Village of Dixie Inn, Louisiana

Financial Statements

As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2020

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SOCIETY OF LOUISIANA CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable Mayor, Kay Hallmark-Stratton and the Village Council Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Village of Dixie Inn, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village'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.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

STUART L. REEKS, CPA J. PRESTON DELAUNE, CPA

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Village of Dixie Inn, Louisiana, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows 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 budgetary comparison information on pages 32 - 33, the Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability on page 34, and the Schedule of Contributions-Pension Plan on page 35 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 inquires of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquires, 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.

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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 the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village of Dixie Inn's basic financial statements. The other supplementary information schedules listed in the table of contents and shown on pages 36 - 38 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The other supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements attements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 29, 2020, on our consideration of the Village of Dixie Inn, Louisiana's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village of Dixie Inn's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Village of Dixie Inn's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Cook & Morehart Certified Public Accountants December 29, 2020

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

		overnmental Activities	В	usiness-Type Activities		Total
Assets					99 <u>1</u> 112	
Cash	\$	488,791	\$	72,242	\$	561,033
Investments		98,293				98,293
Receivables		75,842		18,821		94,663
Prepaid expenses		19,702		5,782		25,484
Internal balances		6,848		(6,848)		
Restricted assets, cash for customer deposits				16,860		16,860
Capital assets:						
Non - depreciable		17,800		8,245		26,045
Depreciable (net)	3 <u></u>	110,080		1,183,494	÷	1,293,574
Total Assets		817,356		1,298,596	. <u> </u>	2,115,952
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Pension related		53,631	-			53,631
Liabilities						
Accounts, salaries and other payables		19,719		23,888		43,607
Payable from restricted assets:						
Customer deposits				16,860		16,860
Non-current liabilities:						
Due in more than one year		206,964	-			206,964
Total liabilities		226,683		40,748		267,431
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Pension related		20,970	_			20,970
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets		127,880		1,191,739		1,319,619
Restricted for public safety		3,773				3,773
Unrestricted		491,681		66,109		557,790
Total net position	\$	623,334	\$	1,257,848	\$	1,881,182

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

					P	rogram							
					Re	evenues			Net	(Expenses) R	evenue and Chang	ges in	Net Position
					(Capital	O	perating			Business-		
			Ch	arges for	Gra	ants and	Gra	ants and	Go	vernmental	Туре		
	E	xpenses	S	Services	Con	tributions	Cor	tributions		Activities	Activities	-	Total
Functions/Programs:													
Governmental activities:													
General government	\$	282,363	\$		\$		\$		\$	(282,363)	\$	\$	(282,363)
Public safety		239,972		14,452				4,380		(221,140)			(221,140)
Total governmental activities		522,335	_	14,452				4,380	_	(503,503)			(503,503)
Business-type activities													
Water and Sewer		317,048		192,258		56,946		58,000			(9,844)		(9,844)
Garbage collection		13,470		19,981							6,511		6,511
Total business-type activities		330,518		212,239		56,946	-	58,000			(3,333)		(3,333)
Total government	\$	852,853	\$	226,691	\$	56,946	\$	62,380	13 	(503,503)	(3,333)		(506,836)
					Gene	eral revenues	5:						
						ales tax				337,633			337,633
					F	ranchise tax	es			8,645			8,645
						icenses and		s		40,799			40,799
						ntergovernm				221,798			221,798
						•				and a second			

	 	 	_	
Net position, ending	\$ 623,334	\$ 1,257,848	\$	1,881,182
Net position, beginning	500,356	1,260,483		1,760,839
Changes in net position	122,978	(2,635)		120,343
Total general revenues	 626,481	 698		627,179
Other miscellaneous	 5,274			5,274
Investment earnings	12,332	698		13,030
Intergovernmental	221,798			221,798
Licenses and permits	40,799			40,799
Franchise laxes	0,045			0,040

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Balance Sheet Governmental Fund June 30, 2020

Assets		General
Cash	\$	488,791
Investments		98,293
Receivables		75,842
Due from other fund	-	6,848
Total Assets	\$	669,774
Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Liabilities:		
Accounts, salaries, and other payables	\$	19,719
Total Liabilities	2 1	19,719
Fund balance:		
Restricted for public safety		3,773
Unassigned		646,282
Total Fund Balance		650,055
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	669,774

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Reconciliation of the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

Fund Balance - Governmental Fund	\$ 650,055
Amounts reported for government activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	127,880
Other long-term assets and other amounts are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are unavailable in the funds	
Prepaid expenses	19,702
Deferred outflows-pension related	53,631
Long-term liabilities and other amounts are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds	
Compensated absences	(13,751)
Net pension liability	(193,213)
Deferred inflows-pension related	 (20,970)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 623,334

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Revenues:		General
Taxes		
Sales tax	\$	337,633
Franchise tax		8,645
Licenses and permits		40,799
Intergovernmental revenues		
State funds		221,798
Fines and forfeitures		14,452
Investment earnings		12,332
Other revenues		5,274
Total revenues		640,933
Expenditures: Current		
Current		
General government		259,799
Public safety		224,295
Capital outlay	1	30,550
Total expenditures		514,644
Net change in fund balance		126,289
Fund balance, beginning of year	-	523,766
Fund balance, end of year	\$	650,055

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in the Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Net change in fund balance - governmental fund	\$	126,289
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Government funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays \$(30,550) exceeds depreciation \$(26,882) in the current period.		3,668
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(391)
Resources that are not available to pay current obligations are not reported in the fund financial statements, but they are presented as revenues in the statement of activities;		
Non-employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plan		4,380
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the funds:		
Pension expense		(5,684)
Compensated absences	-	(5,284)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	122,978

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Statement of Net Position Proprietary Fund June 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activitie Enterprise Fund		
	Water a	and Sewer Fund	
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash	\$	72,242	
Restricted cash - customer deposits		16,860	
Receivables		18,821	
Prepaid expenses		5,782	
Total current assets		113,705	
Noncurrent assets			
Capital assets (net accumulated depreciation)		1,191,739	
Total noncurrent assets		1,191,739	
Total assets		1,305,444	
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts, salaries and other payables		23,888	
Due to other fund		6,848	
Payable from restricted assets:			
Customer deposits		16,860	
Total liabilities		47,596	
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets		1,191,739	
Unrestricted		66,109	
Total net position	\$	1,257,848	

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Fund		
	Water and Sewer Fu		
Operating Revenues	12		
Charges for services			
Water sales	\$	107,980	
Sewer charges		74,498	
Other fees		9,780	
Total operating revenues		192,258	
Operating Expenses			
Salaries and wages		80,209	
Chemicals and supplies		83,513	
Office expense		4,536	
Utilities		16,168	
Legal and accounting		11,010	
Repair and maintenance		48,674	
Depreciation		72,938	
Total operating expenses	-	317,048	
Operating income (loss)		(124,790)	
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)			
Intergovernmental revenue		58,000	
Interest income		698	
Garbage fees		19,981	
Garbage collection fees		(13,470)	
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)		65,209	
Net income (loss) before contributions		(59,581)	
Capital contributions		56,946	
Change in net position		(2,635)	
Total net position, beginning of year		1,260,483	
Total net position, end of year	\$	1,257,848	

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Busine	ss-Type Activities
		terprise Fund
	Water	and Sewer Fund
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Payments to employees for services	\$	(79,594)
Receipts from customers and users		191,828
Payments to suppliers	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(172,102)
Net cash (used) in operating activities		(59,868)
Cash Flows from Noncaptial Financing Activities		
Intergovernmental grant income		58,000
Other		6,511
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		64,511
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Capital contributions		56,946
Purchases of fixed assets		(94,493)
Net cash (used) in capital and related financing activities		(37,547)
		(01,011)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities: Interest income		609
Net cash provided by investing activites		<u>698</u> 698
Net cash provided by investing activities		090
Net (decrease) in cash		(32,206)
Cash, beginning of year		121,308
Cash, end of year	\$	89,102
Cash is reflected on the statement of net position as follows:		
Cash	\$	72,242
Restricted cash	•	16,860
Total	\$	89,102
Reconciliation of Operating Income(loss) to Net Cash Provided		
(used) by Operating Activities:	0	(404 700)
Operating income (loss)	\$	(124,790)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash		
Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation expense		72,938
(Increase) decrease in receivables		(430)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses		5,998
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(7,866)
Increase (decrease) in due to other fund		(7,153)
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits		1,435
Net cash (used) in by operating activities	\$	(59,868)

Introduction

The Village of Dixie Inn, Louisiana (The Village) was incorporated August 8, 1962, under the provisions of the Lawrason Act. The Village is located in the Parish of Webster, being in the northwest corner of the State of Louisiana.

Elected officials of the Village of Dixie Inn are a mayor, and three (3) aldermen, who are elected every four years. The affairs of the Village are conducted and managed by the mayor and the board of aldermen.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Village of Dixie Inn's financial statements are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the Village of Dixie Inn are discussed below.

A. Reporting Entity

As the municipal governing authority, for reporting purposes, the Village of Dixie Inn is considered a separate financial reporting entity. The financial reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government (the Village of Dixie Inn), (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (c) other organizations for which nature and significance of their relationship with the Village of Dixie Inn are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

GASB established criteria for determining which component units should be considered part of the Village of Dixie Inn for financial reporting purposes. The basic criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is financial accountability. The GASB has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. This criterion includes:

1. Appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body, and

a. The ability of the Village to impose its will on that organization and/or

- b. The potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the Village.
- 2. Organizations for which the Village does not appoint a voting majority but are fiscally dependent on the Village.
- 3. Organizations for which the reporting entity financial statements would be misleading if data of the organization is not included because of the nature or significance of the relationship.

In addition, the GASB states that a legally separate, tax-exempt organization should be reported as a component unit of a reporting entity if *all* of the following criteria are met:

- The economic resources received or held by the separate organization are entirely or almost entirely for the direct benefit of the primary government, its component units, or its constituents.
- 2. The primary government is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, a majority of the economic resources received or held by the separate organization.
- The economic resources received or held by an individual organization that the specific primary government, or its component units, is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, are significant to that primary government.

In addition, other organizations should be evaluated as potential component units if they are closely related to, or financially integrated with, the primary government.

Based on the criteria described above, there are no component units to be included as part of the reporting entity.

B. Basic Financial Statements - Government-Wide Statements

The Village of Dixie Inn's basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the funds maintained by the Village of Dixie Inn as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the Village of Dixie Inn's major funds). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. The Village's general fund is classified as governmental activities. The Village's water and sewer services are classified as business-type activities.

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, both the governmental activities and business-type activities columns are presented on a consolidated basis by column and are reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables, as well as long-term debt and obligations. The Village of Dixie Inn's net position is are reported in three parts – invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted net position; and unrestricted net position.

The government-wide Statement of Activities reports both the gross and net cost of each of the Village of Dixie Inn's functions. The functions are also supported by general government revenues (sales and use taxes, certain intergovernmental revenues, etc.). The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating, and capital grants. Program revenues must be directly associated with the function. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants. Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations of providing water and sewer services.

The net costs (by function) are normally covered by general revenue (sales and use taxes, certain intergovernmental revenues, interest income, etc.).

This government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the Village of Dixie Inn as an entity and the change in the Village of Dixie Inn's net position resulting from the current year's activities.

C. Basic Financial Statements - Fund Financial Statements

The financial transactions of the Village of Dixie Inn are recorded in individual funds in the fund financial statements. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprises its assets, liabilities, reserves, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. The various funds are reported by generic classification within the financial statements.

The following fund types are used by the Village of Dixie Inn:

- Governmental Funds the focus of the governmental funds' measurement (in the fund statements) is upon determination of financial position and changes in financial position (sources, uses, and balances of financial resources) rather than upon net income. The following is a description of the governmental fund of the Village of Dixie Inn:
 - a. General fund is the general operating fund of the Village of Dixie Inn. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- Proprietary Funds the focus of proprietary fund measurement is upon determination of operating income, changes in net assets, financial position, and cash flows. The generally accepted accounting principles applicable are those similar to businesses in the private sector. The following is a description of the proprietary funds of the Village:
 - a. Enterprise funds are required to be used to account for operations for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services and the activity (a) is financed with debt that is solely secured by a pledge of the net revenues, (b) has third party requirements that the cost of providing services, including capital costs, be recovered with fees and charges, or (c) establishes fees and charges based on a pricing policy designed to recover similar costs.

The emphasis in fund financial statements is on the major funds in either the governmental or business-type activities categories. Nonmajor funds by category are summarized into a single column. GASB sets forth minimum criteria (percentage of the assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of fund category) for the determination of major funds.

The following major funds are presented in the fund financial statements:

General Fund – accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Utility Fund - accounts for the provision of water and sewer services of the Village.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues or expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. It relates to the timing of the measurements made regardless of the measurement focus applied.

1. Accrual:

Both governmental and business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

2. Modified Accrual:

The governmental funds financial statements are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual: i.e., both measurable and available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or within 60 days after year end. Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related liability is incurred. The exception to this general rule is that principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt, if any, is recognized when due.

E. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Cash includes amounts in petty cash, demand deposits, interest bearing demand deposits, and time deposits. Cash equivalents include amounts in time deposits and those investments with original maturities of 90 days or less. Under state law, the Village may deposit funds in demand deposits, interest bearing demand deposits, money market accounts, or time deposits with state banks organized under Louisiana law or any other state of the United States, or under the laws of the United States.

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

F. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in the government-wide financial statements.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets purchased or acquired with an original cost of \$2,500 or more are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are reported at fair market value as of the date received. Additions, improvements, and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Depreciation on all assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	10-40 years
Land improvements	10-30 years
Infrastructure	25-50 years
Furniture and equipment	5-15 years
Vehicles	5-15 years
Other equipment	5–10 years
Water and sewer systems	5-40 years

GASBS requires the Village to report and depreciate new infrastructure assets effective July 1, 2003, Infrastructure assets include roads, bridges, traffic signals, etc. These infrastructure assets are likely to be the largest asset class of the Village. Neither their historical cost nor related depreciation has historically been reported in the financial statements. The retroactive reporting of infrastructure is not required.

H. Revenues

Sales tax revenues are recorded in the period in which the underlying exchange has occurred. Fines, forfeitures, licenses, and permits are recognized in the period they are collected. Interest income on demand and time deposits is recorded when earned. Federal and state grants are recorded when the Village is entitled to the funds.

I. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. Net position invested in capital assets, net of related debt, consist of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balance of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation adopted by the Village or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The Village's policy is to first apply restricted net position is available.

J. Sales Taxes

The Village receives proceeds from a two percent sales and use tax, the revenue from which may be used for any lawful purpose.

K. Interfund Activity

Interfund activity is reported as either loans, reimbursements, or transfers. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances." Reimbursements are when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. Transfers between governmental funds are netted as part of the **reconcil**iation to the government-wide financial statements.

L. Use of Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and reported revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

M. Postretirement Benefits

The Village provides no postretirement benefits to its employees.

N. Bad Debts

The Village uses the direct charge-off method of accounting for water and sewer system receivables. Although this method is not in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the overall effect on the financial statements is immaterial.

O. Capitalized Interest

The Village capitalizes net interest costs and interest earned as part of the cost of constructing various water and sewer projects when material.

P. Statement of Cash Flows

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the Water and Sewer Funds consider all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Q. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Village currently has deferred outflows of resources related to pensions.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Village currently has deferred inflows of resources related to pensions.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for *deferred inflows of resources*. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Village currently has deferred inflows of resources related to pensions.

R. Fund Balance

GASB has issued Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, which defines the different types of fund balances that a governmental entity must use for financial reporting purposes. GASB requires the fund balance amounts to be properly reported within one of the fund balance categories list below.

- Nonspendable fund balances are amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form, such as inventory or prepaid expenses, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact, such as a trust that must be retained in perpetuity.
- Restricted fund balances are restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- 3. Committed fund balances include amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes as a result of constraints imposed by the board of alderman (the Village's highest level of decision making authoity). Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the board of aldermen remove those constraints by taking the same type of action (i.e. legislation, resolution, ordinance).
- 4. Assigned fund balances are amounts that are constrained by the Village's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expensed by the Mayor, an appointed body or official the Village Alderman has delegated the authority to assign, modify, or rescind amounts to be used for specific purposes.
- 5. Unassigned fund balance are the residual classification for the Village's general fund and include all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications.

When both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available for use, it is the Village's policy to use restricted fund balance first, then unrestricted fund balance. Furthermore, committed fund balances are reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications can be used.

S. Compensated Absences

The vacation policy of the Village provided for the accumulation of leave during the year but does not allow any carryforward of that time. Sick leave policy of the Village provides for accumulation of sick leave but payable only upon separation of employment and meeting certain conditions.

T. Pension Plan

The Village is a participating employer in a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan as described in Note 13. 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 for the plans fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plan.

U. Fair Value Measurement

Generally accepted accounting principles require disclosure to be made about fair value measurements, the level of fair value hierarchy, and valuation techniques. The fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels:

<u>Level 1 inputs</u> – The valuation is based on quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities traded in active markets;

<u>Level 2 inputs</u> – The valuation is based on quoted market prices for similar instruments traded in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; <u>Level 3 inputs</u> – The valuation is determined by using the best information available under the circumstances and might include the government's own data but should adjust those data if (a) reasonably available information indicates that other market participants would use different data or (b) there is something particular to the government that is not available to other market participants.

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

(2) Budgets

The Village follows the following budget practices:

- (a) The Village Clerk prepares a proposed budget and submits same to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen no later than fifteen days prior to the beginning of each fiscal year.
- (b) The public is notified that the proposed budget is available for public inspection. At the same time, a public hearing is called.
- (c) A public hearing is held on the proposed budget at least ten days after publication of the call for the hearing. After the holding of the public hearing and completion of all action necessary to finalize and implement the budget, the budget is adopted through passage of an ordinance prior to the commencement of the fiscal year for which the budget is being adopted.
- (d) Budgetary amendments involving the transfer of funds from one department, program or function to another or involving increases or decreases in expenditures resulting from revenues exceeding or failing to meet amounts estimated require the approval of the Board of Aldermen.
- (e) Budgetary appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

The budget for the General Fund was adopted on a budgetary basis - cash for the year ended June 30, 2020. There was one budget amendment made to the original budget.

(3) Cash and Cash Equivalents

At June 30, 2020, the Village of Dixie Inn had cash and cash equivalents (book balances) totaling \$577,893, of which \$16,860 is shown as restricted. These deposits are stated at cost, which approximates market. Under state law, these deposits (or the resulting bank balances) must be secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent bank. The market value of the pledged securities plus the federal deposit insurance must at all times equal the amount on deposit with the fiscal agent.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. At June 30, 2020, the Village's bank balances totaling \$330,295 were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Uninsured and collateral held by the pledging bank's trust department not in the Village's name

\$ 330,295

Even though the pledged securities are considered uncollateralized (Category 3) under the provisions of GASB, R.S. 39:1229 imposes a statutory requirement on the custodial bank to advertise and sell the pledged securities within 10 days of being notified that the fiscal agent has failed to pay deposited funds upon demand.

(4) Investments

The investments in U.S. Government Securities are registered in the name of the Village and are held in a brokerage account insured by the SIPC. These investments are presented in the financial statements at fair value using level 2 fair value measurements.

The following is a summary of investments as of June 30, 2020:

	air Value/ /ing Amount	Cost
Governmental Funds US Agency & Government Bonds	\$ 82,360	\$ 66,383
Insured money market funds Total investments	\$ <u>15,933</u> 98,293	\$ <u>15,933</u> 82,316

(5) Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2020 are as follows:

Governmental activities:		
Sales and use taxes	\$	27,478
Franchise		1,642
Intergovernmental		44,535
Other		2,187
	1	75,842
Business-type activities:		
Water and sewer charges		18.821
•	\$	94,663

(6) Restricted Cash - Customers' Deposits

Deposits held for customers that are currently active on the water system total \$16,860 at June 30, 2020.

(7) Capital Assets

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

Governmental Activities:	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 14,000	\$	\$	\$ 14,000
Equipment in process		3,800		3,800
Total capital assets,				
not being depreciated	14,000	3,800		17,800
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	51,770			51,770
Improvements other than buildings	299,386	26,750		326,136
Machinery and equipment	229,355		(13,030)	216,325
Total capital assets,				
being depreciated	580,511	26,750	(13,030)	594,231
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(47,787)	(1,017)		(48,804)
Improvements other than buildings	(286,007)	(5,282)		(291,289)
Machinery and equipment	(136,505)	(20,583)	13,030	(144,058)
Total accumulated depreciation	(470,299)	(26,882)	13,030	(484,151)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	110,212	(132)	<u></u>	110,080
Governmental activites capital assets, net	\$ 124,212	\$ 3,668	\$	\$ 127,880

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities:				······································
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 1,045	\$	\$	\$ 1,045
Construction in progress	212,152	91,132	(296,084)	7,200
Total capital assets,				
not being depreciated	213,197	91,132	(296,084)	8,245
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	478,785			478,785
Improvements other than buildings	1,346,535	299,444		1,645,979
Machinery and equipment	84,074		(14,332)	69,742
Total capital assets,				
being depreciated	1,909,394	299,444	(14,332)	2,194,506
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(209,039)	(11,895)		(220,934)
Improvements other than buildings	(668,776)	(59,009)		(727,785)
Machinery and equipment	(74,591)	(2,034)	14,332	(62,293)
Total accumulated depreciation	(952,406)	(72,938)	14,332	(1,011,012)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	956,988	226,506		1,183,494
Business-type activites capital assets, net	\$ 1,170,185	\$ 317,638	\$ (296,084)	\$ 1,191,739

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2020 was charged as follows:

Governmental activities:		
General	\$	16,889
Public safety		9,993
Total	\$	26,882
	- 5- ⁻	
Business-Type activities		
Sewer	\$	43,294
Water		29,644
Total	\$	72,938
		the second s

(8) Operating Leases

The Village leases equipment under operating leases. The rental costs paid for the year ended June 30, 2020 was \$1,775.

Commitments under lease agreements having initial or remaining non-cancelable terms in excess of one year are as follows:

Year Ending	
June 30,	Amount
2021	\$ 1,175
2022	294
	\$ 1,469

(9) Risk Management

The Village is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Village attempts to minimize risk from significant losses through the purchase of insurance.

(10) Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through December 30, 2020, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

(11) Accounts, Salaries and Other Payables

Accounts, salaries and other payables at June 30, 2020 consisted of the following:

	ernmental	iness-type	 Total
Accounts	\$ 8,011	\$ 5,038	\$ 13,049
Salaries and payroll taxes	 11,708	 18,850	30,558
Total	\$ 19,719	\$ 23,888	\$ 43,607

Amounte

(12) Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2020, was as follows:

	v v	A	dditions	F	Redu	actions	_	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
;									
\$	199,524	\$		\$	(6,311)	\$	193,213	\$
	8,467		5,284					13,751	
\$	207,991	\$	5,284	\$	(6,311)	\$	206,964	\$
		\$ 199,524 <u>8,467</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>A</u> \$ 199,524 \$ <u>8,467</u>	Balance Additions \$ 199,524 \$ 8,467 5,284	<u>Balance</u> <u>Additions</u> F \$ 199,524 \$ \$ <u>8,467</u> <u>5,284</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>Additions</u> <u>Redu</u> \$ 199,524 \$ \$ (<u>8,467</u> <u>5,284</u>	Balance Additions Reductions \$ 199,524 \$ (6,311) 8,467 5,284	<u>Balance</u> <u>Additions</u> <u>Reductions</u> \$ 199,524 \$ \$ (6,311) \$ <u>8,467 5,284</u>	Balance Additions Reductions Balance \$ 199,524 \$ (6,311) \$ 193,213 8,467 5,284 13,751

(13) Retirement

Certain police officers are members of the Municipal Police Employees Retirement System. All other municipal employees participate in the Village's Defined Contribution Plan. All employees of the Village of Dixie Inn are covered by the Federal Social Security System. Pertinent information relative to each plan follows:

Municipal Police Employee's Retirement System

The Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System (System) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan administered by a separate board of trustees. The System issues an annual publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the System. That report may be obtained by writing to the Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System, 7722 Office Park Boulevard, Suite 200, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 70809.

Plan Description

Membership in the System is mandatory for any full-time police officer employed by a municipality of the State of Louisiana and engaged in law enforcement, empowered to make arrests, providing he or she does not have to pay social security and providing he or she meets the statutory criteria. The System provides retirement benefits for municipal police officers. The projections of benefit payments in the calculation of the total pension liability includes all benefits to be provided to current active and inactive employees through the System in accordance with benefit terms and any additional legal agreements to provide benefits that are in force at the measurement date.

Benefit provisions are authorized within Act 189 of 1973 and amended by LRS 11:2211-11:2233. The following is a brief description of the plan and its benefits and is provided for general information purposes only. Participants should refer to the appropriate statutes for more complete information.

Membership Prior to January 1. 2013

A member is eligible for regular retirement after he has been a member of the System and has 25 years of creditable service at any age or has 20 years of creditable service and is age 50 or has 12 years creditable service and is age 55. A member is eligible for early retirement after he has been a member of the System for 20 years of creditable service at any age with an actuarially reduced benefit. Benefit rates are three and one-third percent of average final compensation (average monthly earnings during the highest 36 consecutive months or joined months if service was interrupted) per number of years of creditable service not to exceed 100% of final salary. Upon the death of an active contributing member, or disability retiree, the plan provides for surviving spouses and minor children. Under certain conditions outlined in the statutes, the benefits range from forty to sixty percent of the member's average final compensation or \$200.00 per month, whichever is greater.

Membership Commencing January 1, 2013

Member eligibility for regular retirement, early retirement, disability and survivor benefits are based on Hazardous Duty and Non Hazardous Duty sub plans. Under the Hazardous Duty sub plan, a member is eligible for regular retirement after he has been a member of the System and has 25 years of creditable service at any age or has 12 years of creditable service at age 55. Under the Non Hazardous Duty sub plan, a member is eligible for regular retirement after he has been a member of the System and has 30

years of creditable service at any age, 25 years of creditable service at age 55, or 10 years of creditable service at age 60. Under both sub plans, a member is eligible for early retirement after he has been a member of the System for 20 years of creditable service at any age, with an actuarially reduced benefit from age 55. Under the Hazardous and Non Hazardous Duty sub plans, the benefit rates are three percent and two and a half percent, respectively, of average final compensation (average monthly earnings during the highest 60 consecutive months or joined months if service was interrupted) per number of years of creditable service not to exceed 100% of final salary. Upon death of an active contributing member, or disability retiree, the plan provides for surviving spouses and minor children. Under certain conditions outlined in the statues, the benefits range from twenty-five to fifty-five percent of the member's average final compensation for the surviving spouse. In addition, each child under age eighteen receives ten percent of average final compensation or \$200 per month whichever is greater. If deceased member had less than ten years of service, beneficiary will receive a refund of employee contributions only.

Cost of Living Adjustments

The Board of Trustees is authorized to provide annual cost-of-living adjustments computed on the amount of the current regular retirement, disability, beneficiary or survivor's benefit, not to exceed 3% in any given year. The Board is authorized to provide an additional 2% COLA, computed on the member's original benefit, to all regular retirees, disability, survivors and beneficiaries who are 65 years of age or older on the cut-off date which determines eligibility. No regular retiree, survivor or beneficiary shall be eligible to receive a cost-of-living adjustment until benefits have been received at least one full fiscal year and the payment of such COLA, when authorized, shall not be effective until the lapse of at least one-half of the fiscal year. Members who elect early retirement are not eligible for a cost of living adjustment until they reach regular retirement age.

Deferred Retirement Option Plan

A member is eligible to elect to enter the deferred retirement option plan (DROP) when he is eligible for regular retirement based on the members' sub plan participation. Upon filing for the program, the employee's active membership in the System is terminated. At the entry date into the DROP, the employee and employer contributions cease. The amount to be deposited into the DROP account is equal to the benefit computed under the retirement plan elected by the participant at date of application. The duration of participation in the DROP is thirty six months or less. If employment is terminated after the three-year period the participant may receive his benefits by lump sum payment or a true annuity. If employment is not terminated, active contributing membership into the System shall resume and upon later termination, he shall receive additional retirement benefit based on the additional service. For those eligible to enter DROP prior to January 1, 2004, DROP accounts shall earn interest subsequent to the termination of DROP participation at a rate of half of one percentage point below the percentage rate of return of the System's investment portfolio as certified by the actuary on an annual basis but will never lose money. For those eligible to enter DROP subsequent to January 1, 2004, an irrevocable election is made to earn interest based on the System's investment portfolio return or a money market investment return. This could result in a negative earnings rate being applied to the account. If the member elects a money market investment return, the funds are transferred to a government money market account.

Initial Benefit Option Plan

In 1999, the State Legislature authorized the System to establish an Initial Benefit Option program. Initial Benefit Option is available to members who are eligible for regular retirement and have not participated in DROP. The Initial Benefit Option program provides both a one-time single sum payment of up to 36 months of regular monthly retirement benefit, plus a reduced monthly retirement benefit for life. Interest is computed on the balance based on same criteria as DROP.

Employer Contributions

Contributions for all members are actuarially determined as required by state law but cannot be less than 10% of the employees' earnable compensation excluding overtime but including state supplemental pay. For the year ended June 30, 2019, total contributions due from employers and employees was 42.25%. The employer and employee contribution rates for all members hired prior to January 1, 2013 and Hazardous Duty members hired after January 1, 2013 were 32.25% and 10%, respectively. The employer and employee contribution rates for all Non-Hazardous Duty members hired after January 1, 2013 were 32.25% and 8%, respectively. The employer and employee contribution rates for all Non-Hazardous Duty members hired after January 1, 2013 were 32.25% and 8%, respectively. The employer and employee contribution rates for all members whose earnable compensation is less than or equal to the poverty guidelines issued by the United States Department of Health and Human Services were 34.25% and 7.5%, respectively. The Village contributions to the System for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018 were \$24,028, \$23,194, and \$21,417, respectively. Included in accounts payable at June 30, 2020, is \$1,879 of employer contributions for the month of June, 2020.

Non-Employer Contributions

The System also receives insurance premium tax monies as additional employer contributions. The tax is considered support from a non-contributing entity and appropriated by the legislature each year based on an actuarial study. Non-employer contributions totaling \$4,380 are recognized as revenue during the year ended June 30, 2020 and excluded from pension expense.

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

At June 30, 2020, the Village reported a liability of \$193,213 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Village's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's contributions to the System during the year ended June 30, 2019, as compared to the total of all employers' contributions to the System for the year ended June 30, 2019. At June 30, 2019, the Village's proportion was .021275%, which was a decrease of .002326% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Village recognized pension expense of \$29,289, plus employer's amortization of change in proportionate share and the difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions, \$(424).

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

	Governmental Activities		
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 405	\$ 5,944	
Changes of assumptions Net difference between projected and actual earnings	10,827		
on pension plan investments	12,553		
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of			
contributions	4,523	15,026	
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement			
Date	25.323		
Total	\$ <u>53,631</u>	<u>\$ 20,970</u>	

The Village reported a total of \$25,323 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, 2020.

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

Year	A	mount
2020	\$	6,903
2021		(2,824)
2022		124
2023		3,135
Total	\$	7,338

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation were based on the assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 actuarial funding valuation, and were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2014. In cases where benefit structures were changed after the study period, assumptions were based on estimates of future experience. A summary of the actuarial methods and assumptions used in determining the total pension liability as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

June 30, 2019 Entry Age Normal Cost
7.125%, net of investment expense, decreased from 7.2% in 2018
4 years 2.5%
2

Salary increases, including inflation	Years of Service	Salary Growth Rate
and merit	1-2 3 – 23 23 & Over	9.75% 4.75% 4.25%
Mortality	Distinct Tables project	Healthy with Blue Collar Adjustment Sex ed to 2029 by Scale AA (set back 1 year for multants and beneficiaries.
		es Table set back 5 years for males and set es for disabled annuitants.
	RP-2000 Employee Ta for females for active r	ble set back 4 years for males and 3 years nembers.
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	benefits currently being previously granted cos	uture retirement benefits is based on g paid by the System and includes t-of-living increases. The present values ns for potential future increases not yet d of Trustees.

Best estimates of arithmetic nominal rates of return for each major asset class included in the System's target allocation as of June 30, 2019 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of <u>Return</u>
Equity	48.50%	3.28%
Fixed income	33.50%	0.80%
Alternatives	18%	1.06%
Other	0%	0.00%
Totals	100%	5.14%
Inflation		2.75%
Expected Arithmetic Nominal Return		7.89%

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.125%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from participating employers will be made at the actuarially determined rates approved by PRSAC taking into consideration the recommendation of the System's actuary. Based on those assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The mortality rate assumption used was set based upon an experience study performed by the prior actuary on plan data for the period July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2014 and review of similar law enforcement mortality. The data was then assigned credibility weighting and combined with a standard table to produce current levels of mortality. This mortality was then projected forward to a period equivalent to the estimated duration of the System's liabilities. Annuity values calculated based on this mortality were compared to those produced by using a setback of standard tables. The result of the procedure indicated that the tables used would produce liability values approximating the appropriate generational mortality tables.

Sensitivity to Changes in Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the participating employers calculated using the discount rate of 7.125%, as well as what the employers' net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower 6.125% or one percentage point higher 8.125% than the current rate.

	Changes in Discount Rate		
		Current	
	1%	Discount	1%
	Decrease	Rate	Increase
	6.125%	7.125%	8.125%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 269,209	\$ 193,213	\$ 129,459

Change in Net Pension Liability

The changes in the net pension liability for the year ended June 30, 2020 were recognized in the current reporting period as pension expense except as follows:

Differences between Expected and Actual Experience:

Differences between expected and actual experience with regard to economic or demographic factors in the measurement of the total pension liability were recognized in pension expense using the straight-line amortization method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the pension plan.

Differences between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings:

Differences between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments were recognized in pension expense using the straight-line amortization method over a closed five-year period.

Changes of Assumptions or Other Inputs:

Changes of assumptions about future economic or demographic factors or of other inputs were recognized in pension expense using the straight-line amortization method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the pension plan.

Change in Proportion:

Changes in the employer's proportionate shares of the collective net pension liability and collective deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources since the prior measurement date were recognized in employer's pension expense (benefit) using the straight-line amortization method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided pensions through the pension plan.

Contributions - Proportionate Share

Differences between contributions remitted to the System and the employer's proportionate share are recognized in pension expense (benefit) using the straight line amortization method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with a pension through the pension plan.

Pension Plans Fiduciary Net Positions

Plan fiduciary net position is a significant component of the System's collective net pension liability. The System's plan fiduciary net position was determined using the accrual basis of accounting. The System's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses were recorded with the use of estimates and assumptions in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Such estimates primarily related to unsettled transactions and events as of the date of the financial statements and estimates over the determination of the fair market value of the System's investments. Accordingly, actual results may differ from estimated mounts. The Plan's fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis as that used by the plan. Detailed information about the fiduciary net position is available in a stand-alone audit report on their financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019. Access to these reports can be found on the Louisiana Legislative Auditor's website, <u>www.lla.la.gov</u>.

Defined Contribution Plan

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Village of Dixie Inn participated in a defined contribution plan, as set forth under section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. The participants may contribute the lesser of \$8,000 or 25% of their yearly compensation. Employer contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the Village. The Village currently contributes 5% of the employee's annual compensation. For the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018, employee and employer contributions to the plan were \$9,818, \$20,659, and \$18,159, respectively.

(14) Commitments – Water System Improvements Projects

The Village entered into contracts for a water and sewer system improvement projects totaling approximately \$183,836. Costs incurred for those projects as of June 30, 2020 was \$7,200. Funding for the projects consists of grants, state capital outlay and local funds.

(15) Interfund Balances

Interfund balances are the results of the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made. At June 30, 2020, the water and sewer fund owed the general fund \$6,848. This amount was paid during July, 2020.

(16) Contingencies

The Village is a defendant in a lawsuit. At this time the outcome of the lawsuit is not presently determinable. The Village's insurance company is handling this lawsuit.

(17) Uncertainty

As a result of the COVID-19 Coronavirus, economic uncertainties have arisen which are likely to negatively impact financial resources. While the duration on the economic impact is expected to be temporary, there is considerable uncertainty around the duration. The related financial impact and duration cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (Cash Basis) and Actual General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Revenues	_	Budgeted Original	d Amo	unts Final		ual Amount ash Basis	Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
Sales tax	\$	300,000	\$	300,000	\$	341,700	\$	41,700
Franchise tax	Ŷ	8,500	Ψ	8,500	Ψ	8,815	Ψ	315
Licenses and permits		34,000		34,000		40,799		6,799
Intergovernmental revenues		213,800		213,800		213,859		59
Fines and forfeitures		21,000		21,000		16,963		(4,037)
Investment earnings		1,000		1,000		12,332		11,332
Miscellaneous				•		5,274		5,274
Total revenues		578,300		578,300		639,742	_	61,442
Expenditures								
General government		262,050		262,050		259,979		2,071
Public safety		238,000		246,000		225,489		20,511
Capital outlay		45,000		45,000		30,550		14,450
Total expenditures		545,050	-	553,050	-	516,018	-	37,032
Net change in fund balance		33,250		25,250		123,724		98,474
Fund balance, beginning of year		435,000		435,000	<u></u>	470,208	1000	35,208
Fund balance, end of year	\$	468,250	\$	460,250	\$	593,932	\$	133,682

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Notes to Required Supplementary Information June 30, 2020

The Village's budget is adopted on a cash basis for the general fund. There was one amendment to the June 30, 2020 budget. The budget comparison schedule included in the accompanying financial statements includes the original and final budget. The schedule below reconciles excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses on the budget basis with GAAP basis:

	 General Fund
Net change in fund balance	\$ 123,724
Adjustments Revenue accruals – net Expenditure accruals – net	 1,191 <u>1,374</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses (GAAP basis)	\$ 126,289

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System

Year Ended June 30	Proportion of the net pension liability	 rtionate share e net pension liability	ed-employee payroll	Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2020	0.021275%	\$ 193,213	\$ 71,919	268.65%	71.01%
2019	0.023601%	199,524	69,647	286.48%	71_89%
2018	0.02243%	195,841	66,966	292.45%	70.08%
2017	0.02309%	216,456	65,190	332.04%	66.04%
2016	0.02334%	182,845	62,433	292.87%	70.73%
2015	0.02334%	145,454	60,261	241.37%	70.73%

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

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

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Schedule of Contributions June 30, 2020

Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System

Year Ended June 30	R	tatutorily Required ntribution	in rel st	ntributions ation to the atutorily d contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	ed-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll
2020	\$	24,029	\$	24,029	\$	\$ 73,934	32.50%
2019		23,194		23,194		71,919	32.25%
2018		21,417		21,417		69,647	30.75%
2017		21,261		21,261		66,966	31.75%
2016		19,231		19,231		65,190	29.50%
2015		19,666		19,666		62,433	31.50%

*Amounts presented were determined as of the end of the fiscal year (June 30).

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

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Schedule of Compensation Paid Board of Aldermen and Mayor For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Total	\$	38,750	
Opal Finlay	(i 	4,250	
Marion McKenzie		4,250	
Donna Hoffoss		4,250	
Board Member:			
Mayor - Kay Stratton	\$ 26,000		

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Schedule of Compensation, Benefits, and Other Payments to Agency Head For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Purpose	 Amount
Agency Head: Kay Hallmark-Stratton, Mayor	
Salary	\$ 26,000
Car allowance	477
Travel	418
Per diem	80

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Schedule of Revenue and Expenditures LCDBG Contract Number 2000328081 For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Revenue:

LCDBG funds	\$	56,946
Expenditures:		
Public works - water system improvements	ê .	56,946
Excess revenue over (under) expenditures	\$	

NOTE:	LCDBG funds reported in the June 30, 2019 audit	\$	212,151
	LCDBG funds reported in the June 30, 2020 audit	2000	56,946
	Total LCDBG funds contract number 2000328081	\$	269,097

COOK & MOREHART

Certified Public Accountants

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Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable Mayor, Kay Hallmark-Stratton and the Village Council Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities and each major fund of the Village of Dixie Inn, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village of Dixie Inn's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 29, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Village of Dixie Inn'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 Village of Dixie Inn's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village of Dixie Inn'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 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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of current year audit findings as item 2020-1 that we consider to be a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Village of Dixie Inn'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*.

Village of Dixie Inn's Response to Finding

Village of Dixie Inn's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Year Audit Findings. Village of Dixie Inn's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

Cook & Morehart Certified Public Accountants December 29, 2020

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Summary Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings For Louisiana Legislative Auditor June 30, 2020

There was one finding for the prior audit for the year ended June 30, 2019, as described below:

2019–1 Material Weakness – Control Over Collections

Finding:	Internal controls should be in place to adequately account for all collections at the Village, including proper segregation of duties.
Recommendation:	Due to the lack of segregation of duties in regards to collections it may not be cost effective or practical to correct the finding.
Current Status:	See repeat finding 2020-1 in current year audit.

Village of Dixie Inn Dixie Inn, Louisiana Schedule of Current Year Audit Findings For Louisiana Legislative Auditor June 30, 2020

There is one finding for the current year audit ended June 30, 2020, as described below:

2020-1 Material Weakness - Control Over Collections

Criteria	Internal controls should be in place to adequately account for all collections at the Village, including proper segregation of duties.
Condition:	The Village Clerk is generally the only employee responsible for collections.
Cause:	The Village has only one employee, the Village Clerk, that is generally the only employee making collections.
Effect:	Because the Village Clerk is usually the only employee making collections, this causes a lack of segregation of duties.
Recommendation:	Due to the lack of segregation of duties in regards to collections it may not be cost effective or practical to correct the finding.
Management Response:	The Village of Dixie Inn is a small village with limited funds. Due to the size of our village and the work load involved it is not feasible to hire more than one employee to run our business office.
	Name of Contact Person: Kay Halimark-Stratton, Mayor