund when leave is actually taken, or when employees or their heirs are paid for accrued leave upon retirement or death, while the cost of leave privileges not requiring current resources is recorded as compensated absences payable of \$5,122,885 in the Government-wide financial statements.

1. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and 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.

m. Sales, Use and Property Taxes

The voters of the Zachary Community School District authorized the School Board to levy a two percent system wide sales and use tax. A one percent Zachary Community School Board Sales and Use Tax approved on April 7, 2001 is to be used for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, improving, maintaining and operating public elementary and secondary schools, including school related buildings, equipment and facilities with the geographic boundaries of the Zachary Community School Board, subject to funding into bonds in the manner provided by Sub-Part F, Part III, Chapter 4, Title 39 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

A one percent Zachary Community Educational Facilities Improvement District Sales and Use Tax approved on April 7, 2001 is to be used to pay the costs of acquiring, constructing, improving, maintaining, and operating the public elementary and secondary schools and school related buildings, equipment and facilities, within and for the Zachary Community School Board, and paying salaries and benefits of School Board personnel.

Ad valorem taxes are collected by the East Baton Rouge Parish Tax Collector's Office and remitted to the School Board on a monthly basis. Ad valorem taxes are assessed and levied on a calendar year basis by the East Baton Rouge Parish Assessor's Office, 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 by 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 collected in January, February and March of the fiscal year.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

n. Expenditures/Expenses

In the government-wide financial statements, expenses are classified by function.

In the fund financial statements, expenditures are classified as follows:

Governmental Funds - By Character: Current (further classified by function)

Capital Outlay Debt Service

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report expenditures of current financial resources.

o. <u>Interfund Transactions</u>

During the course of normal operations, the School Board has numerous transactions between funds, including expenditures and transfers of resources to provide services, construct assets and service debt. The accompanying fund financial statements generally reflect such transactions as operating transfers.

p. Restricted Net Position

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

Nonspendable – 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

q. Fund Equity of Fund Financial Statements (continued)

<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.

r. Debt Refundings

Debt refundings are accounted for in accordance with government accounting standards. This statement requires accounting for gains and losses that result from debt refundings to be deferred and amortized over the life of the new debt or the retired debt, whichever is the shorter period. The deferred refunding amounts are classified as either a deferred inflow or outflow in the financial statements.

s. Pension Plans

The School Board is a participating employer in three defined benefit pension plans (plans) as described in Note 8. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of each of the plans, and additions to/deductions from each plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by each of the plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments have been reported at fair value within each plan.

2. Ad Valorem Taxes

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

	Authorized	Levied
	Millage	Millage
Constitutional	5.00	5.00
Special	38.20	38.20
Bond and Interest	34.00	34.00
Special	38.20	38.20

Approximately 33% of property taxes paid are derived from the operations of a local plant.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Cash and Investments

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 bank balance of \$18,648,691 was not exposed to custodial credit risk.

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

Investments:

As of June 30, 2020, the Board had the following investments and maturities:

INVESTMENT MATURITIES (IN YEARS)

	11 (1 12 2) 114.		141211 0141		,			
Investment Type	 Fair Value	Les	s Than 1	1-5	_	6-10	M	ore than 10
General Fund U.S. Government Agencies	\$ 12,687,497	\$	202,240	\$ -	\$	2,974,302	\$	9,510,955
Debt Service Fund U.S. Government Agencies	6,746,776		598,970	5,655,386		492,420		-
Total Investments	\$ 19,434,273	\$	801,210	\$ 5,655,386	\$	3,466,722	\$	9,510,955

The School Board categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The School Board has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2020:

Level 2 inputs – U.S. government agency securities, and municipal securities totaling \$19,434,273 are valued using a market based approach comprised of a combination of directly observable quoted prices and a matrix pricing technique that relies on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities.

<u>Interest Rate Risk-</u> Interest rate risk is the risk applicable to debt instruments with fair values that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. One indicator of the measure of interest rate risk is the dispersion of maturity dates of debt instruments. 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Cash and Investments (continued)

<u>Credit Risk</u>-Under Louisiana R.S. 33:2955, as amended, the School Board may invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Agencies and instrumentalities, repurchase agreements, certificates of deposits, Louisiana Asset Management Pool (LAMP), and other investments as provided in the statute. The Board's investment policy does not further limit its investment choices. As of June 30, 2020, the Board's investment in U.S. Government Agencies was rated Aaa by Moody's Investors Service and AA+ by Standard & Poor's.

Concentration of Credit Risk- The School Board's investment policy does not limit the amount the School Board may invest in any one issuer. More than 5 percent of the Board's investments are in Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank and US Treasury securities. These investments are 55%, 26%, and 19%, respectively.

4. <u>Due From/To Other Funds</u>

The School Board's consolidated cash account holds the cash of all funds. As a result, negative cash balances occur in certain funds and are in essence "financed" by the General Fund. Positive book cash balances are displayed on the Governmental Funds balance sheet as "cash and cash equivalents," while negative cash balances are included in "Due to other Funds" on the Governmental Funds balance sheet. Individual balances due to/from other funds at June 30, 2020, which represent short-term loans, are as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	Due from other funds	Due to other funds	
General Fund	\$ 1,065,075	\$ -	
Debt Service Fund	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	26,383	
Non-Major Funds	111,419	1,150,111	
Total	<u>\$ 1,176,494</u>	\$ 1,176,494	

5. <u>Interfund Transfers</u>

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2020, were as follows:

Fund	Transfer in:	Transfer out:
General Fund Non-Major Funds	\$ 51,000 500,000	\$ 500,000 51,000
Total	\$ 551,000	\$ 551,000

The purposes of interfund transfers generally are: (1) to transfer indirect cost reimbursements to the general fund from the special revenue funds, and (2) to transfer supplemental local funds for program operations from the general fund to other programs.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. Capital Assets

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

			Equipment,		
		Buildings and	Fixtures &	Construction	
	Land	Improvements	Vehicles	in Progress	Total
Cost:	_				
at June 30, 2019	\$ 5,098,227	\$ 136,789,882	\$ 10,414,530	\$ 520,012	\$ 152,822,651
Reclass CIP	-	520,012	-	(520,012)	-
Additions	-	1,245,147	1,330,053	-	2,575,200
Deletions			(1,231,405)		(1,231,405)
at June 30, 2020	5,098,227	138,555,041	10,513,178		154,166,446
Accumulation depreciation:	_				
at June 30, 2019	-	28,330,013	8,372,963	-	36,702,976
Additions	-	3,029,578	795,077	-	3,824,655
Deletions			(1,218,165)		(1,218,165)
at June 30, 2020		31,359,591	7,949,875		39,309,466
Total	\$ 5,098,227	\$ 107,195,450	\$ 2,563,303	\$ -	\$ 114,856,980

Depreciation expense of \$3,824,655 for the year ended June 30, 2020 was charged to the following governmental functions:

Regular Education	\$ 493,952
Special Education	25,049
Other Educational Programs	129,375
Pupil Support Services	2,491
General Administrative Services	1,650
Business and Central Services	88,382
Plant Operation and Maintenance	3,054,831
Food Service	 28,925
	\$ 3,824,655

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. Long-term Debt

The following is a summary of the changes in general long-term debt and compensated absences for the year ended June 30, 2020:

	Balance June 30, 2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2020	Amount Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 68,015,000	\$ 16,730,000	\$ 22,335,000	\$62,410,000	\$ 5,980,000
Premium on Bonds	2,472,947	502,157	657,579	2,317,525	280,156
QSCB	5,720,000	-	-	5,720,000	-
Compensated absences	4,199,209	1,061,325	137,649	5,122,885	18,350
Total	<u>\$ 80,407,156</u>	\$ 18,293,482	<u>\$ 23,130,228</u>	<u>\$75,570,410</u>	\$ 6,278,506

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

Bond Issue	Original Issue	Interest Rate	Final Payment Due	Interest to Maturity	Prinicipal Outstanding
Series 2011 ¹	August 23, 2011	4.00 - 7.00%	March 1, 2031	\$ -	\$ 1,455,000
Series 2012 ¹	April 17, 2012	2.00 - 4.00%	March 1, 2032	2,356,876	10,000,000
Series 2013 ¹	March 26, 2013	2.25 - 4.00%	March 1, 2033	1,830,180	8,105,000
Series 2013A ²	December 11, 2013	2.40%	March 1, 2024	125,280	2,060,000
Series 2015 ¹	June 16, 2015	2.00 - 4.00%	March 1, 2026	704,500	5,850,000
Series 2016 ¹	May 4, 2016	2.00 - 5.00%	March 1, 2027	1,393,850	10,355,000
Series 2017 ¹	July 6, 2017	1.50 - 4.00%	March 1, 2029	1,624,226	8,070,000
Series 2019 ¹	December 3, 2019	3.00%	March 1, 2031	1,347,150	7,770,000
Series 2019A ¹	December 3, 2019	1.97 - 2.95%	March 1, 2031	1,689,238	8,745,000
		Total Ge	neral Obligation Bonds	11,071,300	62,410,000
QSCB ¹	December 15, 2009	3.00 - 3.00%	September 15, 2024	729,300	5,720,000
			-	\$ 11,800,600	\$ 68,130,000

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. Long-term Debt (continued)

All principal and interest requirements are funded by an ad valorem tax levy on taxable property within the parish. The School Board accumulates the tax proceeds in the Debt Service Fund. At June 30, 2020, the School Board has accumulated \$12,511,413 in debt service fund for future debt service requirements.

¹These bonds were offered for public sale that are subject to the following events of default, termination events, and acceleration clauses:

- Events of default with finance-related consequences These bonds will be in default for failure of payment of principal and interest when due, non-performance or observance of covenants, agreements, or conditions in Bond Resolution or supplemental resolution continuing for more than 45 days after written notice of non-performance or observance, and filing petition or seeking relief under Federal or State bankruptcy law. The School Board has the authority to assess and collect property taxes that will be used to repay this debt.
- Termination events with finance related consequences Events that will result in finance related consequences include bonds being callable early and insufficient taxes levied and collected to meet debt service requirements on all bonds outstanding.
- Subjective acceleration clauses The School Board may refund early with refunding certificates or bonds, and the School Board may defease bonds.

²This bond is a direct placement bond that is subject to the following events of default, termination events, and acceleration clauses:

- Events of default with finance-related consequences These bonds will be in default for failure of payment of principal and interest when due. The School Board has the authority to assess and collect property taxes that will be used to repay this debt.
- Termination events with finance related consequences Events that will result in finance related consequences include bonds being callable early. The School Board is obligated to annually budget a sufficient amount to pay principal and interest to meet annual debt service requirements.
- Subjective acceleration clauses The School Board may refund early with refunding certificates or bonds, and the School Board may defease bonds.

On May 5, 2015, the School Board issued \$9,090,000 of General Obligation School Refunding Bonds, Series 2015 for the purpose of the current refunding of \$5,355,000 of the Series 2005 bonds and the advance refunding of \$4,135,000 of the Series 2006 bonds. Interest rates on the Series 2015 ranged from 2.0-4.0% whereas interest rates on the Series 2005 bonds ranged from 4.2-4.5% and interest rates on the Series 2006 bonds ranged from 4.1-4.3%. This decrease in interest rates resulted in an economic gain on the current refunding of \$327,632 (the difference between the present value of the Series 2005 and Series 2006 cash flows and the Series 2015 cash flows). The School Board recognized a deferred loss on refunding of \$241,725 related to these bonds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. Long-term Debt (continued)

On May 4, 2016, the School Board issued \$13,675,000 of General Obligation School Refunding Bonds, Series 2016 for the purpose of the current refunding of \$355,000 of the Series 2006 bonds and the advance refunding of \$5,180,000 of the Series 2007 bonds and \$8,245,000 of the Series 2008 bonds. Interest rates on the Series 2016 ranged from 2.0-5.0% whereas interest rates on the Series 2006 bond was 4.0%, interest rates on the Series 2007 bonds ranged from 3.8-4.05% and interest rates on the Series 2008 bonds ranged from 4.0-4.50%. As a result of the refunding, the cash flow difference between the old debt service and new debt service amounted to \$332,109. The present value difference between the old debt service cash flows and new debt service cash flows amounted to an economic gain of \$210,932 (the difference between the present value of the Series 2006 and Series 2007 and the Series 2016 cash flows). The School Board recognized a deferred loss on refunding of \$765,645 related to these bonds.

On July 6, 2017, the School Board issued \$8,815,000 of General Obligation School Refunding Bonds, Series 2017 for the purpose of the advance refunding of \$9,140,000 of the Series 2009 bonds. Interest rates on the Series 2017 ranged from 1.5-4.0% whereas interest rates on the Series 2009 bond was 3.25-7.0%. As a result of the refunding, the cash flow difference between the old debt service and new debt service amounted to \$653,954. The present value difference between the old debt service cash flows and new debt service cash flows amounted to an economic gain of \$562,829 (the difference between the present value of the Series 2009 and the Series 2017 cash flows). The School Board recognized a deferred loss on refunding of \$607,222 related to these bonds.

On December 3, 2019, the School Board issued \$7,840,000 of General Obligation School Refunding Bonds, Series 2019 for the purpose of the advanced refunding of \$8,065,000 of the Series 2010 bonds. Interest rate on the Series 2019 was 5.0% whereas interest rates on the Series 2010 bond was 2.0-4.0%. As a result of the refunding, the cash flow difference between the old debt service and new debt service amounted to \$1,494,615. The present value difference between the old debt service cash flows and new debt service cash flows amounted to an economic gain of \$1,387,981 (the difference between the present value of the Series 2010 and the Series 2019 cash flows). The School Board recognized a deferred loss on refunding of \$129,723 related to these bonds.

On December 3, 2019, the School Board issued \$8,890,000 of General Obligation School Refunding Bonds, Series 2019A for the purpose of the advanced refunding of \$8,370,000 of the Series 2011. Interest rates on the Series 2019A bonds ranged from 5.0% whereas interest rates on the Series 2011 bonds were 4.0-7.0%. As a result of the refunding, the cash flow difference between the old debt service and new debt service amounted to \$2,637,642. The present value difference between the old debt service cash flows and new debt service cash flows amounted to an economic gain of \$2,530,365.83 (the difference between the present value of the Series 2011 and the Series 2019A cash flows). The School Board recognized a deferred loss on refunding of \$355,807 related to these bonds.

As of June 30, 2020, \$277,874 of the deferred amount on refunding was amortized, resulting in a deferred amount on refunding of \$1,151,915 on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2020.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. Long-term Debt (continued)

The principal and interest payments for the general obligation bonds and QSCB including the bond premiums are due as follows:

Year Ending June 30		Principal Payments]	Interest Payments	 Total
2021	\$	5,980,000	\$	2,039,074	\$ 8,019,074
2022		6,175,000		1,907,336	8,082,336
2023		6,395,000		1,744,270	8,139,270
2024		6,620,000		1,535,950	8,155,950
2025		12,525,000		1,234,300	13,759,300
2026-2030		25,100,000		3,066,655	28,166,655
2031-2033		5,335,000		273,015	 5,608,015
Total	<u>\$</u>	68,130,000	\$	11,800,600	\$ 79,930,600

In accordance with Louisiana Revised Statute 39:562, the School Board is legally restricted from incurring long-term bonded debt in excess of 50 percent of the total assessed value of taxable property. At June 30, 2020, the total assessed value of taxable property for the school district was \$299,722,571, which would result in a \$149,861,286 long-term bonded debt limit.

Defeasance of Debt

The School Board defeased the Series 2011 general obligation bonds, by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the School Board's financial statements. During the year ended June 30, 2020, \$8,581,046 of the Series 2011 defeased bonds were redeemed in accordance with the refunding.

8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The Zachary Community School Board is a participating employer in several cost-sharing defined benefit pension plans. These plans are administered by three public employee retirement systems, the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana (TRSL), 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:	LSERS:	LASERS
8401 United Plaza Blvd.	8660 United Plaza Blvd.	8401 United Plaza Blvd.
P. O. Box 94123	Baton Rouge, LA 70804	P. O. Box 44213
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-9123	(225) 925-6484	Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4213
(225) 925-6446	www.lsers.net	(225) 925-0185
www.trsl.org		www.lasersonline.org

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u> (continued)

Plan Descriptions:

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

<u>Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS)</u> 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 creditable 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, employer and job classification.

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

A brief summary of eligibility and benefits of the plans are provided in the following table:

	TRSL	LSERS	LASERS
Final average salary	Highest 36 or 60 months ¹	Highest 36 or 60 months 1	Highest 36 or 60 months 1
Years of service required and/or age eligible for benefits	30 years any age ⁵ 25 years age 55 20 years any age ²	30 years any age 25 years age 55 20 years any age ²	30 years any age 25 years age 55 20 years any age ²
	5 years age 60 5 years age 62 ⁷	5-10 years age 60 ⁶ 5 years age 62 ⁷	5-10 yearsage 60 ⁶ 5 years age 62 ⁷
Benefit percent per years of service	2% to 3.0% ⁴	2.5% to 3.33% ⁴	2.5% to 3.5% ³

 $^{^1}$ Employees hired after a certain date use the revised benefit calculation based on the highest 60 months of service

² With actuarial reduced benefits

³ Members in regular plan 2.5%, hazardous duty plan 3.33%, and judges 3.5%

⁴ Benefit percent varies depending on when hired

⁵ For school food service workers, hired on or before 6-30-15, 30 years at age 55

⁶ Five to ten years of creditable service at age 60 depending upon the plan or when hired

⁷ Hired on or after 7/1/15, age eligibility is 5 years at age 62

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u> (continued)

Cost of Living Adjustments

The pension plans in which the School Board 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.

Contributions

Article X, Section 29(E)(2)(a) of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 assigns the Legislature the authority to determine employee contributions. Employer contributions are actuarially determined using statutorily established methods on an annual basis and are constitutionally required to cover the employer's portion of the normal cost and provide for the amortization of the unfunded accrued liability. Employer contributions are adopted by the Legislature annually upon recommendation of the Public Retirement Systems' Actuarial Committee. In accordance with state statute, TRSL receives ad valorem taxes and state revenue sharing funds. These additional sources of income are used as employer contributions and are considered support from non-employer contributing entities, but are 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 Board	Employees
Teachers' Retirement System:		
Regular Plan	26.00%	8.00%
School Employees' Retirement System	28.40%	7.50%- 8.00%
State Employees' Retirement System	40.70%	7.50% - 8.00%

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

	2020	2019	2018	
Teachers' Retirement System:				
Regular Plan	\$ 6,871,485	\$ 6,957,488	\$ 6,920,140	
School Employees' Retirement System	309,561	276,042	274,823	
State Employees' Retirement System	26,186	25,477	23,355	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u> (continued)

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

The following schedule lists the School System'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 System 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, 2020 along with the change compared to the June 30, 2019 rate. The School System's proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on a projection of the Agency's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined.

		et Pension ity at June 30, 2020	Rate at June 30, 2020	Increase (Decrease) to June 30, 2020 Rate
Teachers' Retirement System School Employees' Retirement System State Employees' Retirement System	\$ \$	57,078,845 2,660,295 234,373 59,973,513	0.5751% 0.3800% 0.0032%	(0.0082)% 0.0333% (0.0002)%

The following schedule list each pension plan's recognized pension expense to the School Board for the year ended June 30, 2020:

	Total
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 4,648,913
School Employees' Retirement System	526,832
State Employees' Retirement System	29,607
	\$ 5,205,352

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u> (continued)

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

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

Deferred Outflows:

Changes of assumptions \$ 4,057,848 \$ 77,122 \$ 2,00	\$ 4,136,978
TO 100	
Differences between expected and actual	
experience - 1,43	9 1,439
Net difference between projected and actual	
earnings on pension plan investments - 102,342 8,09	7 110,439
Changes in proportion 1,245,200 159,894 6,86	5 1,411,959
Differences between contributions and	
proportionate share of contributions 46,679 - 29	0 46,969
Employer contributions subsequent to the	
measurement date 6,871,485 309,561 26,18	6 7,207,232
Total \$ 12,221,212 \$ 648,919 \$ 44,88	5 \$ 12,915,016
Deferred Inflows:	
TRSL LSERS LASER	S Total
Differences between expected and actual	
experience \$ (1,783,734) \$ (66,302) \$ (48	7) \$ (1,850,523)
Net difference between projected and actual	
earnings on pension plan investments (2,112,548)	(2,112,548)
Changes in proportion (2,314,825) - (8,05	3) (2,322,878)
Differences between contributions and	
proportionate share of contributions (449,487) (25,036) (66	2) (475,185)
Total \$ (6,660,594) \$ (91,338) \$ (9,20	2) \$ (6,761,134)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u> (continued)

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

The School Board reported a total of \$7,207,232 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:

	Subsequent ontributions	
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 6,871,485	
School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS)	309,561	
State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS)	26,186	
	\$ 7,207,232	

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	L	ASERS	 Total
2021	\$ (351,697)	\$ 153,212	\$	(1,560)	\$ (200,045)
2022	(1,163,172)	13,317		8,151	(1,141,704)
2023	(197,382)	46,649		(2,357)	(153,090)
2024	401,384	34,842		2,228	438,454
2025	 -	 -		3,035	 3,035
	\$ (1,310,867)	\$ 248,020	\$	9,497	\$ (1,053,350)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u> (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

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

	TRSL	LSERS	LASERS
Valuation Date	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2019
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Assumptions:			
Expected Remaining			
Service Lives	5 years	3 years	2 years (decreased from 3 years in 2018)
Investment Rate of Return	7.55% net of investment expenses (decreased 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	2.5% per annum	2.50% per annum	2.50% per annum; (decreased from 2.75% in 2018)
Mortality	Mortality rates were projected based on: Active Members – RP-2014 White Collar Employee tables, adjusted by 1.010 for males and by 0.997 for females.	Mortality rates based on the RP- 2014 Healthy Annuitant Tables RP-2014 Sex Distinct Employee Tables RP-2014 Sex Distinct Disabled tables.	Non-disabled members - Mortality rates based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table with mortality improvement projected to 2015.
	Non-Disabled retiree/inactive members – RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant tables, adjusted by 1.366 for males and by 1.189 for females.		Disabled members – Mortality rates based on the RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table, with no projection for mortality improvement.
	Disability Retiree Mortality – RP-2014 Disability tables, adjusted by 1.111 for males and by 1.134 for females.		
	These base tables are adjusted from 2014 to 2018 using the MP-2017 generational improvement table, with continued future mortality improvement projected using the MP-2017 generational mortality improvement tables.		
Termination, Disability, and Retirement	Termination, disability, and retirement assumptions were projected based on a five year (July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2018) experience study of the System's members.		Termination, disability, and retirement assumptions were projected based on a five-year (2009-2013) experience study of the System's members.
Salary Increases	3.3% - 4.8% varies depending on duration of service	Salary increases were projected based on the 2014-2018 experience study, 3.25%.	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:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

TRSL LSERS LASERS

Cost of Living Adjustments None.

Not substantively automatic. 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 present value and accrued liabilities include future COLA, though not yet authorized by the legislature by including the recognition of the existing balance in the Experience Account together with the present value of future contributions to the account up to the maximum permissible value of the account based upon current amount limitations.

Member Type	Lower Range	Upper Range
Regular	3.80%	12.80%
Judges	2.80%	5.30%
Corrections	3.40%	14.30%
Hazardous Duty	3.40%	14.30%
Wildlife	3.40%	14.30%

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.

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

LSERS

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a triangulation method which integrated the CAPM pricing model (top-down), a treasury yield curve approach (bottom-up). and an equity building-block model (bottomup). Risk return and correlations are projected on a forward-looking basis in equilibrium, in which best-estimates of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These rates are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation, of 2%, and an adjustment for the effect of rebalancing/ diversification. The resulting long-term arithmetic nominal expected return is 8.76%.

LASERS

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which bestestimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adjusting for expected inflation of 2.50% and adjustment for the effect rebalancing/diversification. The resulting expected long-term nominal rate of return is 8.74% for 2019.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u> (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, 2020:

Asset Class	Ta	arget Allocation	1	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return			
	TRSL	LSERS	LASERS	TRSL	LSERS	LASERS	
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	0.24%	
Domestic equity	27.00%	-	23.00%	4.60%	-	4.83%	
International equity	19.00%	-	20.00%	5.70%	-	5.83%	
Equity	-	39.00%	12.00%	-	2.93%	-	
Domestic fixed income	13.00%	-	3.00%	1.69%	-	2.79%	
International fixed income	5.50%	-	3.00%	2.10%	-	4.49%	
Global Multi-Sector	-	-	7.00%	-	-	-	
Emerging Market Debt	-	-	3.00%	-	-	-	
Fixed income	-	26.00%	-	-	1.07%	-	
Alternatives	-	17.00%	-	-	1.43%	8.32%	
Alternative - private equity	25.50%	-	15.00%	8.67%	-	-	
Alternative - other equity	10.00%	-	-	3.65%	-	-	
Real estate	-	12.00%	-	-	0.73%	-	
Real assets	-	6.00%	-	-	0.60%	-	
Absolute Return	-	-	7.00%	-	-	-	
Risk Parity			7.00%	-		5.06%	
Total	100.00%	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 positions was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for TRSL, LSERS and LASERS was 7.55%, 7.00% and 7.60%, respectively for the year ended June 30, 2020. The discount rates for TRSL, LSERS and LASERS decreased by 0.10%, 0.0625% and 0.05%, respectively, since the prior measurement date.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u> (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		Curre	Current Discount Rate		1.0% Increase	
TRSL							
Rates		6.55%		7.55%		8.55%	
Share of NPL	\$	41,147,964	\$	57,078,845	\$	75,980,110	
LSERS							
Rates		6.00%		7.00%		8.00%	
Share of NPL	\$	1,852,490	\$	2,660,525	\$	3,605,208	
LASERS							
Rates		6.60%		7.60%		8.60%	
Share of NPL	\$	182,480	\$	234,371	\$	295,809	

Payables to the Pension Plan

The 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 each of the fiscal years. The amounts due are included in liabilities under the amounts reported as accounts, salaries and other payables. The balance due to each for the retirement systems at June 30, 2020 is as follows:

TRSL	\$ 1,601,638
LSERS	38,186
LASERS	13,286
	\$ 1,653,110

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. Postemployment Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan description – The Zachary Community School Board (the School Board) provides certain continuing health care and life insurance benefits for its retired employees. The Zachary Community 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.

Benefits Provided – Medical benefits are provided to employees upon actual retirement. Most employees are covered by the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana (TRSL), whose retirement eligibility provisions are as follows: 30 years of service at any age; age 55 and 25 years of service; or, age 60 and 5 years of service. Employees who first become a member of the retirement system on and after January 1, 2011 must have attained at least age 60 at retirement (or D.R.O.P. entry) to receive an unreduced retirement benefit.

Life insurance coverage in varying amounts are provided to retirees based on rates which are blended in broad age categories. The employer pays 100% of the cost of the retiree life insurance based on those rates.

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	157
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	-
Active employees	601
	758

Participation – Employees who receive active benefits are assumed to also receive retiree benefits. It is also assumed that the same percentage of employees with spouse coverage would also have spouse coverage as retirees. It is also assumed that 10% of future retirees will decline coverage.

Total OPEB Liability

The School Board's total OPEB liability of \$69,008,634 was measured as of June 30, 2020, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions and other inputs – The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2020 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 3.0%, including inflation

Prior Discount rate 3.50% annually Discount rate 2.21% annually

Healthcare cost trend rates 5.5% annually for ten years. 4.5% thereafter

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. Postemployment Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits (continued)

Total OPEB Liability (continued)

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

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Table without projection with 50%/50% unisex blend.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 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	\$ 46,774,664
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	2,144,203
Interest	1,618,868
Differences between expected and actual experience	6,355,664
Changes in assumptions	13,157,815
Benefit payments and net transfers	(1,042,580)
Net changes	22,233,970
Balance at June 30, 2020	\$ 69,008,634

The amount of total OPEB liability estimated to be due and payable within one year is \$1,068,645.

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:

	1.0% Decrease	Current Discou	ınt 1.0% Increase
	(1.21%)	Rate (2.21%)	(3.21%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 82,069,961	\$ 69,008,	\$ 58,815,980

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 (4.5%)	Current Trend (5.5%)	1.0 % Increase (6.5 %)	
Total OPEB liability	\$ 61,769,012	\$ 69,008,634	\$ 78,215,426	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. Postemployment Health Care and Life Insurance 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 \$6,946,668. 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		Deferred Inflows	
		of Resources]	Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	6,520,522	\$	2,732,659
Changes in assumptions		13,428,861		1,779,275
Total	\$	19,949,383	\$	4,511,934

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	\$3,183,597				
2022	3,183,597				
2023	3,183,597				
2024	3,183,597				
2025	3,183,597				
Thereafter	(480,536)				
Total	\$15,437,449				

10. Changes in Agency Deposits Due Others

A summary of changes in agency fund deposits due others for the year ended June 30, 2020, are as follows:

	Balance			Balance
	beginning			end
	of year	Additions_	Deletions	of year
School Activity Agency Fund	<u>\$ 1,781,884</u>	<u>\$ 3,830,778</u>	<u>\$ (3,740,502)</u>	<u>\$ 1,872,160</u>

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. Litigation and Claims

<u>Litigation</u>: The School Board is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the School Board's attorney, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the School Board.

Grant Disallowances: 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.

12. Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2020 for the School Board were as follows:

		Debt	No	n-major	
	General	Service	Gov	ernmental	
Receivables	Fund	 Fund		Funds_	 Total
Sales taxes	\$ 1,626,518	\$ 63,451	\$	-	\$ 1,689,969
Other	 38,341	 3,754		1,205,083	 1,247,178
Gross receivables	\$ 1,664,859	\$ 67,205	\$	1,205,083	\$ 2,937,147

At June 30, 2020, all accounts were considered collectible; therefore, no allowance for uncollectible accounts has been established.

13. Disaggregation of Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Accounts, salaries and other payables as of June 30, 2020, were as follows:

Vendors	\$ 214,696
Salaries and benefits	4,042,056
Unearned revenues – School Food Service	 87,497
Total governmental funds	\$ 4,344,249

14. Tax Abatement

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 the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, \$5,147,723 in Zachary Community School Board ad valorem tax revenues were abated by the state of Louisiana through the Louisiana Industrial Ad Valorem Tax Exemption program.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. Appropriations to Charter Schools

State MFP funding was appropriated to Type 2 Charter Schools during the year ended June 30, 2020 as follows:

	<u>Ge</u> 1	neral Fund
Type 2 Charter Schools		
Office of Juvenile Justice	\$	1,204
Madison Prep		45,307
Louisiana Key Academy		54,369
Impact Charter		66,451
Advantage Charter Academy		123,841
GEO Prep Academy		9,062
Apex Collegiate Academy		3,020
Baton Rouge University Prep		6,041
Louisiana Virtual Charter Academy		67,961
University View Academy		188,000
Total	\$	565,256

16. Future Accounting Changes

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement No. 84 *Fiduciary Activities*, in January 2017. The new standard establishes criteria and clarification for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. An activity meeting the criteria should be reported in one of four prescribed types of fiduciary funds in the basic financial statements. Custodial fund-types will replace formerly known agency funds. Governments with activities meeting the criteria should present a statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. This standard could have a significant impact on the School Board, as activities that were formerly considered agency funds may not meet the criteria of a fiduciary activity and may be required to be presented as a governmental activity in the General Fund or a Special Revenue Fund. However, the amount of the effect is unknown at this time. The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2018. GASB Statement No. 95 has postponed the effective date by one year in light of COVID-19 pandemic. The School Board will implement the new standard for the year ended June 30, 2021.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement No. 87 *Leases*, in June 2017. The new standard requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the contract terms. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The amount of the effect of this standard on the School Board's net position is unknown at this time. The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2019. GASB Statement No. 95 has postponed the effective date by eighteen months in light of COVID-19 pandemic. The School Board will implement the new standard for the year ended June 30, 2022.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. Operating Lease

The School Board entered into an agreement effective July 1, 2019 to lease school buses through a lease arrangement which qualifies as an operating lease. The pricing for the agreement is based on the quantity of buses needed, special accessories needed on the bus, and frequency of use per day. The lease payments are to be made on a monthly basis. The lease is scheduled over a five-year period ending June 30, 2024.

Management has estimated the minimum future lease payments under this lease agreement to be as follows:

Year ended June 30,		
2021	\$	4,348,731
2022		4,457,449
2023		4,568,886
2024		4,683,108
Total	<u>\$</u>	13,375,066

Payments made during the year ended June 30, 2020 totaled \$3,760,358.

18. Subsequent Events

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 of 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, subsequent to year end, the School Board received notification of \$231,250 in grant funding available for pandemic relief under the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief provisions of the CARES Act through the Louisiana Department of Education.

Several events occurring in fiscal year 2021 has caused a significant decrease in the projected ad valorem tax revenues for the 2020 tax year. In August 2020, property values were reassessed for the 2020 tax year rendering an estimated net increase in ad valorem tax revenue of \$475,000. Then, in November 2020, a local plant idled half of its facility as a result of the pandemic which significantly reduced its property value for the 2020 tax year and in turn reduced the ad valorem tax revenue collections for the general and debt service funds by approximately \$2 million and \$1.6 million, respectively. In addition, the School Board reduced the debt service millage by 10 mils for the 2020 tax year in order to remain compliant with the debt service requirements which rendered a reduction in ad valorem tax revenue of \$2.9 million. These events combined are estimated to reduce the ad valorem tax revenues by \$6.2 million for the year ending June 30, 2021. These projected revenue reductions are included in the fiscal year 2021 budget.

ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD

ZACHARY, LOUISIANA

$\frac{\text{SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS}}{\text{FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020}}$

Financial Statement reporting date	6/30/2020	6/30/2019	6/30/2018
Measurement date	6/30/2020	6/30/2019	6/30/2018
	2020	2019	2018
Service cost	\$ 2,144,203	\$ 2,985,555	\$ 2,926,982
Interest	1,618,868	1,560,649	1,574,668
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	6,355,664	1,428,157	(3,415,822)
Changes of assumptions	13,157,815	2,874,683	(2,224,094)
Benefit payments	(1,042,580)	(908,447)	(1,085,828)
Net change in total OPEB liability	22,233,970	7,940,597	(2,224,094)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	46,774,664	38,834,067	41,058,161
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 69,008,634	\$ 46,774,664	\$ 38,834,067
Covered payroll	\$ 28,952,696	\$ 30,864,587	\$ 29,965,618
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	238.35%	151.55%	129.60%

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

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

See the accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD

ZACHARY, LOUISIANA

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL BOARD'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY FOR THE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020(*)

						Employer's	
						Proportionate	Plan Fiduciary
		Employer's Proportion	I	Employer's		Share of the Net	Net Position
		of the Net	P	roportionate		Pension Liability	as a
		Pension	S	Share of the	Employer's	(Asset) as a	Percentage
Pension		Liability	N	let Pension	Covered	Percentage of its	of the Total
Plan	Year	(Asset)	Lia	ability (Asset)	Payroll	Covered payroll	Pension Liability
TRSL		<u> </u>					
	2020	0.5751%	\$	57,078,845	\$ 27,514,798	207.4478%	68.60%
	2019	0.5834%		57,333,818	26,576,879	215.7282%	68.20%
	2018	0.6028%		61,796,162	26,250,883	235.4060%	65.60%
	2017	0.5748%		67,460,679	26,154,838	257.9281%	59.90%
	2016	0.5925%		63,704,340	27,615,971	230.6793%	62.50%
	2015	0.6255%		63,931,493	26,038,407	245.5277%	63.70%
LSERS							
	2020	0.3800%		2,660,270	1,113,819	235.7025%	73.49%
	2019	0.3467%		2,316,651	981,888	235.9384%	74.44%
	2018	0.3391%		2,170,101	989,185	219.3827%	75.03%
	2017	0.3193%		2,408,948	915,161	263.2267%	70.09%
	2016	0.3174%		2,012,592	976,608	206.0798%	74.49%
	2015	0.3481%		2,018,127	1,044,536	193.2080%	76.18%
LASERS							
	2020	0.0032%		234,373	64,339	364.2783%	62.90%
	2019	0.3474%		236,924	66,272	357.5024%	64.30%
	2018	0.0032%		223,553	70,057	319.1016%	62.50%
	2017	0.0320%		247,355	61,382	402.9764%	57.70%
	2016	0.0035%		240,433	67,652	355.3967%	62.70%
	2015	0.0037%		229,606	58,876	389.9823%	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.

The three Retirement Systems reported in this schedule are as follows:

TRSL = Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana

LSERS = Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System

LASERS = Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System

See the accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

			Contributions			
			in Relation to			Contributions
		Contractually	Contractually	Contribution	Employer's	as a % of
Pension		Required	Required	Deficiency	Covered	Covered
Plan	Year	Contribution ¹	Contributions ²	(Excess)	Payroll ³	Payroll
TRSL						
	2020	\$ 6,871,485	\$ 6,871,485	\$ -	\$ 28,042,875	24.5035%
	2019	6,957,488	6,957,488	-	27,514,798	25.2863%
	2018	6,920,140	6,920,140	-	26,576,879	26.0382%
	2017	6,912,649	6,912,649	-	26,250,883	26.3330%
	2016	7,108,189	7,108,189	-	26,154,838	27.1773%
	2015	7,811,984	7,811,984	-	27,615,971	28.2879%
LSERS						
	2020	309,561	309,561	_	1,128,656	27.4274%
	2019	276,042	276,042	-	1,113,819	24.7834%
	2018	274,823	274,823	-	981,888	27.9892%
	2017	265,024	265,024	-	989,185	26.7922%
	2016	273,963	273,963	-	915,161	29.9360%
	2015	296,706	296,706	-	976,608	30.3813%
LASERS						
	2020	26,186	26,186	-	65,339	40.0771%
	2019	25,477	25,477	-	64,339	39.5981%
	2018	23,355	23,355	-	66,272	35.2411%
	2017	22,490	22,490	_	70,057	32.1024%
	2016	22,834	22,834	_	61,382	37.1998%
	2015	10,956	10,956	-	67,652	16.1946%

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

For reference only:

The three Retirement Systems reported in this schedule are as follows:

TRSL = Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana

LSERS = Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System

LASERS = Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System

See the accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

¹ Employer contribution rate multiplied by employer's covered employee payroll

² Actual employer contributions remitted to Retirement Systems

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

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

1. Changes in Benefit Terms and Assumptions Related to Defined Pension Plans

Changes of Benefit Terms include:

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

Teachers Retirement System of Louisiana and Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System

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.

Louisiana School Employees Retirement System

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

Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System

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

Changes of Assumptions

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

Change

-0.100%

Discount Rate:

Year(*)

TRSL 2019

2018	7.650%	-0.050%
2017	7.700%	-0.050%
2016	7.750%	-
2015	7.750%	
Year(*)	Rate	Change
LSERS		_
2019	7.000%	-0.063%
2018	7.0625%	-0.062%
2017	7.125%	0.125%
2016	7.000%	-0.250%
2015	7.250%	

Rate

7.550%

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

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

Changes in Assumptions (continued)

1	· ·		T .
ı	1190	α	t Rate:

Year(*)	Rate	Change
LASERS		-
2019	7.600%	-0.050%
2018	7.650%	-0.050%
2017	7.700%	-0.050%
2016	7.750%	_
2015	7.750%	

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

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

Year (*)	Rate	<u>Change</u>
LSERS		
2019		
2018	2.500%	-0.125%
2017	2.625%	0.000%
2016	2.625%	-0.125%
2015	2.750%	
LASERS		
2019		
2018	2.750%	0.000%
2017	2.750%	-0.250%
2016	3.000%	

There were no inflation rate changes for TRSL from 2015-2020.

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

Salary Increases:

Year (*)	Range
LASERS	
2019	2.80% to 14.30% for various member types
2018	2.80% to 14.30% for various member types
2017	2.80% to 14.30% for various member types
2016	3.00% to 14.50% for various member types

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

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

Salary Increases:

Year (*)	Range
LSERS	
2019	3.25%
2018	3.075% to 5.375% to 3.25%
2017	3.075% to 5.375%
2016	3.200% to 5.500%

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

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

Changes of Benefit Terms:

There were no changes in benefit terms for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Changes of Assumptions:

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

Discount Rate:	Mortality Table
	Changes:
	Magazramant

			~	,
			Measurement	
Measurement date	Rate	Change	date	Rate
6/30/2020	2.210%	-1.290%	6/30/2020	RP-2014
6/30/2019	3.500%	-0.120%	6/30/2019	RP-2014
6/30/2018	3.620%	0.000%	6/30/2018	RP-2000
6/30/2017	3.620%			

ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD ZACHARY, LOUISIANA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

		Original		Final		Actual	Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
REVENUES								
Local sources:								
Taxes: Ad valorem taxes	\$	13,098,874	\$	13,542,135	\$	13,881,929	\$	339,794
Sales and use tax	Ψ	10,510,000	Ψ	10,410,000	Φ	10,164,103	Φ	(245,897)
Earnings on investments		500,000		400,000		685,130		285,130
Extended Day Program tuition		400,000		400,000		365,215		(34,785)
Other		346,000		346,000		877,380		531,380
State sources:		340,000		340,000		677,360		551,500
Unrestricted grants-in-aid, MFP		32,136,348		33,376,498		32,695,209		(681,289)
Restricted grants-in-aid, with		2,600		2,600		5,139		2,539
Other		94,000		94,000		98,263		4,263
Federal sources:		74,000		24,000		70,203		1,205
Restricted grants-in-aid - direct		63,000		63,000		69,156		6,156
TOTAL REVENUES		57,150,822		58,634,233		58,841,524		207,291
		57,150,022		50,054,255		30,011,321		201,201
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Instruction:								(051 000)
Regular education programs		24,613,455		25,005,862		25,856,862		(851,000)
Special education programs		5,877,976		6,082,776		5,693,982		388,794
Other education programs		3,715,465		3,858,206		3,770,653		87,553
Support services:								
Pupil support services		2,894,252		3,004,648		2,812,210		192,438
Instructional staff services		1,832,554		1,992,532		2,070,552		(78,020)
General administration services		1,185,150		1,217,819		1,132,714		85,105
School administration services		3,056,739		3,150,835		3,156,755		(5,920)
Business and central services		2,354,858		2,404,585		2,246,850		157,735
Plant operation and maintenance		6,581,042		6,769,318		6,289,101		480,217
Transportation		4,176,917		4,176,917		4,009,296		167,621
Non-Instructional services:								
Food service		112,414		114,174		114,485		(311)
Appropriations - charter schools						565,256		(565,256)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		56,400,822		57,777,672		57,718,716		58,956
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER								
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES		750,000		856,561		1,122,808		266,247
•		150,000		650,501		1,122,000		200,217
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						7. 000		
Operating transfers in		50,000		50,000		51,000		1,000
Operating transfers out		(800,000)		(906,561)		(500,000)		406,561
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		(750,000)		(856,561)		(449,000)		407,561
Net Change in Fund Balance		-		-		673,808		673,808
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2019		19,614,446		19,599,292		21,099,292		1,500,000
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2020	\$	19,614,446	\$	19,599,292	\$	21,773,100	\$	2,173,808

The accompanying notes to the budgetary comparison schedule are an integral part of this statement.

NOTES TO BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

BUDGETS

<u>General Budget Practices</u>. 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 revenue 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.

<u>Encumbrances</u>. 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.

NON-MAJOR FUND DESCRIPTIONS

Special Revenue Funds:

Title I

Title I includes programs primarily in the areas of reading and math. These programs strive to meet the special needs of economically and educationally deprived children through federal funding for teachers, aids, instructional materials, equipment and parental involvement.

Special Education

IDEA B (Individuals with Disabilities Educational Act - Part B) is a federally-funded program designed to assist states in providing free, appropriate education to all handicapped children from 3 to 21 years of age in the least restrictive environment.

Preschool Grant is a federally-funded program designed to provide special education and related services and to develop a statewide comprehensive delivery system for children with disabilities from birth to five years of age.

Believe and Include is a federally funded program designed to assist states in developing innovative programs that help students with disabilities achieve proficiency of the more rigorous Common Core Standards.

Title II

Title II increases student academic achievement through strategies such as improving teacher and principal quality and increasing the number of highly qualified teachers in the classroom and highly qualified principals and assistant principals in schools. The program also holds local educational agencies and schools accountable for improvements in student academic achievement.

Vocational Education (Voc Ed)

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

State Grants

The State Grants Fund is used to account for special grants received from various departments of the State of Louisiana.

Exxon

Grants received from Exxon Mobil Corporation to be used for purchase of materials, supplies, and professional services in support of education of students.

NON-MAJOR FUND DESCRIPTIONS

Special Revenue Funds: (continued)

Education Stabilization Fund

The purpose of the Education Stabilization Fund is to provide emergency relief funds to address the impact that Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has had, and continues to have, on elementary and secondary schools.

TANF

Starting Points/Early Childhood Development provides full day, before and after school preschool instruction and care for at-risk four-year old students.

School Food Service

The School Food Service Fund includes lunch and breakfast and is used to account for the operations of the school food service programs in the parish school system during the regular school term. The basic goals of the school food service programs 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 eating habits with the ultimate goal of physically fit adults.

Donations

The Donations fund is used to account for funds donated to the Zachary Community School Board by individuals or businesses to be used as deemed necessary to assist students and schools.

Extended Day Tuition

The Extended Day Fund is used to record revenue from parents for before and after care for elementary students and to record the associated expenditures.

MSP Project

The purpose of the Math Science Partnership Projects established under Title II, Part B of NCLB Act of 2001 is to assist districts as they create opportunities for enhanced and ongoing professional development for mathematics and science teachers.

Title IV

The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) was signed into law in December 2015. It reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA). Newly authorized under subpart 1 of Title IV, Part A of the ESEA is the Student Support and Academic Enrichment (SSAE) program. The SSAE program is intended to improve students' academic achievement by increasing the capacity of State educational agencies (SEAs), local educational agencies (LEAs), and local communities to provide all students with access to a well-rounded education; improve school conditions for student learning; and improve the use of technology to improve the academic achievement and digital literacy of all students.

Redesign Grant

The purpose of the Redesign program is to provide school improvement funding to implement state-approved plans in identified struggling schools.

NON-MAJOR FUND DESCRIPTIONS

Special Revenue Funds: (continued)

Direct Student Services (DSS)

The purpose of the DSS grant is to provide individualized academic services to improve student achievement.

Capital Projects Fund:

The Capital Projects Fund was established to account for capital improvements, including construction of new facilities and renovations.

NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

			Spe	ecial	l Revenue F	und		
<u>Assets</u>	Title I	Special Education			Title II		Voc Ed	State Grants
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Prepaids Inventory Due from other funds	\$ 298,182 - - -	\$	- 201,188 - - -	\$	92,357 - - -	\$	- 49,050 - - -	\$ 54,972 - - 30,544
Total assets	\$ 298,182	\$	201,188	\$	92,357	\$	49,050	\$ 85,516
Liabilities and Fund Balance Liabilities: Salaries, payroll deductions, and expenses payable Due to other funds Total liabilities	\$ 298,182 298,182	\$	201,188	\$	92,357 92,357	\$	- 49,050 49,050	\$ - - -
Fund balance: Nonspendable Restricted for: School Food Service Other purposes Assigned: Capital Construction Unassigned	- - - -		- - -		- - - -		- - -	- 85,516 - -
Total fund balance	 -		-		-		-	85,516
Total liabilities and fund balance	 298,182	\$	201,188	\$	92,357	\$	49,050	\$ 85,516

(continued)

NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

						Special Re	evenu	e Fund				
<u>Assets</u>	Ez	xxon	Education Stabilization Fund		TANF		School Food Service		Donations		Extended Day Tuition	
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables	\$	246 -	\$	- 491,320	\$	- -	\$	141,911 -	\$	7,308 - 150	\$	- -
Prepaids Inventory Due from other funds		- - -		- - -		- - -		137,153 80,875				- - -
Total assets	\$	246	\$	491,320	\$	-	\$	359,939	\$	7,458	\$	-
Liabilities and Fund Balance Liabilities: Salaries, payroll deductions, and expenses payable Due to other funds Total liabilities	\$	- - -	\$	491,320 491,320	\$	- - -	\$	87,497 - 87,497	\$	-	\$	- - -
Fund balance: Nonspendable Restricted for: School Food Service Other purposes Assigned: Capital Construction Unassigned		- 246 - -		- - -		-		137,153 135,289 - -		150 - 7,308 - -		- - - -
Total fund balance		246		-		-		272,442		7,458		
Total liabilities and fund balance	_ \$	246	\$	491,320	\$	-	\$	359,939	\$	7,458	\$	_

(continued)

NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

				Special Re	venue	Fund			_		m . 131	
<u>Assets</u>	MSP	Project	7	Title IV	Redesign Grant			DSS	Total Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Non- Major Governmental Funds	
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Prepaids Inventory Due from other funds	\$	- - - -	\$	- 17,291 - - -	\$	723	\$	- - - - -	\$ 149,465 1,205,083 150 137,153 111,419	\$ 794,211 - - - -	\$ 943,676 1,205,083 150 137,153 111,419	
Total assets	\$	-	\$	17,291	\$	723	\$	-	1,603,270	794,211	\$ 2,397,481	
Liabilities and Fund Balance Liabilities: Salaries, payroll deductions, and expenses payable Due to other funds Total liabilities	\$	- -	\$	17,291 17,291	\$	- 723 723	\$	- -	\$ 87,497 1,150,111 1,237,608	\$ - -	\$ 87,497 1,150,111 1,237,608	
Fund balance: Nonspendable Restricted for: School Food Service Other purposes Assigned: Capital Construction Unassigned		- - - -		- - -		- - - -			137,303 135,289 93,070 - -	- - - 794,211 -	137,303 135,289 93,070 794,211	
Total fund balance		_		_		_		_	365,662	794,211	1,159,873	
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	-	\$	17,291	\$	723	\$	-	\$ 1,603,270	\$ 794,211	\$ 2,397,481	

(concluded)

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

			Sp	ec ia	ıl Revenue Fund			
		m'd r	Special		m'd H	W E1	α,	
Revenues	_	Title I	 Education		Title II	Voc Ed	Sta	ate Grants
Local sources:								
Food sales	\$	_	\$ -	\$	- \$	-	\$	-
Earnings on investments		_	-			-		_
Other		_	-		-	-		_
State sources:								
Unrestricted grants-in-aid		-	-		-	-		-
Restricted grants-in-aid		-	-		-	-		342,383
Federal sources:								,
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants		773,608	730,420		257,314	50,225		-
Commodities - United States		,			,	,		
Department of Agriculture		_	_		_	_		_
Total revenues		773,608	730,420		257,314	50,225		342,383
1 sair revendes	_	7,75,000	, 50, 120		237,311	50,225		3 12,505
Expenditures Instruction:								
		361,899			204,185			14,003
Regular education programs Special education programs		301,899	279,915		204,183	-		14,003
		349,036	· ·		-	- 49,049		124,196
Other education programs		349,030	6,029		-	49,049		124,190
Support services:		22,155	51,495					
Pupil support services Instructional staff services		14,998			42 602	1.176		149,433
General administration		14,990	329,585		43,692	1,176		149,433
		-			-	-		-
Business and central services		-	6,543		-	-		-
Plant operation and maintenance		-	-		-	-		-
Transportation		-	52,441		-	-		-
Non-Instructional Services:								
School food service		-	-		-	-		-
Facility acquisition and construction			-		-	-		-
Total expenditures	_	748,088	726,008		247,877	50,225		287,632
Excess (deficiency) of revenues								
over expenditures		25,520	4,412		9,437	-		54,751
Other financing uses								
Operating transfers out		(25,520)	(4,412)		(9,437)	-		(365)
Operating transfers in		-	-		-	-		-
Total other sources (uses)		(25,520)	(4,412)		(9,437)	-		(365)
Net changes in fund balances		-	-		-	-		54,386
Fund balance at beginning of year		-	-		-	-		31,130
Fund balance at end of year	\$	-	\$ -	\$	- \$	-	\$	85,516
								(continued)

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

						Special Re	venue F	'und				
				ucation								
				ilization				ol Food				ıded Day
_	E	xxon]	Fund		TANF	Se	rvice	Donat	tions	T	uition
Revenues												
Local sources:	•				_		_		•		_	
Food sales	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	662,728	\$	-	\$	-
Earnings on investments		-		-		-		5,687		-		-
Other		-		-		-		-		-		318,877
State sources:								005 1 60				
Unrestricted grants-in-aid		-		-		-		285,168		-		-
Restricted grants-in-aid		-		-		431,436		-		-		-
Federal sources:				101.000								
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants		-		491,320		-	1	,244,540		-		-
Commodities - United States												
Department of Agriculture		-		-		-		139,038		-		-
Total revenues		-		491,320		431,436	2	2,337,161		-		318,877
<u>Expenditures</u>												
Instruction:												
Regular education programs		_		491,320		_		_		_		_
Special education programs		_		.,,,,,,,,		_				_		_
Other education programs		_		_		431,436		_		_		318,877
Support services:						.51,150						510,077
Pupil support services		_		_		_		_		_		_
Instructional staff services		_		_		_		_		_		_
General administration												
Business and central services												
Plant operation and maintenance		_				_		-		_		_
Transportation												
Non-Instructional Services:		_		_		_		_		_		_
School food service							2	2,334,017				
Facility acquisition and construction		-		-		-		,,554,017		-		-
Total expenditures				491,320		431,436	2	2,334,017				318,877
				171,520		131,130		,,551,017				510,011
Excess (deficiency) of revenues												
over expenditures		-		-		-		3,144		-		-
Other financing uses												
Operating transfers out		_		_		_		_		_		_
Operating transfers in		_		_		_		_		_		_
Total other sources (uses)		-		-		-		-		-		-
Net changes in fund balances		-		_		_		3,144		_		-
<u> </u>								*				
Fund balance at beginning of year		246		-		-		269,298		7,458		
Fund balance at end of year	\$	246	\$	-	\$	-	\$	272,442	\$	7,458	\$	-

(continued)

$\frac{\text{NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS}}{\text{COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES}}{\text{FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020}}$

		Special Rev	venue Fund				
	MSP Project	Title IV	Redesign Grant	DSS	Total Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Non-Major Governmental Funds
Revenues							
Local sources:	_		_	_		_	
Food sales	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 662,728	\$ -	\$ 662,728
Earnings on investments	-	-	-	-	5,687	-	5,687
Other	-	-	-	-	318,877	103,337	422,214
State sources:							-
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	-	-	-	-	285,168	-	285,168
Restricted grants-in-aid	-	-	-	-	773,819	-	773,819
Federal sources:							
Restricted grants-in-aid - subgrants	154,784	71,125	32,652	52,658	3,858,646	-	3,858,646
Commodities - United States							-
Department of Agriculture	-	-	-	-	139,038	-	139,038
Total revenues	154,784	71,125	32,652	52,658	6,043,963	103,337	6,147,300
<u>Expenditures</u>							
Instruction:							
Regular education programs	122,262	-	-	-	1,193,669	-	1,193,669
Special education programs	-	-	-	-	279,915	-	279,915
Other education programs	-	53,112	-	50,761	1,382,496	-	1,382,496
Support services:							
Pupil support services	-	-	-	-	73,650	-	73,650
Instructional staff services	27,157	15,269	16,783	-	598,093	-	598,093
General administration	-		-	-	-	-	-
Business and central services	-	-	14,609	-	21,152	-	21,152
Plant operation and maintenance	-		_	-	-	-	-
Transportation	-	-	-	-	52,441	-	52,441
Non-Instructional Services:							
School food service	-	-	-	-	2,334,017	-	2,334,017
Facility acquisition and construction	=	-	_	-	-	1,450,436	1,450,436
Total expenditures	149,419	68,381	31,392	50,761	5,935,433	1,450,436	7,385,869
Excess (deficiency) of revenues							
over expenditures	5,365	2,744	1,260	1,897	108,530	(1,347,099)	(1,238,569)
Other financing uses							
Operating transfers out	(5,365)	(2,744)	(1,260)	(1,897)	(51,000)		(51,000)
Operating transfers in	-	(-,,)	-,=30)	-,,	-	500,000	500,000
Total other sources (uses)	(5,365)	(2,744)	(1,260)	(1,897)	(51,000)		449,000
		(-7: -7)	(-7)	(-,)	(,
Net changes in fund balances	-	-	-	-	57,530	(847,099)	(789,569)
Fund balance at beginning of year		-	-	-	308,132	1,641,310	1,949,442
Fund balance at end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 365,662	\$ 794,211	
							(concluded)

SCHEDULE OF BOARD MEMBERS' COMPENSATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

David Dayton	\$ 6,000
Brandy Westmoreland	6,000
Kenneth Mackie	6,000
Marty Hughes	6,000
Elizabeth ' Beth" Kimmell	6,000
Hubert Owen	6,000
Heidi Vessel	6,000
Donna Ann Watkins	6,000
Gaynell Young	6,000
Total	\$ 54,000

$\frac{\text{SCHEDULE OF COMPENSATION, BENEFITS AND OTHER}}{\text{PAYMENTS TO THE SUPERINTENDENT}}$

Superintendent: <u>Vernon Scott Devillier</u>

Purpose	 Amount
Salary	\$ 180,718
Benefits:	
Group Insurance	9,931
Retirement – Employer Portion	51,953
Medicare – Employer Portion	2,837
Life Insurance – Employer Portion	543
Workers Compensation	659
Car Allowance	9,600
Incentive Pay	 9,500
	\$ 265,741



A Professional Accounting Corporation

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

Zachary Community School Board Zachary, 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 Zachary Community 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 February 25, 2021.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of the internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.



Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Ostlethwaite & Netterville

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

February 25, 2021





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

Board Members Zachary Community School Board Zachary, Louisiana

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Zachary Community School Board's (the School Board) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *U. S. Office of Management and Budget (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 program is identified in the summary of auditors' 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 of its major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the School Board's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the School Board complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2020.



Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing 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.

Estethwaite & Netterville

Baton Rouge, Louisiana February 25, 2021

$\frac{\textbf{ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD}}{\textbf{ZACHARY, LOUISIANA}}$

$\frac{\text{SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS}}{\text{FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020}}$

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/ Program Name	Grantor Project Number	CFDA Number	_	Expenditures 2020
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Passed through Louisiana Department of				
Agriculture and Forestry - Food Distribution Passed through Louisiana Department of Education:	LDE/103-63	10.555 1	\$	139,038
National School Lunch Program	LDE/103-63	10.555^{-1}		955,914
National School Breakfast Program Subtotal	LDE/103-63	10.553 1	-	288,626 1,383,578
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed through Louisiana Department of Education:				
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies	28-20-T1-67	84.010A		773,608
Direct Student Services	28-20-DSS-67	84.010A		52,658
Redesign 1003a	28-20-RD19-67	84.010A	-	32,652 858,918
Special Education, IDEA	28-20-B1-67	84.027A ²		719,472
IDEA - Preschool	28-20-P1-67	84.173A ²		10,948
Vocational Education (Carl Perkins)	28-20-02-67	84.173A 84.048A		50,225
Title II - Part A, Teacher & Principal Training & Recruiting	28-20-50-67	84.367A		257,314
Title IV - Student Support and Academic Enrichment	28-20-71-67	84.424A		71,125
Math and Science Partnership 2	28-20-MP-67	84.366A		154,784
Cares Act - Education Stabilization Fund Subtotal	28-20-ESRF-67	84.425D	-	491,320 1,755,188
			-	1,/33,188
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	,	10 7701		60.4.56
ROTC - Navy Junior Reserve Officers Training Program - (Direct Funding)	n/a	12.U01	_	69,156
Total Expenditures			\$	4,066,840
I out importantion			Ψ =	7,000,070

¹ Child nutrition cluster = \$1,383,578

See the accompanying notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

² Special education cluster (IDEA) = \$730,420

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

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B – NONMONETARY ASSISTANCE

Nonmonetary assistance is reported in the schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed. The School Board received \$139,038 of commodities during the year ended June 30, 2020. At June 30, 2020, the School Board had food commodities totaling \$137,153 in inventory.

NOTE C - RECONCILIATION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Total Endougl Assent Essent distance man subsided a	
Total Federal Award Expenditures per schedule	

Total federal revenue per the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and

Changes in Fund Balance for the year ended June 30, 2020 are reported in the revenue accounts as follows:

4.066,840

General Fund – Restricted grants-in-aid-direct	\$ 69,156
04 0 415 1	

Other Governmental Funds:

Restricted grants-in-aid-sub grants	3,858,646
Commodities	139,038
	\$ 4,066,840

NOTE D - DE MINIMUS COST RATE

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the School Board did not elect to use the 10% de minimus cost rate as covered in §200.414 of the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE E – AMOUNTS PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the School Board did not pass through any federal funding to subrecipients.

$\frac{\text{SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS}}{\text{FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020}}$

A. SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS

Financial Statements	
Type of auditor's report issued: Unmodified	
Material weakness(es) identified?Significant deficiencies identified that are	yes x no
not considered to be material weaknesses?	yesx none reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	yes xno
Federal Awards	
Internal control over major programs:	
Material weakness(es) identified? Significant deficiencies identified that are	yes xno
 Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? 	yesxnone reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance fo	r major programs: Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR §200.516(a)?	yes <u>x</u> no
Identification of major programs:	
CFDA Numbers	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
10.555 and 10.553	Child Nutrition Cluster: National School Lunch Program and National School Breakfast Program
84.425D	Cares Act - Education Stabilization Fund

The threshold for distinguishing types A & B programs was program expenditures exceeding \$750,000.

• Zachary Community School Board was determined to be a low-risk auditee.

$\frac{\text{SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS}}{\text{FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020}}$

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020
B. F	INDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

 $\textbf{C.} \ \ \textbf{FINDINGS} \ \textbf{AND} \ \textbf{QUESTIONED} \ \textbf{COSTS} - \textbf{MAJOR} \ \textbf{FEDERAL} \ \textbf{AWARD} \ \textbf{PROGRAMS} \ \textbf{AUDIT}$

None.

None.

$\frac{\text{SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS}}{\text{AND QUESTIONED COSTS}}$

В.	FINDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT
	None.
C.	FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS – MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT
	None.





Page 1 of 3

Independent Accountants' Report On Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures

To the Members of the Zachary Community School Board, and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor

We have performed the procedures enumerated below, which were agreed to by the Zachary Community School Board, the Louisiana Department of Education, and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor (the specified parties), on the performance and statistical data accompanying the annual financial statements of the Zachary Community 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 I. Management of the Zachary Community 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 sample of 25 transactions, reviewed supporting documentation, and observed that the sampled expenditures/revenues are classified correctly and are reported in the proper amounts among the following amounts reported on the schedule:
 - Total General Fund Instructional Expenditures
 - Total General Fund Equipment Expenditures
 - Total Local Taxation Revenue
 - Total Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property
 - Total State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes
 - Nonpublic Textbook Revenue
 - Nonpublic Transportation Revenue

No differences noted.



Class Size Characteristics (Schedule 2)

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

Of the 10 classes selected, we noted the following differences in 4 classes between the roll book counts and the number reported in Schedule 2:

Number of Students Reported	Roll Book Counts	Difference		
25	26	1		
12	13	1		
20	19	(1)		
23	24	1		

Educational Level of Public School Staff (NO SCHEDULE)

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

No differences noted.

Experience of Public Principals, Assistant Principals, and Full-time Classroom Teachers (NO SCHEDULE)

4. We obtained October 1st PEP data submitted to the Department of Education (or equivalent listing prepared by management), of full-time teachers, principals, and assistant principals by classification. We traced the same sample used in procedure 3 to the individual's personnel file and determined if the individual's experience was properly classified on the PEP data (or equivalent listing prepared by management).

For 3 out of 25 employees tested, the number of years of experience submitted in the PEP data file to the LDOE does not agree to supporting documentation in the employee's personnel file.





Public School Staff Data: Average Salaries (NO SCHEDULE)

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

No differences noted.

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 Zachary Community School Board and the PEP data submitted to the Department of Education as required by Louisiana Revised Statue 24:514. I, and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on control or compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Louisiana Legislative Auditor as a public document.

stlethwaite & Netterville

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

February 25, 2021

ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

Schedules Required by State Law (R.S. 24:514 - Performance Measurement Data)

As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2020

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.

ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD

Zachary, Louisiana

General Fund Instructional and Support Expenditures

and Certain Local Revenue Sources

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

General Fund Instructional and Equipment Expenditures				
General Fund Instructional Expenditures:				
Teacher and Student Interaction Activities: Classroom Teacher Salaries	\$	22 022 220		
Other Instructional Staff Activities	Ф	22,022,230		
Instructional Staff Employee Benefits		113,626 10,612,430		
Purchased Professional and Technical Services		1,066,473		
Instructional Materials and Supplies		971,760		
Instructional Equipment		1,104,631		
Total Teacher and Student Interaction Activities		1,104,031		35,891,150
Total Teterior and Statement interaction (Teteriaco				55,051,150
Other Instructional Activities				-
Pupil Support Services		2,812,028		
Less: Equipment for Pupil Support Services		-		
Net Pupil Support Services				2,812,028
Instructional Staff Services		2,033,312		
Less: Equipment for Instructional Staff Services		-		
Net Instructional Staff Services				2,033,312
0.1 1.4.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1		2.156.740		
School Administration		3,156,749		
Less: Equipment for School Administration Net School Administration				3,156,749
Net School Administration				3,130,749
Total General Fund Instructional Expenditures (Total of Column B)				43,893,239
Total General Fund Equipment Expenditures (Object 730; Function Series 1000-4000)			\$	1,104,631
			\$	1,104,631
Total General Fund Equipment Expenditures (Object 730; Function Senes 1000-4000) Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue:			\$	1,104,631
Certain Local Revenue Sources			\$ \$	1,104,631
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue:				
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes				1,530,023
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax				1,530,023 11,689,374
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax				1,530,023 11,689,374
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax Penalty and Interest on Ad Valorem Tax Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes Sales and Use Taxes				1,530,023 11,689,374 10,421,639
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax Penalty and Interest on Ad Valorem Tax Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes Sales and Use Taxes Sales and Use Tax Penalty and Interest				1,530,023 11,689,374 10,421,639 - 573,974 10,140,808
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax Penalty and Interest on Ad Valorem Tax Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes Sales and Use Taxes				1,530,023 11,689,374 10,421,639 - 573,974
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax Penalty and Interest on Ad Valorem Tax Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes Sales and Use Taxes Sales and Use Tax Penalty and Interest Total Local Taxation Revenue				1,530,023 11,689,374 10,421,639 - 573,974 10,140,808
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax Penalty and Interest on Ad Valorem Tax Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes Sales and Use Taxes Sales and Use Tax Penalty and Interest Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property:				1,530,023 11,689,374 10,421,639 - 573,974 10,140,808
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax Penalty and Interest on Ad Valorem Tax Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes Sales and Use Taxes Sales and Use Tax Penalty and Interest Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property				1,530,023 11,689,374 10,421,639 - 573,974 10,140,808
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax Penalty and Interest on Ad Valorem Tax Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes Sales and Use Taxes Sales and Use Tax Penalty and Interest Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property				1,530,023 11,689,374 10,421,639 - 573,974 10,140,808
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax Penalty and Interest on Ad Valorem Tax Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes Sales and Use Taxes Sales and Use Tax Penalty and Interest Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property				1,530,023 11,689,374 10,421,639 - 573,974 10,140,808
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax Penalty and Interest on Ad Valorem Tax Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes Sales and Use Taxes Sales and Use Tax Penalty and Interest Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property				1,530,023 11,689,374 10,421,639 - 573,974 10,140,808
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax Penalty and Interest on Ad Valorem Tax Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes Sales and Use Taxes Sales and Use Tax Penalty and Interest Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property Total Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property				1,530,023 11,689,374 10,421,639 - 573,974 10,140,808
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax Penalty and Interest on Ad Valorem Tax Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes Sales and Use Taxes Sales and Use Tax Penalty and Interest Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property Total Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes: Revenue Sharing - Constitutional Tax Revenue Sharing - Other Taxes				1,530,023 11,689,374 10,421,639 - 573,974 10,140,808 - 34,355,818
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax Penalty and Interest on Ad Valorem Tax Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes Sales and Use Taxes Sales and Use Tax Penalty and Interest Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property Total Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes: Revenue Sharing - Constitutional Tax Revenue Sharing - Other Taxes Revenue Sharing - Excess Portion				1,530,023 11,689,374 10,421,639 - 573,974 10,140,808 - 34,355,818
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax Penalty and Interest on Ad Valorem Tax Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes Sales and Use Taxes Sales and Use Tax Penalty and Interest Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property Total Local Earnings on Investment 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				1,530,023 11,689,374 10,421,639 - 573,974 10,140,808 - 34,355,818 - - - 97,336 - -
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax Penalty and Interest on Ad Valorem Tax Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes Sales and Use Taxes Sales and Use Tax Penalty and Interest Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property Total Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property State Revenue in Lieu of Taxes: Revenue Sharing - Constitutional Tax Revenue Sharing - Other Taxes Revenue Sharing - Excess Portion				1,530,023 11,689,374 10,421,639 - 573,974 10,140,808 - 34,355,818
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax Penalty and Interest on Ad Valorem Tax Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes Sales and Use Taxes Sales and Use Tax Penalty and Interest Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property Total Local Earnings on Investment 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				1,530,023 11,689,374 10,421,639 - 573,974 10,140,808 - 34,355,818 - - - - 97,336 - 97,336
Certain Local Revenue Sources Local Taxation Revenue: Constitutional Ad Valorem Taxes Renewable Ad Valorem Tax Debt Service Ad Valorem Tax Penalty and Interest on Ad Valorem Tax Up to 1% of Collections by the Sheriff on Taxes Other than School Taxes Sales and Use Taxes Sales and Use Tax Penalty and Interest Total Local Taxation Revenue Local Earnings on Investment in Real Property: Earnings from 16th Section Property Earnings from Other Real Property Total Local Earnings on Investment 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				1,530,023 11,689,374 10,421,639 - 573,974 10,140,808 - 34,355,818 - - - 97,336 - -

ZACHARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD Zachary, Louisiana

Class Size Characteristics As of October 1, 2019

		Class Size Range							
	1 -	20	21 -	- 26	27 -	- 33	34+		
School Type	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
Elementary	48%	456	47%	446	5%	48	0%	3	
Elementary Activity Classes	37%	58	45%	69	15%	23	3%	4	
Middle/Jr. High	40%	114	33%	94	27%	78	0%	-	
Middle/Jr. High Activity Classes	55%	23	7%	3	12%	5	26%	11	
High	54%	319	28%	164	18%	110	0%	1	
High Activity Classes	93%	154	5%	7	1%	2	1%	2	
Combination	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	
Combination Activity Classes	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	
Other	0%		0%		0%	-	0%	-	
Other Activity Classes	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	

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



February 25, 2021

Postlethwaite and Netterville

Corrective Action plan

Class Size Characteristics (Schedule 2)

JPAMS data is real time data. An upload to LDOE for class records can upload to LDOE from August 2019 to January 2020 with the as of date of October 1, 2020. When the file is created, it depends on the date that determines the number of students in the class. For example, if I upload on September 5, with an as of date of October 1, the class count may be 22 students. On September 10th, the class count could be 28, if students are added or deleted between the 5th and the 10th in the student software system. Therefore, the records are not static. They can change daily or weekly. You would have to capture the data on the exact day of the count per roll book, which is not feasible for DOE, because they want the count at different times. However, you can see how this timing difference is difficult to observe on a day to day comparison. It is difficult to understand just by printing rolls and sending to you with an explanation. I hope this clarifies why the roll book and data input sheet can be different.

Experience of Public Principals, Assistant Principals, and Full-time Classroom Teachers (NO SCHEDULE)

The staff will be reviewing each employee's individual personnel file to identify supporting documentation of the number of years of experience. This documentation will be used to ensure the number of years of experience in financial system will match the number years in the student system.

John P. Musso

John P Musso Business Manager



3755 Church Street Zachary, LA 70791 225.658.4969 Fax 225.658.5261 www.zacharyschools.org

February 25, 2021

Update to Management Letter FY 2018-2019

2019-1 Theft of Public Assets

Condition: Louisiana Revised Statute 14:67 defines theft as the misappropriation or taking anything of

economic value which belongs to another, either without the consent of the other to the misappropriation or taking, or by means of fraudulent conduct, practices, or representations. One instance of misappropriation was identified by the Zachary Community School Board and reported to the Legislative Auditor as required by Louisiana Revised Statute 24:523, and determined to be a reportable matter. This instance is presented in Attachment A to this letter.

Recommendation: Employees are to be reminded of the proper procedures and their ethical responsibilities as public

servants to safeguard assets, which includes preventing citizens from gaining unauthorized access to assets of the School System. We commend the School System for having internal controls in place that allowed for self-detection of these instances of misappropriation and encourage continued application of such control activities. However, measures should be taken to prevent such acts from occurring in the future. We recommend the School System continue their prosecution of these matters and that the internal controls of the School System be reviewed and

potentially revised to deter such instances from occurring in the future.

Management's Response and Corrective Action:

The School District continues to monitor equipment issued to employees on an individual basis and review its inventory annually as per the district's policy.

Current Status for FY 19-20: Resolved.

John P. Musso

John P. Musso Business Manager Zachary Community School District