Financial Report

Year Ended June 30, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Brenda Sampson, Mayor, and Members of the Board of Aldermen Town of Bunkie, Louisiana

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Bunkie, Louisiana (the Town), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Bunkie, Louisiana's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Bunkie, Louisiana, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 16 to the financial statements, in 2022 the Town adopted new accounting guidance, GASB No. 87, *Leases*. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management 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, and for the design,

^{*} A Professional Accounting Corporation

implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information, schedule of changes in total OPEB liability and related ratios, schedules of employer's share of net pension liability, and schedules of employer contributions on pages 63 through 69 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.

The Town of Bunkie, Louisiana has omitted management's discussion and analysis that, 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. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this omitted information.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Bunkie, Louisiana's basic financial statements. The justice system funding schedule – receiving entity on page 71 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The justice system funding schedule – receiving entity 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 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 justice system funding schedule – receiving entity 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 March 23, 2023, on our consideration of the Town of Bunkie, 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 Town of Bunkie, Louisiana'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 Town of Bunkie, Louisiana's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Kolder, Slaven & Company, LLC
Certified Public Accountants

Alexandria, Louisiana March 23, 2023 GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (GWFS) BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,822,007	\$ 203,721	\$ 2,025,728
Receivables, net	76,729	168,565	245,294
Due from other governmental agencies	197,962	-	197,962
Inventory	-	57,180	57,180
Prepaid items	98,619	5,060	103,679
Restricted assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,971	934,425	938,396
Capital assets:	(20.740	2 202 420	4 000 150
Nondepreciable	638,749	3,383,429	4,022,178
Depreciable, net	6,561,676	13,818,305	20,379,981
Total assets	9,399,713	18,570,685	27,970,398
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	443,829	23,974	467,803
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	427,337	52,815	480,152
Total deferred outflows of resources	871,166	76,789	947,955
LIABILITIES			
Accounts and other payables	154,107	18,330	172,437
Construction and retainage payable	134,107	206,016	206,016
Customer deposits	-	79,105	79,105
Interest payable	-	68,243	68,243
Defferred revenue	376,296	-	376,296
Long-term liabilities:	370,270	_	370,270
Capital lease obligations due within one year	64,731	_	64,731
Bonds payable due within one year	-	305,000	305,000
Capital lease obligations due in more than one year	140,544	-	140,544
Bonds due in more than one year	-	7,659,804	7,659,804
Net pension liability	1,086,643	88,254	1,174,897
OPEB obligation payable	747,709	92,423	840,132
Total liabilities	2,570,030	8,517,175	11,087,205
	2,370,030	0,517,175	11,007,203
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	(22.255	20.002	(52.120
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	623,255	28,883	652,138
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	918,570	113,531	1,032,101
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,541,825	142,414	1,684,239
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	6,995,150	9,236,930	16,232,080
Restricted for:			
Debt service	-	148,724	148,724
Health and welfare	3,971	-	3,971
Streets	378,961	-	378,961
Capital outlay	29,811	-	29,811
Unrestricted net position	(1,248,869)	602,231	(646,638)
Total net position	\$ 6,159,024	\$ 9,987,885	\$16,146,909

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Program Revenues Fees, Fines, Operating Capital				Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position			
Activities	Expenses	and Charges for Services	Grants and Contributions	Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total		
Governmental activities:									
General government -									
Finance and administrative Judicial	\$ 952,127 71,574	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ (952,127) (71,574)	\$ -	\$ (952,127) (71,574)		
Public safety -									
Fire protection	634,963	-	-	-	(634,963)	-	(634,963)		
Police protection	533,850	45,178	33,000	-	(455,672)	-	(455,672)		
Animal control	24,135	-	-	-	(24,135)	-	(24,135)		
Public works -									
Streets	701,321	-	-	353,194	(348,127)	-	(348,127)		
Airport	51,338	15,438	45,020	-	9,120	-	9,120		
Drivers license office	17,937	-	-	-	(17,937)	-	(17,937)		
Culture and recreation	114,073	15,050	-	-	(99,023)	-	(99,023)		
Health and welfare	33,495	-	-	-	(33,495)	-	(33,495)		
Juvenile Justice	44,574	-	-	-	(44,574)	-	(44,574)		
Industrial park	942	-	-	-	(942)	-	(942)		
Total governmental activities	3,180,329	75,666	78,020	353,194	(2,673,449)		(2,673,449)		
Business-type activities:									
Water	542,388	664,474	_	_	_	122,086	122,086		
Sewer	1,163,500	649,043	-	41,375	-	(473,082)	(473,082)		
Total business-type activities	1,705,888	1,313,517	-	41,375		(350,996)	(350,996)		
Total	\$ 4,886,217	\$ 1,389,183	\$ 78,020	\$ 394,569	(2,673,449)	(350,996)	(3,024,445)		
	General revenues:								
	Taxes -								
		levied for general p			101,396	- 272.12.4	101,396		
		levied for specific p			699,382	272,134	272,134 699,382		
		axes, levied for gene axes, levied for stree			701,525	-	701,525		
	Franchise taxes	axes, levied for siree	ELS		203,688	-	203,688		
	Beer taxes				7,309	-	7,309		
	Licenses and per	mits			176,290	_	176,290		
	Intergovernment				498,629	-	498,629		
		nsion contributions			45,388	2,367	47,755		
	Miscellaneous				182,321	2,881	185,202		
	Transfers				275,787	(275,787)			
	Total gener	al revenues and trans	sfers		2,891,715	1,595	2,893,310		
	Change in	net position			218,266	(349,401)	(131,135)		
	Net postion - begi	nning			5,940,758	10,337,286	16,278,044		
	Net position - end	ing			\$ 6,159,024	\$ 9,987,885	\$ 16,146,909		

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (FFS)

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2022

	General Fund	Sales Tax Fund	Other Governmental	Total
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,457,620	\$ 334,576	\$ 29,811	\$ 1,822,007
Receivables:				
Taxes	135,067	67,404	-	202,471
Interfund receivables	19,098	-	-	19,098
Due from other governmental agencies	63,154	-	-	63,154
Other	5,068	4,322	-	9,390
Prepaid items	98,619	-	-	98,619
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	3,971	-	-	3,971
Total assets	\$ 1,782,597	\$ 406,302	\$ 29,811	\$ 2,218,710
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 95,648	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95,648
Accrued liabilities	426,836	8,243	-	435,079
Interfund payables		19,098	-	19,098
Total liabilities	522,484	27,341		549,825
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable - prepaid Restricted for:	98,619	-	-	98,619
Health and welfare	3,971	-	-	3,971
Streets	-	378,961	_	378,961
Capital outlay	-	-	29,811	29,811
Unassigned	1,157,523	-	-	1,157,523
Total fund balances	1,260,113	378,961	29,811	1,668,885
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 1,782,597	\$ 406,302	\$ 29,811	\$ 2,218,710

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

Total fund balance for governmental funds		\$ 1,668,885
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of: Capital assets, net	S	7,200,425
Long-term liabilities:		
Capital leases payable	\$ (205,275)	
Net pension liability	(1,086,643)	
Net OPEB obligation payable	(747,709)	(2,039,627)
Deferred outflows of resources related to net pension liability		443,829
Deferred inflows of resources related to net pension liability		(623,255)
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB		427,337
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB		(918,570)
Net position		\$ 6,159,024

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances-Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General Fund	Sales Tax Fund	Other Governmental	Total
Revenues:				
Taxes -				
Ad Valorem	\$ 101,396	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 101,396
Sales	699,382	701,525	-	1,400,907
Franchise	203,688	_	-	203,688
Other	24,500	-	-	24,500
Fees and fines	45,178	-	-	45,178
Licenses and permits	176,290	-	-	176,290
Intergovernmental	929,843	_	-	929,843
Other	195,473	145	-	195,618
Total revenues	2,375,750	701,670		3,077,420
Expenditures:				
General government -				
Finance and administrative	866,834	61,404	-	928,238
Judicial	69,982	-	-	69,982
Public safety -				
Fire protection	593,439	-	-	593,439
Police protection	589,941	-	-	589,941
Animal control	24,135	-	-	24,135
Public works -				
Streets	513,447	79,210	-	592,657
Airport	27,694	-	-	27,694
Drivers license office	17,937	-	-	17,937
Culture & recreation	33,193	-	-	33,193
Health & welfare	33,130	-	-	33,130
Capital outlay	87,577	-	-	87,577
Debt service -				
Lease payments	55,644	16,351		71,995
Total expenditures	2,912,953	156,965		3,069,918
Excess (deficiency) of				
revenues over expenditures	(537,203)	544,705		7,502
Other financing sources (uses):				
Operating transfers in	835,202	-	-	835,202
Operating transfers out	(98,848)	(460,567)	-	(559,415)
Total other financing sources (uses)	736,354	(460,567)		275,787
Net changes in fund balances	199,151	84,138	-	283,289
Fund balances, beginning	1,060,962	294,823	29,811	1,385,596
Fund balances, ending	\$1,260,113	\$378,961	\$ 29,811	\$ 1,668,885

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Total net changes in fund balances per the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances		\$ 283,289
Capital assets:		
Capital outlay	\$ 87,577	
Depreciation expense	 (407,173)	(319,596)
Long-term debt:		
Principal paid on capital lease		63,329
Effect of change in net pension liability and total		
OPEB liability and the related deferred outflows and inflows of resources:		
Nonemployer pension contributions recognized	45,388	
Change in net OPEB expense	(19,125)	
Change in pension expense	 164,981	 191,244
Total changes in net position per Statement of Activities		\$ 218,266

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2022

	Business - Type Activities - Enterprise Funds					rise Funds
	Water Sewer				Totals	
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	107,616	\$	96,105	\$	203,721
Receivables						
Accounts, net		63,331		56,284		119,615
Unbilled receivables		24,275		24,675		48,950
Inventory		57,180		-		57,180
Prepaid items		725		4,335		5,060
Total current assets		253,127		181,399		434,526
Noncurrent assets:						
Restricted assets -						
Cash and cash equivalents		79,105		855,320		934,425
Capital assets:						
Nondepreciable		45,546		3,337,883		3,383,429
Depreciable assets		9,488,028		14,284,212		23,772,240
Accumulated depreciation		5,086,648)		(4,867,287)		(9,953,935)
Total non current assets		4,526,031		13,610,128		18,136,159
Total assets		1,779,158		13,791,527		18,570,685
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions		12,986		10,988		23,974
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB		9,601		43,214		52,815
Total deferred outflows of resources		22,587		54,202		76,789
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities, payable from current assets:						
Accounts payable		-		8,340		8,340
Contracts payable		-		206,016		206,016
Accrued liabilities		7,876		2,114		9,990
Accrued interest payable		-		68,243		68,243
Bonds payable				305,000		305,000
Total current liabilities, payable from current assets		7,876		589,713		597,589

(continued)

Statement of Net Position (continued) Proprietary Funds June 30, 2022

Noncurrent liabilities:			
Customer deposits payable	79,105	-	79,105
Bonds payable	-	7,659,804	7,659,804
Net pension liability	47,805	40,449	88,254
OPEB obligation payable	16,813	75,610	92,423
Total noncurrent liabilities	143,723	7,775,863	7,919,586
Total liabilities	151,599	8,365,576	8,517,175
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	15,645	13,238	28,883
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	20,642	92,889	113,531
Total deferred inflows of resources	36,287	106,127	142,414
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	4,446,926	4,790,004	9,236,930
Restricted:			
Debt service	-	148,724	148,724
Unrestricted	166,933	435,298	602,231
Total net position	\$ 4,613,859	\$ 5,374,026	\$ 9,987,885

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business - Type Activities - Enterprise Funds				
	Water	Sewer	Totals		
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 643,517	\$ 563,880	\$ 1,207,397		
Delinquent and other charges	20,957	85,163	106,120		
Total operating revenues	664,474	649,043	1,313,517		
Operating expenses:					
Salaries	49,172	234,220	283,392		
Employee benefits	29,876	45,064	74,940		
Chemicals and supplies	68,864	54,588	123,452		
Repairs and maintenance	55,877	83,465	139,342		
Gasoline and oil	2,976	2,584	5,560		
Utilities and telephone	65,140	74,089	139,229		
Depreciation expense	249,219	291,063	540,282		
Other operating expenses	21,264	1,030	22,294		
Total operating expenses	542,388	786,103	1,328,491		
Operating income (loss)	122,086	(137,060)	(14,974)		
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Nonemployer pension contribution	1,282	1,085	2,367		
Federal grant	-	41,375	41,375		
Interest income	1,744	1,137	2,881		
Ad valorem taxes	-	272,134	272,134		
Interest expense		(377,397)	(377,397)		
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	3,026	(61,666)	(58,640)		
Income before transfers	125,112	(198,726)	(73,614)		
Transfers in (out)					
Transfers in	15,637	83,211	98,848		
Transfers out	(374,635)	-	(374,635)		
Total transfers in (out)	(358,998)	83,211	(275,787)		
Change in net position	(233,886)	(115,515)	(349,401)		
Net position, beginning	4,847,745	5,489,541	10,337,286		
Net position, ending	\$ 4,613,859	\$ 5,374,026	\$ 9,987,885		

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business - Type Activities - Enterprise Fund			
	Water	Sewer	Totals	
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Receipts from customers	\$637,850	\$ 561,095	\$ 1,198,945	
Payments to suppliers	(231,088)	(212,430)	(443,518)	
Payments to employees	(62,405)	(301,745)	(364,150)	
Other receipts	20,957	85,163	106,120	
Net cash provided by operating activities	365,314	132,083	497,397	
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:				
Transfers from other funds	15,637	83,211	98,848	
Transfers to other funds	(374,635)		(374,635)	
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital				
financing activities	(358,998)	83,211	(275,787)	
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Capital purchase and construction of capital assets	-	(2,253,865)	(2,253,865)	
Proceeds from ad valorem taxes	-	272,134	272,134	
Proceeds from refunding	-	2,798,424	2,798,424	
Principal paid on bonds	-	(2,945,000)	(2,945,000)	
Proceeds from grants	-	41,375	41,375	
Interest paid on revenue bonds		(385,101)	(385,101)	
Net cash used by capital and related				
financing activities		(2,472,033)	(2,472,033)	
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Interest	1,744	1,137	2,881	
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	8,060	(2,255,602)	(2,247,542)	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	178,661	3,207,027	3,385,688	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$186,721	\$ 951,425	\$ 1,138,146	
			(continued)	

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Water System	Sewer System	Totals
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash			
provided by operating activities:			
Operating income (loss)	\$ 122,086	\$ (137,060)	\$ (14,974)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss)			
to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	249,219	291,063	540,282
Net pension liability	(12,323)	(55,430)	(67,753)
Net OPEB liability	(4,334)	(19,551)	(23,885)
Deferred inflows of resources	27,127	66,332	93,459
Deferred outflows of resources	(2,322)	(14,897)	(17,219)
Nonemployer contributions	1,282	1,085	2,367
Increase in assets:			
Accounts receivable	(1,467)	(2,785)	(4,252)
Inventory	(6,504)	-	(6,504)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:			
Accounts payable	(10,463)	3,326	(7,137)
Customer deposits	(4,200)	-	(4,200)
Accrued liabilities	7,213	-	7,213
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 365,314	\$ 132,083	\$ 497,397
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents per statement of cash flows to the statement of net position Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period -			
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period - Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	\$ 95,356	\$ 36,697	\$ 132,053
-	83,305	3,170,330	3,253,635
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	63,303_		3,233,033
Total cash and cash equivalents,	170 ((1	2 207 027	2 205 600
beginning of period	178,661	3,207,027	3,385,688
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period - Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted Cash and cash equivalents - restricted Total cash and cash equivalents,	107,616 79,105	96,105 855,320	203,721 934,425
end of period	186,721	951,425	1,138,146
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,060	\$(2,255,602)	\$(2,247,542)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying financial statements of the Town of Bunkie, Louisiana (Town) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. GAAP includes all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. The accounting and reporting framework and the more significant accounting policies are discussed in subsequent subsections of this note.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Town of Bunkie, Louisiana was incorporated under the provisions of Louisiana Law in 1885. The Town is governed by its Mayor and a Board of Aldermen consisting of five members.

This report includes all funds that are controlled by or dependent on the Town executive and legislative branches (the Mayor and Board of Aldermen). Control by or dependence on the Town was determined on the basis of budget adoption, taxing authority, authority to issue debt, election or appointment of governing body, and other general oversight responsibility.

The Town of Bunkie is a primary government and has no component units. The accompanying financial statements present information only on the funds maintained by the Town and do not present information on any other governmental unit.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS)

The government-wide financial statements provide operational accountability information for the Town as an economic unit. The government-wide financial statements report the Town's ability to maintain service levels and continue to meet its obligations as they come due. The statements include all governmental activities and all business-type activities of the primary government.

Fund Financial Statements

The accounts of the Town are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered to be an independent fiscal and accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for within separate sets of self-balancing accounts, which comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balance/net position, revenues, and expenditures/expenses, and transfers.

Major funds are determined as funds whose revenues, expenditures/expenses, assets and deferred outflows of resources or liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are at least ten percent of the totals for all governmental or enterprise funds

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

and at least five percent of the aggregate amount for all governmental and enterprise funds for the same item or funds designated as major at the discretion of the Town. Funds not classified as a major fund are aggregated and presented in a single column in the fund financial statements. The Town uses the following funds, grouped by fund type.

Governmental Funds –

Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions of the Town are financed. The acquisition use and balances of the Town's expendable financial resources and the related liabilities (except those accounted for in proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds.

General Fund

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

Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of government grants or other specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects of the Town. The following is the Town's major Special Revenue Fund:

The Sales Tax Fund is used to account for the proceeds of a one percent sales and use tax that is legally restricted to expenditures for constructing, paving, resurfacing, improving and maintaining public streets, sidewalks, and bridges.

Proprietary Funds -

Proprietary funds are used to account for the Town's ongoing operations and activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector where the intent is that costs of providing goods and services be recovered through user charges. The proprietary funds maintained by the Town are enterprise funds.

Enterprise Funds

Enterprise funds are proprietary funds that are used to report activities for which a fee is charged to external users. These funds account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises - where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control,

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

accountability, or other purposes. The Town's enterprise funds are the Water and Sewer funds.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The measurement focus determines the accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund. The governmental and business-type activities within the government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus. The economic resources measurement focus meets the accounting objectives of determining net income, net position, and cash flows.

The fund financial statements use either the current financial resources measurement focus, or the economic resources measurement focus as appropriate. Governmental funds use the current financial resources measurement focus. The measurement focus is based upon the receipt and disbursement of current available financial resources rather than upon net income. The measurement focus of the proprietary fund types, the flow of economic resources, is based upon determination of net income, net position and cash flows

The accrual basis of accounting is used throughout the government-wide statements; conversely, the financial statements of the governmental funds have been prepared in accordance with the modified accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenues are recognized when considered both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. An exception to this is grants collected on a reimbursement basis.

Reimbursable grants are recognized as revenue when reimbursable expenditures are made. The Town considers reimbursement amounts received within one year as available. The Town accrues intergovernmental revenue, ad valorem and sales tax revenue, franchise fees, charges for services, and investment income based upon this concept. Expenditures generally are recognized when the related fund liabilities are incurred and become payable in the current period. Proceeds of debt are reported as other financing sources, and principal and interest on long-term debt, as well as expenditure related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded as expenditures when paid.

Interest on invested funds is recognized when earned. Intergovernmental revenues that are reimbursement for specific purposes or projects are recognized in the period in which the expenditures are recorded. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the Town. Transfers between governmental funds are recorded when the related liability is incurred. These transfers do not represent revenues (expenditures) to the Town and are, therefore, reported as other financing sources (uses) in the governmental fund financial statements.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Since the fund level statements are presented using a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements, a reconciliation is presented on the page following each fund level statement that summarizes the adjustments necessary to convert the fund level statements into the government-wide presentations. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

The financial statements of the enterprise funds have been prepared in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses and related liabilities are recorded when incurred.

D. <u>Assets and Deferred Outflows, Liabilities and Deferred Inflows and Equity</u>

Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of the statement of net position, cash and cash equivalents include all cash on hand, demand accounts, savings accounts, and certificates of deposits of the Town.

For the purpose of the proprietary funds statement of cash flows, "cash and cash equivalents" include all demand and savings accounts, and certificates of deposit or short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased.

Receivables

Receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Major receivable balances for the governmental activities include ad valorem and sales and use taxes. Business-type activities report customer's utility service receivables as their major receivables. Uncollectible ad valorem taxes or utility service receivables are recognized as bad debts at the time information becomes available which would indicate the collectability of the particular receivable. At June 30, 2022, the Town had allowance for doubtful accounts of \$76,710 and \$106,886, respectively, for water and sewer receivables. Unbilled utility service receivables resulting from utility services rendered between the date of meter reading and billing and the end of the month, are recorded at year-end.

Interfund receivables and payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Those related to goods and services type transactions are classified as "due to and from other funds." Short-term interfund loans are reported as "interfund receivables and payables." Long-term interfund loans are reported as "advances from and to other funds." Interfund receivables and payables, advances to and from other funds, as well as due to and from other funds are eliminated in the statement of net position.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Inventory

Inventories are valued at cost, which approximates market value, using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. All inventories are accounted for in the proprietary funds as assets when purchased and recorded as expenditures when consumed.

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2022 are recorded as prepaid items.

Restricted Assets

Restricted assets include cash and interest-bearing deposits of the governmental and proprietary funds that are legally restricted as to their use. The restricted assets recorded in the governmental funds are related to grant monies, while the restricted assets in the proprietary funds are related to the utility bonds, meter deposits, and construction projects.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are capitalized at acquisition cost or estimated cost if acquisition is not available. Donated assets are recorded as capital assets at their estimated acquisition cost at the date of donation. The Town maintains a threshold level of \$1,000 or more for capitalizing capital assets.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Prior to July 1, 2001, governmental funds infrastructure assets were not capitalized. These assets have been valued at estimated acquisition cost.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the statement of activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the statement of net position. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Buildings and improvements	40 years
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	5 years
Utility system and improvements	20-40 years
Infrastructure	20 years

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for the same as in the government-wide statements.

Compensated Absences

The Town does not accumulate unpaid vacation. Sick pay may be accumulated not to exceed 30 days; however, it is not payable upon resignation or termination. Therefore, there is no compensated absences payable at June 30, 2022.

Long-term debt

The accounting treatment of long-term debt depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term debt to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources is reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term debt consists primarily of the general obligation bonds payable and sewer utility refunding bonds.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payment of principal and interest reported as expenditures. The accounting for proprietary fund long-term debt is the same in the fund statements as it is in the government-wide statements.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred 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.

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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Equity Classifications

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

- a. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b. Restricted net position consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups, such as creditors, grantors, and contributors, laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) laws through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. It is the Town's policy to use restricted net position prior to the use of unrestricted net position when both restricted and unrestricted net position are available for an expense which has been incurred.
- c. Unrestricted net position consists of all other assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that do not met the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balances for governmental funds are reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily upon the extent to which the Town is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. The categories and their purposes are:

- a. Non-spendable includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints requiring they remain intact. The Town's non-spendable fund balance consists of prepaid items.
- b. Restricted includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or the laws or regulations of other governments.
- c. Committed includes fund balance amounts that can be used only for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the Town through formal legislative action of the Mayor and Aldermen and does not lapse at year end. A committed fund balance constraint can only be established, modified or rescinded by passage of an ordinance (Law) by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

- d. Assigned includes fund balance amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for specific purposes, that are neither restricted nor committed. The assignment of fund balance is authorized by a directive from the Town administrator and approval of a resolution by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.
- e. Unassigned includes fund balance amounts which have not been classified within the categories mentioned above.

It is the Town's policy to use restricted amounts first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless prohibited by legal or contractual provisions. Additionally, the Town uses committed, assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of fund balance in that order when expenditures are made.

The propriety fund equity is classified the same as in government-wide statements.

E. Revenues, Expenditures, and Expenses

Revenues

The Town considers revenue to be susceptible to accrual in the governmental funds as it becomes measurable and available, as defined under the modified accrual basis of accounting. The Town generally defines the availability period for revenue recognition as received within sixty (60) days of year end. The Town's major revenue sources that meet this availability criterion are intergovernmental revenues, franchise fees, tax revenue, and charges for services.

There are two classifications of programmatic revenues for the Town, grant revenue and program revenue. Grant revenues are revenues from federal, state, and private grants. These revenues are recognized when all applicable eligibility requirements are met and are reported as intergovernmental revenues. Program revenues are derived directly from the program itself or from parties outside the Town's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole. Program revenues reduce the cost of the function to be financed from the Town's general revenues. The primary sources of program revenue are fees, fines, and charges paid by recipients of goods or services, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and earned income in connection with the operation of the Town's utility system.

Ad Valorem Taxes

Ad valorem taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1 of each year. Taxes are levied in October and are billed to taxpayers in December. Billed taxes become delinquent on January 1 of the following year. The taxes are based on assessed values determined by the Tax Assessor and are collected by the Sheriff. Ad valorem taxes are used for general corporate purposes and are recorded in the governmental fund. In the business type activities, ad valorem taxes are assessed

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

and used for the repayment of general obligation bonds related to the sewer department.

Interest income is recorded as earned in the fund holding the interest-bearing asset.

Substantially all other revenues are recorded when received.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

In the proprietary funds, operating revenues are those revenues produced as a result of providing services and producing and delivering goods and/or services. Nonoperating revenues are funds primarily provided by investing activities, such as financial institution interest income, gains on disposal of assets, and insurance recoveries on property loss. Operating expenses are those expenses related to the production of revenue and grants. Nonoperating expenses are those expenses not directly related to the production of revenue and include items such as interest expense and losses on disposal of assets.

Expenditures/Expenses

In the government-wide financial statements, expenses are classified by function for both governmental and business-type activities. In the fund financial statements, expenditures are classified as follows:

Governmental Funds - By Character Proprietary Fund - By Operating and Nonoperating

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report expenditures of financial resources. Proprietary funds report expenses relating to use of economic resources.

Interfund Transfers

Permanent reallocations of resources between funds of the reporting entity are classified as interfund transfers. For the purposes of the statement of activities, all interfund transfers between individual governmental funds and proprietary funds have been eliminated.

F. Revenue Restrictions

The Town has various restrictions placed over certain revenue sources from state or local requirements. The primary restricted revenue sources include:

Revenue Source	Legal Restrictions on Use
Ad valorem	See Note 1E
Sales tax	See Note 6
Sewer revenue	Debt service and utility operations

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The Town uses unrestricted resources only when restricted resources are fully depleted.

G. Pensions

The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. Non-employer contributions are recognized as revenues in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. In the governmental fund financial statements contributions are recognized as expenditures when due.

H. <u>Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions (OPEB)</u>

The net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. In the governmental fund financial statements contributions are recognized as expenditures when due.

I. <u>Use of Estimates</u>

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. These estimates include assessing the collectability of accounts receivable and the useful lives and impairment of tangible and intangible assets, among others. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically, and the effects of revisions are reflected in the financial statements in the period they are determined to be necessary. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(2) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Under state law, the Town may deposit funds within a fiscal agent bank 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 Town may invest in direct obligations of the United States government, bonds, debentures, notes or other evidence of indebtedness issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and/or the United States government, and time certificates of deposit of state banks organized under Louisiana law and national banks having principal offices in Louisiana.

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the Town's deposits may not be recovered or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party will not be recovered. These deposits are stated at cost, which approximates market. The Town does not have a policy for custodial credit risk; however, under state

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

law, these deposits (or the resulting bank balances) must be secured by federal deposit insurance or similar federal security 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 bank. These securities are held in the name of the pledging fiscal agent bank by a holding or custodial bank that is mutually acceptable to both parties.

Bank balances	\$ 3,167,965
Insured	\$ 1,000,000
Uninsured and collateral held by pledging bank not in the Town's name	2,167,965
Total	\$ 3,167,965

(3) <u>Restricted Assets</u>

Restricted assets consisted of the following:

	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Customer utility deposits	\$ -	\$ 79,105	\$ 79,105
Grant proceeds	3,971	-	3,971
Bond contingency fund	-	126,292	126,292
Bond sinking fund	-	90,675	90,675
Construction account		638,353	638,353
	\$ 3,971	\$ 934,425	\$ 938,396

(4) <u>Capital Assets</u>

Capital asset activity was as follows:

	В	eginning	A	dditions	De	letions	 Ending
Governmental activities:							
Capital assets not being depreciated:							
Land	\$	536,222	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 536,222
Construction in progress		14,950		87,577			 102,527
Total assets not							
being depreciated		551,172		87,577			638,749

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

	Beginning	Additions	Deletions	Ending
Other capital assets:				
Buildings and improvement	5,703,264	-	-	5,703,264
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	2,052,185	-	-	2,052,185
Infrastructure	3,222,757			3,222,757
Total capital assets	11,529,378	87,577		11,616,955
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	2,265,763	153,634	-	2,419,397
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	1,326,002	156,685	-	1,482,687
Infrastructure	417,592	96,854		514,446
Total accumulated depreciation	4,009,357	407,173		4,416,530
Governmental activities,				
capital assets, net	\$ 7,520,021	\$ (319,596)	\$ -	\$ 7,200,425
Depreciation expense was charge	ed to governme	ntal activities a	s follows:	
2 optionment onpositor was change	- w - c - g			
Finance and administrative				\$ 26,145
Health and welfare				365
Judicial				4,276
Fire protection				60,329
Police protection				43,020
Streets				122,998
Airport				23,644
Industrial Park				942
Juvenile Justice				44,574
Culture and recreation				80,880
Total depreciation expense				\$ 407,173
	Beginning	Additions	Deletions	Ending
Business-type activities:	Dogimmig	1 Idditions	Defetions	Liming
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land and rights of way	\$ 45,546	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,546
Utility construction in process	1,184,765	2,153,118	φ -	3,337,883
•	1,107,703	2,133,110		
Total assets not being depreciated	1,230,311	2 152 119		3,383,429
being depreciated	1,230,311	2,153,118		3,303,429

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

	Beginning	Additions	Deletions	Ending
Other capital assets:				
Waterworks system	9,417,353	-	-	9,417,353
Sewer treatment plan	9,640,222	-	-	9,640,222
Sewer Collection system	4,449,060	-	-	4,449,060
Utility equipment	151,172	-	-	151,172
Vehicles	114,433			114,433
Total capital assets	25,002,551	2,153,118		27,155,669
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Waterworks system	4,777,366	246,976	-	5,024,342
Sewer treatment plan	2,844,358	152,154	-	2,996,512
Sewer Collection system	1,581,200	117,885	-	1,699,085
Utility equipment	113,401	6,161	-	119,562
Vehicles	97,328	17,106		114,434
Total accumulated depreciation	9,413,653	540,282		9,953,935
Business-type activities,				
capital assets, net	\$15,588,898	\$1,612,836	\$ -	\$17,201,734
Depreciation expense was charg	ed to business-t	ype activities as	follows:	
Water				\$ 249,219
Sewer				291,063
Total depreciation expense				\$ 540,282

(5) <u>Changes in Long-Term Debt</u>

The following is a summary of long-term debt:

	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
General Obligation Bonds	\$ -	\$ 5,050,000	\$ 5,050,000
Capital leases	205,275	-	205,275
Utilities Revenue Refunding Bonds	-	2,745,000	2,745,000
Unamortized premium/discount, net		169,804	169,804
Total obligations	\$ 205,275	\$ 7,964,804	\$ 8,170,079

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Due within one year	\$ 64,731	\$ 305,000	\$ 369,731
Due in more than one year	140,544	7,490,000	7,630,544
Unamortized premium/discount, net		169,804	169,804
Total obligations	\$ 205,275	\$ 7,964,804	\$ 8,170,079

Long-term debt activity was as follows:

]	Beginning			Ending
		Balance	 Additions	Reductions	Balance
Governmental activities			 _		
Capital lease - Government Capital	\$	268,604	\$ _	\$ 63,329	\$ 205,275
	E	Beginning			Ending
_		Balance	 Additions	Reductions	Balance
Business-type activities - Direct Obligation	ition	S			
General Obligation Bonds	\$	5,225,000	\$ -	\$ 175,000	\$ 5,050,000
Sewer Utility Bonds		2,770,000	-	2,770,000	-
Sewer Utility Refunding Bonds		-	2,745,000	-	2,745,000
Unamortized premium/discount		116,380	 33,259	(20,165)	169,804
Total Business-type activities	\$	8,111,380	\$ 2,778,259	\$2,924,835	\$ 7,964,804

Capital Lease Obligations

The Town has entered into several capital lease agreements for various equipment used by various departments of the Town. The lease agreements have payments due in annual installment ranging from \$10,640 - \$42,674, with interest assessed at rates varying from 3.142% to 3.997%, and terms ranging from 48-96 months. In the event of default, the lessor may elect to cancel the agreement and require the Town to surrender possession of the equipment under lease.

Future minimum lease payments under these capital lease arrangements are presented as follows:

Year Ended June 30th	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 64,731	\$ 7,263
2024	67,033	4,961
2025	57,791	2,575
2026	15,720	628
Total	\$ 205,275	\$ 15,427

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Leased equipment and vehicles under capital leases are included in capital assets at June 30, 2022 as follows:

Equipment and vehicles	\$ 583,587
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(301,537)
Net	\$ 282,050

Depreciation expense of \$73,012 was recorded on the leased equipment and vehicles under capital leases and included in the governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2022. Interest expense of \$12,544 was incurred on capital leases for the year ended June 30, 2022 and is included in the statement of activities under Public Safety.

Sewer Utility Refunding Bonds, Series 2021

Amounts outstanding at year end consist of Sewer Utility Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2021. A portion of the bond issue matures each year with the final installment due May 1, 2041. Amounts maturing each year range from \$120,000 to \$170,000 bearing an annual interest rate 2.0% to 4.00%. Events of default are outlined in the official statements of the Refunding bonds which include failure to remit payments timely as well as failure to observe or perform any other agreement contained in the official statement that is not remedied within 45 days of receiving written notice. The sole remedy in the event of fault under the bond shall be an action to compel performance.

The bonds are scheduled to mature as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 120,000	\$ 54,532
2024	125,000	52,082
2025	125,000	49,582
2026	125,000	47,082
2027	130,000	44,532
2028-2032	695,000	181,910
2033-2037	760,000	109,360
2038-2042	665,000	28,636
Sub-Total	2,745,000	567,716
Plus: Unamortized Premium	33,259	
Total	\$ 2,778,259	\$ 567,716

General Obligation Bonds

Amounts outstanding at year end consist of General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2015. Portions of the bond issue mature each year with the final installment due March 1, 2040. Amounts maturing each year range from \$140,000 to \$400,000 with interest rates ranging from 3.0%

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

to 4.0%. Events of default are outlined in the official statements of the Series 2015 bonds and include failure to remit payments timely. In addition, failure to observe or perform any other agreement contained in the official statement that is not remedied within 45 days of receiving written notice will be considered a default. The sole remedy in the event of fault under the certificate shall be an action to compel performance.

The bonds are scheduled to mature as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 185,000	\$ 179,912
2024	195,000	174,362
2025	205,000	168,512
2026	215,000	162,362
2027	225,000	155,912
2028-2032	1,280,000	667,874
2033-2037	1,600,000	421,626
2038-2042	1,145,000	93,000
Sub-Total	5,050,000	2,023,560
Plus: Unamortized Premium	136,545	
Total	\$ 5,186,545	\$ 2,023,560

(6) Bond Refunding

On November 1, 2021, the Town issued \$2,745,000 of Utilities Refunding Bonds, Series 2021 bearing interest at 2.0% per annum to refund \$2,665,000 of outstanding Utilities Revenue Bonds, Series 2015 which were originally issued on November 24, 2015, bearing interest at 2.35 % to 4.00% per annum. The Series 2021 bonds were issued at a net premium of \$33,259.

As a result of the bond refunding, the Town reduced its total future debt service requirements by \$342,253, resulting in an economic gain (difference between the present value of the debt service payments on the bonds) of \$175,575.

(7) Sales and Use Tax

Proceeds of the 1% sales and use tax levied by the Town of Bunkie, Louisiana, are dedicated for the following purposes:

Constructing, paving, resurfacing, improving, and maintaining public streets, sidewalks, and bridges. Proceeds may also be used to pay principal and interest for bonds issued in connection with those activities.

Proceeds of two 1/2% sales and use taxes levied by the Town of Bunkie, Louisiana, are dedicated for paying salaries and related benefits for police, fire, and other city employees.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(8) Pension Plans

Substantially all employees of the Town participate in one of four cost-sharing multiple employer public retirement systems. Each system is administered and controlled by a separate board of trustees.

A. Municipal Employees Retirement System of Louisiana (MERS) -

Plan Description: Employees of the Town are provided with pensions through a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan established in accordance with the provisions of Louisiana Revised Statute 11:1731 to provide retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to employees of all incorporated villages, towns and cities throughout the State of Louisiana. MERS is composed of two distinct plans, Plan A and Plan B, with separate assets and benefit provisions. All employees of the Town are members of Plan A. The system issues a publicly available financial report that may be obtained by writing to the Municipal Employees Retirement System of Louisiana, 7937 Office Park Boulevard, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70809, or by calling (225) 925-4810.

Benefits Provided: The following is a 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.

Retirement: Any member of Plan A, who was hired before January 1, 2013 can retire providing the member meets one of the following criteria:

- a. Any age with twenty-five (25) or more years of creditable service.
- b. Age 60 with a minimum of ten (10) years of creditable service.
- c. Any age with twenty (20) years of creditable service, exclusive of military service with an actuarially reduced early benefit.

Generally, the monthly amount of the retirement allowance for any member of Plan A shall consist of an amount equal to three percent of the member's monthly average final compensation multiplied by his years of creditable service. Final compensation is the average monthly earnings during the highest sixty consecutive months, or joined months if service was interrupted. However, under certain conditions as outlined in the statutes, the benefits are limited to specified amounts. An additional regular retirement benefit can be received for any city marshal or deputy city marshal.

Any member of Plan A Tier 2 can retire providing he meets one of the following requirements:

- a. Age 67 with seven (7) or more years of creditable service.
- b. Age 62 with ten (10) or more years of creditable service.
- c. Age 55 with thirty (30) or more years of creditable service.
- d. Any age with twenty-five (25) years of creditable service with an actuarially reduced early benefit.

Generally, the monthly amount of retirement allowance for any member of Plan A Tier 2 shall consist of an amount equal to three percent of the member's final average compensation multiplied by his years of creditable service. Final average compensation is the average monthly

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

earnings during the highest sixty consecutive months, or joined months if service was interrupted. However, under certain conditions as outlined in the statutes, the benefits are limited to specified amounts. Any city marshal or deputy city marshal shall receive an additional regular benefit computed on supplemental marshal's earnings.

Survivor Benefits: Upon death of any member of Plan A with five (5) or more years of creditable service, not eligible for retirement, the plan provides for benefits for the surviving spouse and/or minor children as outlined in the statutes.

Any member of Plan A, who is eligible for normal retirement at time of death and who leaves a surviving spouse will be deemed to have retired and selected Option 2 benefits on behalf of the surviving spouse on the date of death. Such benefits will begin only upon proper application and are paid in lieu of any other survivor benefits.

Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) Benefits: In lieu of terminating employment and accepting a service retirement allowance, any member of Plan A who is eligible to retire may elect to participate in the deferred retirement option plan (DROP) for up to three years and defer the receipt of benefits. During participation in the plan, employer contributions are payable, but employee contributions cease. The monthly retirement benefits that would be payable, had the person elected to cease employment and receive a service retirement allowance, are paid into the DROP Fund. Interest is earned when the member has completed DROP participation. Interest earnings are based upon the actual rate of return on the investments identified as DROP funds for the period. In addition, no cost-of-living increases are payable to participants until employment which made them eligible to become members the System has been terminated for at least one full year.

Upon termination of employment prior to or at the end of the specified period of participation, a participant in the DROP may receive, at his option, a lump sum from the account equal to the payments into the account, a true annuity based upon his account balance in that fund, or any other method of payment if approved by the board of trustees. If a participant dies during participation in the DROP, a lump sum equal to the balance in his account shall be paid to his named beneficiary or, if none, to his estate. If employment is not terminated at the end of the three years, payments into the DROP fund cease and the person resumes active contributing membership in the System.

Disability Benefits: For Plan A, a member shall be paid a disability benefit equal to the lesser of (1) an amount equal to three percent of his final compensation multiplied by his years of creditable service, but not less than forty-five percent of his final compensation, or (2) an amount equal to what the member's normal retirement benefit would be based on the member's current final compensation, but assuming the member remained in continuous service until his earliest normal retirement age and using those retirement benefit computation factors which would be applicable to the member's normal retirement.

Cost of Living Increases: The System is authorized under state law to grant a cost-of-living increase to members who have been retired for at least one year. The adjustment cannot exceed 2% of the retiree's original benefit for each full calendar year since retirement and may only be granted if sufficient funds are available from investment income in excess of normal requirements. State law allows the System to grant an additional cost of living increase to all retirees and beneficiaries who

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

are age sixty-five and above equal to 2% of the benefit being received on October 1, 1977, or the original benefit, if retirement commenced after that date.

Deferred Benefits: Plan A provides for deferred benefits for members who terminate before being eligible for retirement. Once the member reaches the appropriate age for retirement; benefits become payable. Benefits are based on statutes in effect at time of withdrawal.

Contributions: According to state statute, contribution requirements for all employers are actuarially determined each year. For the year ending June 30, 2022, the actual employer contribution rate was 29.50% for Plan A. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the actuarially determined employer contribution rate was 29.50% for Plan A. The actual rate may differ from the actuarially required rate due to state statutes that require the contribution rate be calculated and set two years prior to the year effective. In accordance with state statute, the System receives ad valorem taxes and state revenue sharing funds. These additional sources of income are used as employer contributions and are considered support from non-employer contributing entities but are not considered special funding situations. Total non-employer contributions recognized as income was \$20,397 and contributions to the pension plan from the Town was \$155,476.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions: At June 30, 2022 the Town reported a liability of \$760,299 for its proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability. The Net Pension Liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total pension liability used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Town's proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2021, the Town's proportion was 0.273%, which was an increase of 0.010% from the prior year.

The Town's MERS plan recognized pension expense of \$108,959.

The Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows			Deferred Inflows	
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	274	\$	8,696	
Change in assumptions		27,784		-	
Change in proportion and differences between the employer's					
contributions and the proportionate share of contributions		23,000		25,917	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings					
on pension plan investments		-		214,215	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1	55,476			
Total	\$ 2	06,534	\$ 2	248,828	

Deferred outflows of resources of \$155,476 related to MERS resulting from the Town's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Pension Liability in the subsequent year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to MERS will be recognized in pension expense (benefit) as follows:

Year Ended	
June 30:	
2023	\$ (18,006)
2024	(52,025)
2025	(55,227)
2026	(72,512)
	\$ (197,770)

Actuarial Assumptions: The net pension liability was measured as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided through the System to current active and inactive employees that is attributed to those employees' past periods of service, less the amount of the System's fiduciary net position.

A summary of the actuarial methods and assumptions used in determining the total pension liability of the System as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal Cost
Expected Remaining	

Service Life

Annuitant and beneficiary

Actuarial Assumptions:

Investment rate of return

6.85%, net of investment expense, including inflation

Inflation Rate 2.5%

Salary increases, including 1-4 years of service- 6.4% Plan A

3 years

information and merit increases More than 4 years of service- 4.5% Plan A

mortality	and females, each adjusted using their respective male and female MP2018 scales.
Employee mortality	PubG-2010(B) Employee Table set equal to 120% for males and females, each adjusted using their respective male and female MP2018 scales.

PubG-2010(B) Employee Table set equal to 120% for males

Disabled lives mortality PubNS-2010(B) Disabled RetireeTable set equal to 120% for males and females, each adjusted using their respective male

and female MP2018 scales.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the System's target asset allocations are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term Expected
	Target Asset	Portfolio Real Rate
Asset Class	Allocation	of Return
Public equity	53%	2.3%
Public fixed income	38%	1.7%
Alternatives	<u>9%</u>	<u>0.4%</u>
Totals	<u>100%</u>	4.4%
Inflation		<u>2.6%</u>
Expected Arithmetic Nominal Return		7.0%

Discount rate: The discount rate used to measure the System's total pension liability was 6.85% which was a decrease of .10% from the discount rate used in the previous year. 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, which are calculated in accordance with relevant statues and approved by the Board of Trustees and the Public Retirement Systems' Actuarial Committee. 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.

Sensitivity of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following presents the System's net pension liability of the participating employers calculated using the discount rate of 6.85%, 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 (5.85%), or one percentage point higher (7.85%) than the current rate (assuming all other assumptions remain unchanged):

		Current	
	1% Discount 19		
	Decrease Rate 5.85% 6.85%		Increase 7.85%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,126,041	\$ 760,299	\$ 451,379

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

B. Municipal Employees Police Retirement System of Louisiana (MPERS) –

Plan Description: The Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System is the administrator of a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan. Membership in the MPERS 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, provided 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. The System issues a publicly available financial report that may be obtained by writing to the Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Louisiana, 7722 Office Park Boulevard, Suite 200, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70809, or by calling (225) 929-7411.

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 for the surviving spouse. In addition, each child under age eighteen receives benefits equal to ten percent of the member's average final compensation or \$200 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.

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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. A cost-of-living adjustment may only be granted if funds are available from interest earnings in excess of normal requirements, as determined by the actuary.

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 the application 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 MPERS'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 of 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.

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Contributions: Contributions for all members are actuarially determined as required by state law but cannot be less than 9% of the employees' earnable compensation excluding overtime but including state supplemental pay.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, total contribution due for employers and employees was 29.75%. 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 29.75% and 10.00%, respectively. The employer and employee contribution rates for all Non-Hazardous Duty members hired after January 1, 2013 were 29.75% and 10.00%, 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 29.75% and 8.00%, respectively. The actuarial required employer and employee combined contribution for June 30, 2021 was 29.75%. Contributions to the pension plan from the Town totaled \$14,718.

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 are recognized as revenue and excluded from pension expense. Total non-employer contributions recognized as income was \$3,609.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions: At June 30, 2022, the Town reported a liability of \$86,083 for its proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability of MPERS. The Net Pension Liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total pension liability used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Town's proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. The Town's proportion was 0.016%, which was a decrease of 0.008% from its proportion measured from the prior year.

The Town's MPERS plan recognized a pension benefit of \$83,559.

The Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred	Deferred
	Outflows	Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 2,651
Changes of assumptions	9,533	2,456
Change in proportion and differences between the employer's		
contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	12,187	108,342
Net difference between projected and actual earnings		
on pension plan investments	-	40,194
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	14,718	
Total	\$ 36,438	\$ 153,643

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Deferred outflows of resources of \$14,718 related to MPERS resulting from the Town's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the subsequent year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (benefit) as follows:

Year Ended	
June 30:	
2023	\$ (75,786)
2024	(18,122)
2025	(24,165)
2026	(13,850)
	<u>\$(131,923)</u>

Actuarial Assumptions: The net pension liability was measured as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided through the pension plan to current active and inactive employees that is attributed to those employees' past periods of service, less the amount of the pension plan's fiduciary net position.

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

June 30, 2021	
Entry Age Normal Cost	
6.750%, net of investment expen	ise
4 years	
2.5%	
Years of Service	Salary Growth Rate
1-2	12.30%
Above 2	4.70%
For annuitants and beneficiari	es, the Pub-2010 Pu
	Entry Age Normal Cost 6.750%, net of investment exper 4 years 2.5% Years of Service 1-2

For annuitants and beneficiaries, the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plan Mortality Table for Safety Below-Median Healthy Retirees multiplied by 115% for males and 125% for females, each with full generational projection using the MP 2019 scale was used.

For disabled lives, the Pub-2010 public Retirement Plans Mortality Table for Safety Disable Retirees multiplied by 105% for males and 115% for females, each with full generational projection using MP2019 scale was used.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

For employees, the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Mortality Table for Safety Below-Median Employees multiplied by 115% for males and 125% for females, each with full generational projection using the MP2019 scale was used

Cost-of-Living Adjustments

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 values do not include provisions for potential future increase not yet authorized by the Board of Trustees.

The mortality rate assumption used was set based upon an experience study for the period of July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2019. A change was made full generational mortality which combines the use of a base mortality table with appropriate mortality improvement scales. In order to set the base mortality table, actual plan mortality experience was assigned a credibility weighting and combined with a standard table to produce current levels of mortality.

The best estimates of the arithmetic nominal rates of return for each major asset class included in the System's target allocation are summarized in the following table:

			Long Term
			Expected
		Target	Portfolio Real
Asset Class		Allocation	Rate of Return
Equity		56%	3.47%
Fixed Income		31%	0.59%
Alternative		<u>13%</u>	<u>1.01%</u>
	Totals	100%	5.07%
	Inflation		<u>2.22%</u>
	Expected Nominal Return		7.29%

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.750% which was a decrease of .200% from the discount rate used in the previous year. 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.

Sensitivity of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following presents the net pension liability of the participating employers calculated using the discount rate of 6.750%, as well as what the employers' net pension liability

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower 5.750%, or one percentage point higher 7.750% than the current rate.

		Current	
	1%	Discount	1%
	Decrease 5.750%	Rate 6.750%	Increase 7.750%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 150,029	\$ 86,083	\$ 32,710

C. Firefighters Retirement System of Louisiana (FRS) –

Plan Description: The Firefighters' Retirement System is the administrator of a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan. Membership in FRS is a condition of employment for any full-time firefighters who earn more than \$375 per month and are employed by any municipality, parish, or fire protection district of the State of Louisiana in addition to employees of the FRS. The FRS provides retirement benefits for their members. The projection of benefit payments in the calculation of the total pension liability includes all benefits to be provided to current active and inactive employees through the FRS 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 434 of 1979 and amended by LRS 11:2251-11:2272. The following is a brief description of the plan and its benefits and is provided for general informational purposes only. Participants should refer to the appropriate statutes for more complete information.

Any person who becomes an employee as defined in RS 11:2252 on and after January 1, 1980 shall become a member as a condition of employment. No person who has attained age fifty or over shall become a member of the FRS, unless the person becomes a member by reasons of a merger or unless the FRS received an application for membership before the applicant attained the age of fifty. No person who has not attained the age of eighteen year shall become a member of the FRS. Any person who has retired from service under any retirement system or pension fund maintained basically for public officers and employees of the state, its agencies, or political subdivisions, and who is receiving retirement benefits there from may become a member of FRS, provided the person meets all other requirements for membership. Service credit from the retirement system or pension plan from which the member is retired shall not be used for reciprocal recognition of service with the FRS, or for any other purpose in order to attain eligibility or increase the amount of service credit in this System.

Retirement Benefits: Employees with 20 or more years of service who have attained age 50, or employees with 12 years of service who have attained age 55, or 25 years of service at any age are entitled to annual pension benefits equal to 3.333% of their average final compensation based on the 36 consecutive months of highest pay multiplied by their total years of service, not to exceed 100%. Employees may elect to receive their pension benefits in the form of a joint and survivor annuity.

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A member who acquires a disability, and who files for disability benefits while in service, and who upon medical examination and certification as provided for in Title 11, is found to have a total disability solely as the result of injuries sustained in the performance of his official duties, or for any cause, provided the member has at least five years of creditable service and provided that the disability was incurred while the member was an active contributing member in active service, shall be entitled to disability benefits under the provisions of R.S. 11:2258 (B).

Benefits shall be payable to the surviving eligible spouse or designated beneficiary of a deceased member as specified in R.S. 11:2256 (B) & (C).

Deferred Benefits: After completing 20 years of creditable service and age 50 or 25 years at any age, a member may elect to participate in the deferred retirement option plan (DROP) for up to 36 months.

Upon commencement of participation in the deferred retirement option plan, employer and employee contributions to the System cease. The monthly retirement benefit that would have been payable is paid into the deferred retirement option plan account. Upon termination of employment, a participant in the program shall receive, at his option, a lump-sum payment from the account or an annuity based on the deferred retirement option plan account balance in addition to his regular monthly benefit.

If employment is not terminated at the end of the 36 months, the participant resumes regular contributions to the System. No payments may be made from the deferred retirement option plan account until the participant retires.

Initial Benefit Option Plan: Effective June 16, 1999, members eligible to retire and who do not choose to participate in DROP may elect to receive, at the time of retirement, an initial benefit option (IBO) in an amount up to 36 months of benefits, with an actuarial reduction of their future benefits. Such amounts may be withdrawn or remain in the IBO account earning interest at the same rate as the DROP account.

Cost of Living Adjustments (COLAs): Under the provisions of R.S. 11:246 and 11:2260(A)(7), the board of trustees is authorized to grant retired members and widows of members who have retired an annual cost of living increase of up to 3% of their current benefit, and all retired members and widows who are 65 years of age and older a 2% increase in their original benefit. In order for the board to grant either of these increases, the System must meet certain criteria detailed in the statue related to funding status and interest earnings (R.S. 11:243). In lieu of these COLAs, pursuant to R.S. 11:241, the board may also grant an increase based on formula equal to up to \$1 times the total number of years of credited service accrued at retirement or at death of the member or retiree plus the number of years since retirement or since death of the member or retiree to the system's fiscal year end preceding the payment of the benefit increase. If there are not sufficient funds to fund the benefit at the rate of one dollar per year for such total number of years, then the rate shall be reduced in proportion to the amount of funds that are available to fund the cost-of-living adjustment.

Contributions: Employer contributions are actuarially determined each year. For the year ended June 30, 2022, employer, and employee contributions for members above the poverty line were 33.75% and 10.0%, respectively. The employer and employee contribution rates for those members

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

below the poverty line were 33.75 and 10.0%, respectively. Contributions to the pension plan from the Town totaled \$66,268 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Non-employer Contributions: FRS 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 are recognized as revenue and excluded from pension expense. Total non-employer contributions recognized as income for the year ended June 30, 2021 were \$23,749.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions: At June 30, 2022, the Town reported a liability of \$294,611 for its proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability of FRS. The Net Pension Liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total pension liability used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Town's proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. The Town's proportion was 0.083%, which was a decrease of .005% of its proportion measured from the prior year.

The Town's FRS plan recognized pension expense of \$35,230.

The Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred			Deferred	
	Outflows			Inflows	
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	4,204	\$	26,457	
Changes of assumptions		63,840		-	
Change in proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and proportionate share					
of contributions		84,516		36,516	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings					
on plan investments		-		178,787	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		66,268	_		
Total	\$	218,828	\$	241,760	

Deferred outflows of resources of \$66,268 related to pensions resulting from the Town's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the subsequent year.

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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended	
June 30:	
2023	\$ (15,250)
2024	(16,787)
2025	(23,127)
2026	(34,805)
2027	751
2028	18
	\$ (89,200)

Actuarial Assumptions: The net pension liability was measured as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided through the pension plan to current active and inactive employees that is attributed to those employees' past periods of service, less the amount of FRS's fiduciary net position.

A summary of the actuarial methods and assumptions used in determining the total pension liability of FRS as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal Cost
Expected Remaining	
Service Live	7 years, closed period
Investment rate of return	6.90% per annum(net of investment expenses, including inflation)
Inflation rate	2.50% per annum
Salary increases	14.10% in the first two years of service and 5.20% wth 3 or more years of service: includes inflation and merit increases.
Cost of Living Adjustments	For the purpose of determining the present value of benefits COLAs were deemed not to be substantively automatic and only those previously granted were include.

For the June 30, 2021 valuation, assumptions for mortality rates were based on the following:

- For active members, mortality was set equal to the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans
- For annuitants and beneficiaries, mortality was set equal to the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Mortality Table for Safety Below-Median Healthy Retirees.
- For disabled retirees, mortality was set equal to the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Mortality Table for Safety Disabled Retirees.
- In all cases the base table was multiplied by 105% for males and 115% for females, each with full generational projection using the appropriate MP2019 scale.

The estimated long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined by the System's actuary using the System's target asset allocation and the G.S. Curran & Company Consultant Average study for 2021. The consultants' average study included projected nominal rates of return, standard deviations of returns, and correlations of returns for a list of common asset classes

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

collected from a number of investment consultants and investment management firms. Each consultant's response included nominal expected long term rates of return. In order to arrive at long term expected arithmetic real rates of return, the actuary normalized the data received from the consultant's responses in the following ways. Where nominal returns received were arithmetic, the actuary simply reduced the return assumption by the long-term inflation assumption. Where nominal returns were geometric, the actuary converted the return to arithmetic by adjusting for the long-term standard deviation and then reduced the assumption by the long term inflation assumption. Using the target asset allocation for the System and the average values for expected real rates of return, standard deviation of returns, and correlation of returns, an arithmetic expected nominal rate of return and standard deviation for the portfolio was determined. The System's long-term assumed rate of inflation of 2.50% was used in this process for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

The long-term expected real rate of return is an important input into the actuary's determination of the reasonable range for the discount rate which is used in determining the total pension liability. The actuary's method incorporates information from multiple consultants and investments firms regarding future expected rates of return, variances, and correlation coefficients for each asset class. The change integrates data from multiple sources to produce average values thereby reducing reliance on a single data source.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major class included in the System's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2021, are summarized in the following table:

			Long-Term
		Target Asset	Expected Real
	Asset Type	Allocation	Rate of Return
	U.S. Equity	28.00%	5.86%
Equity	Non-U.S. Equity	11.00%	6.44%
	Global Equity	10.00%	6.40%
	Emerging Market Equity	7.00%	8.64%
	U.S Core Fixed Income	18.00%	0.97%
	U.S. TIPS	3.00%	0.40%
Fixed Income	Emerging Market Debt	5.00%	2.75%
	Real Estate	6.00%	9.53%
Alternatives	Real Assets	3.00%	0.00%
	Private Equity	9.00%	9.53%
Multi-Asset Strategies	Global Tactical Asset Allocation	0.00%	4.17%
iviuiti-Asset Strategies	Risk Parity	0.00%	4.17%
		100.00%	

Subsequent to the actuary's calculation of the long term expected real rate of return in January 2021, the Board voted to amend the target asset allocation (which included a target weight in private real assets).

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.90%. which was a decrease of .10% from the discount rate used in the previous year. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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 FRS's actuary. Based on those assumptions, FRS's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following presents FRS's net pension liability of the participating employers calculated using the discount rate of 6.90%, 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 5.90%, or one percentage point higher 7.90% than the current rate.

		Current	
	1%	Discount	1%
	Decrease	Rate	Increase
	5.90%	6.90%	7.90%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 565,190	\$ 294,611	\$ 68,951

D. Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS)

Plan Description: Certain employees of the Town are provided with pensions through a costsharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan administered by the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS). Section 401 of Title 11 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes (LA R.S. 11:401) grants to LASERS Board of Trustees and the Louisiana Legislature the authority to review administration, benefits terms, investments, and funding of the plan. LSERS issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained at www.lsers.net.

Benefits Provided: The following is a 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.

Retirement: The age and years of creditable service required in order for a member to retire with full benefits are established by statute, and vary depending on the member's hire date, employer, and job classification. The rank-and-file members hired prior to July 1, 2006, may either retire with full benefits at any age upon completing 30 years of credible service or at age 60 upon completing five to ten years of creditable service depending on their plan. Those members hired between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2015, may retire at age 60 upon completing five years of creditable service and those hired on or after July 1, 2015, may retire at age 62 upon completing five years of creditable service. Additionally, members may choose to retire with 20 years of service at any age, with an actuarially reduced benefit. The basic annual retirement benefit for members is equal to 2.5% to 3.5% of average compensation multiplied by the number of years of creditable service.

Average compensation is defined as the member's average annual earned compensation for the highest 36 consecutive months of employment for members employed prior to July 1, 2006. For members hired July 1, 2006 or later, average compensation is based on the member's average annual earned compensation for the highest 60 consecutive months of employment. The maximum annual

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retirement benefit cannot exceed the lesser of 100% of average compensation or a certain specified dollar amount of actuarially determined monetary limits, which vary depending upon the member's age at retirement. Judges, court officers, and certain elected officials receive an additional annual retirement benefit equal to 1.0% of average compensation multiplied by the number of years of creditable service in their respective capacity. As an alternative to the basic retirement benefits, a member may elect to receive their retirement throughout their life, with certain benefits being paid to their designated beneficiary after their death.

Act 992 of the 2010 Louisiana Regular Legislative Session, changed the benefit structure for LASERS members hired on or after January 1, 2011. This resulted in three new plans: regular, hazardous duty, and judges. The new regular plan includes regular members and those members who were formerly eligible to participate in specialty plans, excluding hazardous duty and judges. Regular members and judges are eligible to retire at age 60 after five years of creditable service and, may also retire at any age, with a reduced benefit, after 20 years of creditable service. Hazardous duty members are eligible to retire with twelve years of creditable service at age 55, 25 years of creditable service at any age or with a reduced benefit after 20 years of creditable service. Average compensation will be based on the member's average annual earned compensation for the highest 60 consecutive months of employment for all three new plans. Members in the regular plan will receive a 2.5% accrual rate, hazardous duty plan a 3.33% accrual rate, and judges a 3.5% accrual rate. The extra 1.0% accrual rate for each year of service for court officers, the governor, lieutenant governor, legislators, House clerk, sergeants at arms, or Senate secretary, employed after January 1, 2011, was eliminated by Act 992. Specialty plan and regular members hired prior to January 1, 2011, who are hazardous duty employees have the option to transition to the new hazardous duty plan.

Act 226 of the 2014 Louisiana Regular Legislative Session established new retirement eligibility for members of LASERS hired on or after July 1, 2015, excluding hazardous duty plan members. Regular members and judges under the new plan are eligible to retire at age 62 after five years of creditable service and, may also retire at any age, with a reduced benefit, after 20 years of creditable service. Average compensation will be based on the member's average annual earned compensation for the highest 60 consecutive months of employment. Members in the regular plan will receive a 2.5% accrual rate, and judges a 3.5% accrual rate, with the extra 1.0% accrual rate based on all years of service as a judge.

A member leaving employment before attaining minimum retirement age, but after completing certain minimum service requirement, becomes eligible for a benefit provided the member lives to the minimum service retirement age, and does not withdraw their accumulated contributions. The minimum service requirement for benefits varies depending upon the member's employer and service classification.

Deferred Retirement Benefits: The State Legislature authorized LASERS to establish a Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP). When a member enters DROP, their status changes from active member to retiree even though they continue to work and draw their salary for a period of up to three years. The election is irrevocable once participation begins. During DROP participation, accumulated retirement benefits that would have been paid to each retiree are separately tracked. For members who entered DROP prior to January 1, 2004, interest at a rate of one-half percent less than the System's realized return on its portfolio (not to be less than zero) will be credited to the retiree after participation ends. At that time, the member must choose among available alternatives for the distribution of benefits

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

that have accumulated in the DROP account. Members who enter DROP on or after January 1, 2004, are required to participate in LASERS Self-Directed Plan (SDP) which is administered by a third-party provider. The SDP allows DROP participants to choose from a menu of investment options for the allocation of their DROP balances. Participants may diversify their investments by choosing from an approved list of mutual funds with different holdings, management styles, and risk factors.

Members eligible to retire and who do not choose to participate in DROP may elect to receive at the time of retirement an initial benefit option (IBO) in an amount up to 36 months of benefits, with an actuarial reduction of their future benefits. For members who selected the IBO option prior to January 1, 2004, such amount may be withdrawn or remain in the IBO account earning interest at a rate of one-half percent less than the System's realized return on its portfolio (not to be less than zero). Those members who select the IBO on or after January 1, 2004, are required to enter the SDP as described above.

Disability Benefits: Active members with ten or more years of credited service who become disabled may receive a maximum disability retirement benefit equivalent to the regular retirement formula without reduction by reason of age.

Upon reaching retirement age, the disability retiree may receive a regular retirement benefit by making application to the Board of Trustees.

For injuries sustained in the line of duty, hazardous duty personnel in the Hazardous Duty Services Plan will receive a disability benefit equal to 75% of final average compensation or 100% of final average compensation if the injury was the result of an intentional act of violence.

Survivor Benefits: Certain eligible surviving dependents receive benefits based on the deceased member's compensation and their relationship to the deceased. The deceased regular member hired before January 1, 2011 who was in state service at the time of death must have a minimum of five years of service credit, at least two of which were earned immediately prior to death, or who had a minimum of twenty years of service credit regardless of when earned in order for a benefit to be paid to a minor or handicapped child. Benefits are payable to an unmarried child until age 18, or age 23 if the child remains a full-time student. The aforementioned minimum service credit requirement is ten years for a surviving spouse with no minor children, and benefits are to be paid for life to the spouse or qualified handicapped child. The deceased regular member hired on or after January 1, 2011, must have a minimum of five years of service credit regardless of when earned in order for a benefit to be paid to a minor child. The aforementioned minimum service credit requirements for a surviving spouse are 10 years, 2 years being earned immediately prior to death, and active state service at the time of death, or a minimum of 20 years of service credit regardless of when earned. A deceased member's spouse must have been married for at least one year before death.

Permanent Benefit Increases/Cost-of-Living Adjustments: As fully described in Title 11 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes, the System allows for the payment of permanent benefit increases, also known as cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) that are funded through investment earnings when recommended by the Board of Trustees and approved by the State Legislature.

Contributions: The employer contribution rate is established annually under La. R.S. 11:101-11:104 by the Public Retirement Systems' Actuarial Committee (PRSAC), taking into consideration the recommendation of the System's Actuary. Each plan pays a separate actuarially- determined employer

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

contribution rate. However, all assets of LASERS are used for the payment of benefits for all classes of members, regardless of their plan membership.

Rates for the year ended June 30, 2021 are as follows:

Plan	ORP	Rate
Regular Employees		
Pre Act 75 (hired before 07/01/06)	Closed	40.10%
Pre Act 75 (hired on or after 07/01/06)	Closed	40.10%
Pre Act 75 (hired on or after 01/01/11)	Closed	40.10%
Pre Act 75 (hired on or after 07/01/15)	Open	40.10%
Optional Retirement Plan (ORP)		
Pre Act 75 (hired before 07/01/06)	Closed	40.10%
Pre Act 75 (hired after 06/30/06)	Closed	40.10%
Hazardous Duty	Open	45.00%

The agency's contractually required composite contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 43.00% of annual payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year with an additional amount to finance any Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Town totaled \$5,140.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions: At June 30, 2022, the Town reported a liability of \$33,904 for its proportionate share of the LASERS net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total pension liability used to calculate the Net Pension Obligation was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. The Town's proportion was 0.001%, which was equivalent to its proportion measured from the prior year.

The Town recognized pension expense of \$2,123.

The Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

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	ferred tflows	Deferred Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 33	\$ -
Change in assumptions	830	-
Change in proportion and differences between the employer's		
contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings		
on pension plan investments	-	7,907
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	 5,140	 -
Total	\$ 6,003	\$ 7,907

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions of \$5,140 resulting from Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (benefit) as follows:

Year Ended June 30:	
2023	\$ (508)
2024	(1,219)
2025	(1,797)
2026	(3,520)
	\$ (7,044)

Contributions – Proportionate Share: Differences between contributions remitted to the System and the employer's proportionate share are 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 a pension through the pension plan. The resulting deferred inflow/outflow and amortization is not reflected in the Schedule of Pension Amounts by Employer due to differences that could arise between contributions reported by the System and contributions reported by the participating employer.

Actuarial Assumptions: The net pension liability was measured as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided through the pension plan to current active and inactive employees that is attributed to those employees' past periods of service, less the amount of the pension plan's fiduciary net position.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

A summary of the actuarial methods and assumptions used in determining the total pension liability as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Valuation Date June 30, 2021

Actuarial cost method Entry Age Normal Cost

Actuarial Assumptions:

Retirement

Excepted remaining service lives 2 years

Investment rate of return 7.40% per annum, net of investment expenses

Inflation rate 2.3% per annum

Mortality rates Non-disabled members - Mortality rates based on the RP-2014

Healthy Mortality Table with motality improvement projected using the MP-2018 Mortality Impovements Scale, applied on a

fully basis.

Disabled members - Mortality rates based on the RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table, with no projection for

mortality improvement.

Termination, Disability and Termination, disability, and retirement assumptions were

projected bassed on a five year (2014-2018) experience study if

the System's members.

Salary increases were projected based on a 2014-2018

experience study of the System's members. The salary increase

ranges for specific types of members are:

	Lower	Upper
Member Type	Range	Range
Regular	3.0%	12.8%
Judges	2.6%	5.1%
Corrections	3.6%	13.8%
Hazardous Duty	3.6%	13.8%
Wildlife	3.6%	13.8%

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 investment rate of return used in the actuarial valuation for funding purposes was 7.75%, recognizing an additional 35 basis points for gainsharing. The net return available to fund regular plan benefits is 7.40%, which is the same as the discount rate. Therefore, the System's management concludes that the 7.40% discount is reasonable.

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The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation of 2.3% and an adjustment for the effect of rebalancing/diversification. The resulting expected long-term rate of return is 7.61% for 2021. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2022 are summarized in the following table:

	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Real Rate of Return
Cash	-0.29%
Domestic equity	4.09%
International equity	5.12%
Domestic Fixed Income	0.49%
International Fixed Income	3.94%
Alternative Investments	6.93%
Risk Parity	0.00%
Total	5.81%

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.40%. This was a decrease of .15% from the discount rate used in the previous year. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions from participating employers will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.40%, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower (6.40%) or one percentage-point higher (8.40%) than the current rate:

		Current	
	1%	Discount	1%
	Decrease 6.40%	Rate 7.40%	Increase 8.40%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 45,938	\$ 33,904	\$ 23,665

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Positions: Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued LASERS 2019 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report at www.lasersonline.org.

(9) <u>Litigation and Claims</u>

At June 30, 2022, the Town is a defendant in pending litigation. While damages are alleged, outcome of the pending litigation cannot be predicted with certainty.

(10) Risk Management

The Town is exposed to risks of loss in the areas of general and auto liability, property hazards and workers' compensation. All of these risks are handled by purchasing commercial insurance coverage. There have been no significant reductions in the insurance coverage during the year, nor have settlements exceeded coverage for the past three years.

(11) <u>Interfund Transactions</u>

A. Interfund transfers consisted of the following:

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
Major governmental funds:		
General fund	\$ 835,202	\$ 98,848
Sales Tax Fund		460,567
Total governmental funds	835,202	559,415
Propriety Funds:		
Water System Fund	15,637	374,635
Sewer System Fund	83,211	
Total proprietary funds	98,848	374,635
Total	\$ 934,050	\$ 934,050

Transfers are used to (a) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and to (b) use unrestricted revenues collected in the different funds to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

B. A summary of interfund receivables and payables are as follows:

	Interfund Receivables	Interfund Payables
Major governmental funds:		
General Fund	\$ 19,098	\$ -
Sales Tax Fund		19,098
Total	\$ 19,098	\$ 19,098

The above amounts are for reimbursements owed for expenditures paid for those funds and for short term loans.

(12) Compensation Benefits and Other Payments to Mayor

A detail of compensation, benefits and other payments made to Mayor Bruce Coulon for the year ended June 30, 2022 as follows:

Purpose	Amount
Salary	\$23,040
Benefits - retirement	6,797
Expense allowance	1,200
	\$31,037

(13) Compensation of Town Officials

A detail of compensation paid to the Board of Aldermen for the year ended June 30, 2022 as follows:

Aldermen:

Travis Armand	\$ 4,200
Bill Longoria	4,200
Brenda Sampson	4,200
Greg Prudhomme	4,200
Lem Thomas	 4,200
	\$ 21 000

(14) <u>Post-Retirement Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits (OPEB)</u>

Plan Description: The Town of Bunkie provides continuing health care benefits for retired employees who have reached normal retirement age while employed by the Town. The program is a multiple employer defined health plan administered by Risk Management through the Louisiana Municipal Association. The Mayor and Town Council have the authority to establish and amend the benefit provisions of the plan. The plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Postemployment Benefit Plan Eligibility Requirements: An employee is eligible to elect medical coverage upon retiring or disability. Eligibility is based on a minimum of ten years of service with one reaching the age of sixty and twenty-five years of service at any age. Spouses of retiring members are also eligible for health and life benefits under the program; however, they are responsible for the full cost of coverage.

Monthly retiree contributions: Below are the total monthly retiree premiums as determined by The Town.

2022	Retiree + Spous							
Pre-65	\$	772.49						
Post-65	\$	203.13						

Employees covered by benefit terms: At June 30, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms: 33 active participants, and 6 retirees.

The Town's total OPEB liability of \$840,132 was measured as of June 30, 2022 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2021, calculated based on the following discount rate and actuarial assumptions.

The employer does not pre-fund benefits. The current funding policy is to pay benefits directly from general assets on a pay-as-you-go basis and there is not a trust for accumulating plan assets.

The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used in the July 1, 2021 accounting valuation.

Valuation Timing	The most recent valuation was performed as of July 1, 2021.
Measurement date	June 30, 2022
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases	6.00%
Discount Rate	2.16% (based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal index)
Health Care Cost Trend Rates	1
Pre-65	8.9% gradually decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.7% for 2073 and beyond.
Post-65	4.2% gradually fluctuating to an ultimate rate of 3.7% for 2073 and beyond.

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Mortality Rates:

Pre-retirement – PUB-2010 General Employees Amount Weighted Table with Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2021 on a generational basis with healthy annuitant rates after benefit commencement.

Post-retirement – PUB-2010 General Retirees Amount-Weighted Table with Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2021 on a generational basis.

Disability retirement – PUB-2010 General Disabled Retirees Amount-Weighted Table with Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2021 on a generational basis.

Survivor – PUB-210 Contingent Survivors Amount-

Survivor – PUB-210 Contingent Survivors Amount-Weighted Table with Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2021 on a generational basis.

The plan has not had a formal actuarial experience study performed.

Actuarial Cost Method: The actuarial cost method determines, in a systematic way, the incidence of plan sponsor contributions required to provide plan benefits. It also determines how actuarial gains and losses are recognized in OPEB costs. These gains and losses result from the difference between the actual experience under the plan and what was anticipated by the actuarial assumptions.

The cost of the Plan is derived by making certain specific assumptions as to rates of interest, mortality, turnover, etc. which are assumed to hold for many years into the future. Since actual experience may differ somewhat from the long-term assumptions, the costs determined by the valuation must be regarded as estimates of the true costs of the Plan.

The actuarial cost method used for determining the benefit obligations is the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Under this method a projected retirement benefit at assumed retirement age is computed for each participant using anticipated future pay increases. The normal cost for each participant is computed as the level percentage of pay which, if paid from each participant's date of employment by the employer or any predecessor employer (thus, entry age) to his assumed retirement date, would accumulate with interest at the rate assumed in the valuation to an amount sufficient to fund his projected retirement benefit. The normal cost for the plan is the total of the individually computed normal costs for all participants including the costs for any death or disability benefits under the plan.

The accrued liability at any point in time for an active participant is the theoretical fund that would have been accumulated on his behalf from his normal cost payments and the earnings thereon for all prior years if the plan had always been in effect. For persons receiving benefits or entitled to a deferred vested retirement income, the accrued liability cost is equal to the present value of their future benefit payments. The accrued liability for the plan is the total of the individually computed accrued liability for all participants. The unfunded accrued liability for the plan is the excess of the accrued liability over the assets which have been accumulated for the plan.

It should be noted that the accrued liability as of any date is not the actuarially computed present value of accrued or accumulated plan benefits as of that date. The accrued liability is the portion of the ultimate cost assigned to prior years by the cost method being used.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Changes in actuarial methods since prior valuation: The actuarial cost method has not changed since the prior year valuation.

In addition to the actuarial method used, actuarial cost estimates depend to an important degree on the assumptions made relative to various occurrences, such as rate of expected investment earnings by the fund, rates of mortality among active and retired employees, rates of termination from employment, and retirement rates.

The following presents changes in the total OPEB liability.

Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,057,346
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	105,564
Interest on total OPEB liability	24,707
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	543,243
Effect of assumptions, changes, or inputs	(852,420)
Benefit payments	 (38,308)
Net changes	 (217,214)
Balance, end of year	\$ 840,132

There have been no significant changes between the valuation date and the fiscal year end.

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate: The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Town of Bunkie, calculated using the discount rate of 3.54%, as well as what the Town's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current rate.

		Current							
	1% Decrease		Dis	count Rate	1% Increase				
Total OPEB liability	\$	\$ 950,075		840,132	\$	748,187			

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates: The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Town of Bunkie, calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rates as well as what the Town's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current trend rates.

	Current						
	1%	1% Decrease		end Rate	1% Increase		
Total OPEB liability	\$ 723,156		\$	840,132	\$	988,144	

The Town recognized OPEB expense of \$21,488.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The Town reported deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experiences	\$ (75,487)	\$ 459,667			
Changes of assumptions	(956,614)	20,485			
Total	\$ (1,032,101)	\$ 480,152			

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

Year Ended		
June 30,		
2023	\$ (112,08	5)
2024	(125,90	4)
2025	(125,90	4)
2026	(117,93	1)
2027	(46,34	1)
2028	(23,78	<u>4</u>)
	<u>\$ (551,94</u>	9)

(15) On-Behalf Payment of Salaries

The State of Louisiana paid the Town's policemen and firemen \$33,000 of supplemental pay during the year ended June 30, 2022. Such payments are recorded as intergovernmental revenues and public safety expenditures in the government-wide and General Fund financial statements.

(16) New accounting Pronouncements

For 2022, the Town implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases* which enhances the relevance and consistency of information related to the government's leasing activities. GASB Statement No. 87 establishes requirements for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financing the right to use an underlying asset. 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. The result of the implementation did not result in the restatement of prior period financials, as the overall effect to beginning Net Position of the Government Wide Financial Statements was immaterial.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TOWN OF BUNKIE, LOUISIANA General Fund

Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Variance with

	Bud	lget		Final Budget Positive		
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:						
Taxes -						
Property taxes	\$ 93,000	\$ 99,251	\$ 101,396	\$ 2,145		
Sales	560,810	613,998	699,382	85,384		
Franchise fees	174,000	223,443	203,688	(19,755)		
Other	27,250	24,500	24,500	=		
Fees and Fines	55,000	44,505	45,178	673		
Licenses and permits Intergovernmental	170,800 277,900	123,409 823,133	176,290 929,843	52,881 106,710		
Other	141,576	175,142	195,473	20,331		
Total revenues	1,500,336	2,127,381	2,375,750	248,369		
Expenditures:						
General government -						
Finance and administrative	542,810	932,954	866,834	66,120		
Judicial	57,620	76,412	69,982	6,430		
Public safety -						
Fire protection	480,262	620,153	593,439	26,714		
Police protection	696,440	640,342	589,941	50,401		
Animal control	25,005	32,510	24,135	8,375		
Public works -						
Streets	398,333	577,738	513,447	64,291		
Airport	6,500	33,083	27,694	5,389		
Drivers license office	6,900	23,225	17,937	5,288		
Culture and recreation	59,300	46,316	33,193	13,123		
Health and welfare	40,375	61,307	33,130	28,177		
Capital expenditures	44,500	78,039	87,577	(9,538)		
Debt service -	07.006					
Lease payments	87,296	55,644	55,644			
Total expenditures	2,445,341	3,177,723	2,912,953	264,770		
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	(945,005)	(1,050,342)	(537,203)	513,139		
Other financing sources (uses):						
Operating transfers in	945,333	837,665	835,202	(2,463)		
Operating transfers out			(98,848)	(98,848)		
Total other financing sources	945,333	837,665	736,354	(101,311)		
Net change in fund balance	328	(212,677)	199,151	411,828		
Fund balance, beginning	1,060,962	1,060,962	1,060,962	-		
Fund balance, ending	\$1,061,290	\$ 848,285	\$ 1,260,113	\$ 411,828		

TOWN OF BUNKIE, LOUISIANA Sales Tax Fund

Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Variance with

	Buc	lget		Final Budget Positive		
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:						
Taxes -						
Sales	\$ 560,811	\$ 595,622	\$ 701,525	\$ 105,903		
Miscellaneous			145	145		
Total revenues	560,811	595,622	701,670	106,048		
Expenditures:						
General government -						
Finance and administrative	66,000	78,218	61,404	16,814		
Public works -						
Streets	19,800	86,211	79,210	7,001		
Capital outlay	1,000	-	-	-		
Debt service -						
Lease payments	22,820	16,350	16,351	(1)		
Total expenditures	109,620	180,779	156,965	23,814		
Excess of revenues						
over expenditures	451,191	414,843	544,705	129,862		
Other financing uses:						
Operating transfers out	(450,333)	(450,605)	(460,567)	(9,962)		
Net change in fund balance	858	(35,762)	84,138	119,900		
Fund balance, beginning	294,823	294,823	294,823			
Fund balance, ending	\$ 295,681	\$ 259,061	\$ 378,961	\$ 119,900		

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	2018	2019	2019 2020		2020 2021		2022	
Changes for the year:	,			,				
Service cost	\$ 57,067	\$ 46,028	\$	54,284	\$	70,247	\$	105,564
Interest on total OPEB liability	38,561	52,246		52,548		23,002		24,707
Changes of benefit terms	-	-		-		-		-
Effect of economic/demographic gains or								
(losses)	452,162	-		(133,555)		-		543,243
Effect of assumptions, changes, or inputs	(233,975)	75,239		(416,351)		9,386		(852,420)
Benefit payments	(33,828)	 (25,808)		(35,152)		(31,571)		(38,308)
Net change in total OPEB liability	279,987	147,705		(478,226)		71,064		(217,214)
Total OPEB liability, beginning	 1,036,816	 1,316,803		1,464,508		986,282		1,057,346
Total OPEB liability, ending *	\$ 1,316,803	\$ 1,464,508	\$	986,282	\$	1,057,346	\$	840,132
Covered payroll	\$ 1,273,877	\$ 1,234,076	\$	1,157,284	\$	1,157,284	\$	1,224,621
Total OPEB liability as a % of covered payroll	103.37%	118.67%		85.22%		91.36%		68.60%

^{*} Equal to net OPEB liability

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

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Employer	Employer				Proportionate Share				
	Proportion		oportionate			of the Net Pension	Plan Fiduciary			
*	of the	Share of the				Liability (Asset) as a	Net Position			
Year	Net Pension	Net Pension			mployer's	Percentage of its	as a Percentage			
ended	Liability	Liability		Covered		Covered	of the Total			
June 30,	(Asset)		(Asset)		Payroll	Payroll	Pension Liability			
Municipal Employees' Retirement System										
2022	0.273%	\$	760,299	\$	541,261	140.5%	77.82%			
2021	0.283%	\$	1,225,513	\$	540,572	226.7%	64.52%			
2020	0.265%	\$	1,107,813	\$	478,575	231.5%	66.14%			
2019	0.252%	\$	1,045,264	\$	460,881	226.8%	65.60%			
2018	0.241%	\$	1,009,355	\$	438,173	230.4%	63.49%			
2017	0.240%	\$	982,275	\$	421,616	233.0%	62.11%			
2016	0.255%	\$	910,796	\$	435,171	209.3%	66.18%			
2015	0.229%	\$	587,244	\$	481,053	122.1%	73.99%			
Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System										
2022	0.016%	\$	86,083	\$	49,269	174.7%	84.09%			
2021	0.024%	\$	220,938	\$	73,838	299.2%	70.94%			
2020	0.021%	\$	190,243	\$	73,015	260.6%	71.01%			
2019	0.051%	\$	429,365	\$	149,884	286.5%	71.89%			
2018	0.061%	\$	531,892	\$	179,092	297.0%	70.08%			
2017	0.062%	\$	581,012	\$	188,072	308.9%	66.04%			
2016	0.058%	\$	452,716	\$	153,730	294.5%	70.73%			
2015	0.044%	\$	277,964	\$	186,555	149.0%	75.10%			
Firefighter's R	etirement Systei	m								
2022	0.083%	\$	294,611	\$	208,521	141.3%	86.78%			
2021	0.088%	\$	610,468	\$	219,261	278.4%	72.61%			
2020	0.089%	\$	556,890	\$	215,825	258.0%	73.96%			
2019	0.062%	\$	354,547	\$	146,842	241.4%	74.76%			
2018	0.062%	\$	357,352	\$	145,567	245.5%	73.55%			
2017	0.067%	\$	435,363	\$	150,152	289.9%	68.16%			
2016	0.066%	\$	358,855	\$	141,306	254.0%	72.45%			
2015	0.076%	\$	339,978	\$	156,269	217.6%	76.02%			
Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System										
2022	0.001%	\$	33,904	\$	11,954	283.6%	72.80%			
2021	0.001%	\$	51,278	\$	11,954	429.0%	58.00%			
2020	0.001%	\$	44,918	\$	11,954	375.8%	62.90%			
2019	0.001%	\$	43,375	\$	11,954	362.8%	64.30%			
2018	0.001%	\$	47,160	\$	11,954	394.5%	62.50%			
2017	0.001%	\$	51,199	\$	11,630	440.2%	57.70%			
2016	0.001%	\$	45,230	\$	11,670	387.6%	62.70%			
2015	0.001%	\$	39,582	\$	11,385	347.7%	65.00%			

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

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

Schedule of Employer Contributions For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

				tributions in						
37		11		elation to					Contributions	
Year		ntractually		Contractual		Contribution		mployer's	as a Percentage	
ended		Lequired	Required		Deficiency		Covered		of Covered	
June 30,		ntribution	Contribution		(Excess)			Payroll	Payroll	
Municipal Employees' Retirement System										
2022	\$	155,476	\$	155,476	\$	-	\$	527,038	29.50%	
2021	\$	159,672	\$	159,672	\$	-	\$	541,261	29.50%	
2020	\$	150,009	\$	150,009	\$	-	\$	540,572	27.75%	
2019	\$	124,430	\$	124,430	\$	-	\$	478,575	26.00%	
2018	\$	114,068	\$	114,068	\$	-	\$	460,881	24.75%	
2017	\$	99,684	\$	99,684	\$	-	\$	438,173	22.75%	
2016	\$	83,271	\$	83,271	\$	-	\$	421,626	19.75%	
2015	\$	85,946	\$	85,946	\$	-	\$	435,171	19.75%	
Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System										
2022	\$	14,718	\$	14,718	\$	_	\$	49,474	29.75%	
2021	\$	16,628	\$	16,628	\$	_	\$	49,269	33.75%	
2020	\$	23,998	\$	23,998	\$	_	\$	73,839	32.50%	
2019	\$	23,547	\$	23,547	\$	_	\$	73,015	32.25%	
2018	\$	46,089	\$	46,089	\$	_	\$	149,884	30.75%	
2017	\$	57,746	\$	57,746	\$	_	\$	179,092	32.24%	
2016	\$	59,243	\$	59,243	\$	_	\$	188,072	31.50%	
2015	\$	48,425	\$	48,425	\$	_	\$	153,730	31.50%	
Firefighter's F	Retirem			ŕ				ŕ		
2022	\$	66,268	©	66,268	©		¢	196,350	33.75%	
2022	\$	67,248	\$ \$	67,248	\$ \$	-	\$	208,521	32.25%	
2021	\$	60,845	\$	60,845	\$ \$	-	\$ \$	219,261	27.75%	
2019	\$	57,194	\$	57,194	\$ \$	-	\$	215,825	26.50%	
2019	\$	38,913	\$	38,913	\$ \$	- -	\$	146,842	26.50%	
2017	\$	36,756	\$	36,756	\$ \$	- -	\$	145,567	25.25%	
2017	\$	40,916	\$	40,916	\$	- -	\$ \$	150,152	27.25%	
2015	\$	41,332	\$	41,332	\$ \$	<u>-</u>	\$	141,306	29.25%	
Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System										
2022	\$	5,140	\$	5,140	\$	-	\$	11,954	43.00%	
2021	\$	5,212	\$	5,212	\$	-	\$	11,954	43.60%	
2020	\$	4,991	\$	4,991	\$	-	\$	11,954	41.75%	
2019	\$	4,662	\$	4,662	\$	-	\$	11,954	39.00%	
2018	\$	4,734	\$	4,734	\$	-	\$	11,954	39.60%	
2017	\$	4,387	\$	4,387	\$	-	\$	11,954	36.70%	
2016	\$	4,920	\$	4,920	\$	-	\$	11,630	42.30%	
2015	\$	4,318	\$	4,318	\$	=	\$	11,670	37.00%	

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

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information Year Ended June 30, 2022

(1) Retirement Systems

A. Changes in Benefit Terms

There were no changes in benefit terms.

B. Changes in Assumptions

Year ended Discount		Investment Rate	Inflation	Expected Remaining	Projected Salary				
June 30,	Rate	of Return	Rate	Service lives	Increase				
* Municipal Employee's Retirement System of Louisiana (MERS)									
2015	7.750%	7.750%	3.000%	3	2.750%				
2016	7.500%	7.500%	2.875%	3	2.125%				
2017	7.500%	7.500%	2.875%	3	2.125%				
2018	7.400%	7.400%	2.775%	3	2.225%				
2019	7.275%	7.275%	2.600%	3	2.400%				
2020	7.000%	7.000%	2.500%	3	4.5% - 6.4%				
2021	6.950%	6.950%	2.500%	3	4.5% - 6.4%				
2022	6.850%	6.850%	2.500%	3	4.5% - 6.4%				
* Municipal Employees Police Retirement System of (MPERS)									
2015	7.750%	7.750%	3.000%	4	4% - 10%				
2016	7.500%	7.500%	2.875%	4	4.25% - 9.75%				
2017	7.500%	7.500%	2.875%	4	4.25% - 9.75%				
2018	7.325%	7.325%	2.700%	4	4.25% - 9.75%				
2019	7.200%	7.200%	2.600%	4	4.25% - 9.75%				
2020	7.125%	7.125%	2.500%	4	4.25% - 9.75%				
2021	6.950%	6.950%	2.500%	4	4.70% - 12.30%				
2022	6.750%	6.750%	2.500%	4	4.70% - 12.30%				
* Firefighter	s Retirement S	ystem of Louisia	na						
2015	7.750%	7.750%	3.000%	7	5.50%- 15.0%				
2016	7.500%	7.500%	2.875%	7	4.75%- 15.0%				
2017	7.500%	7.500%	2.875%	7	4.75%- 15.0%				
2018	7.400%	7.400%	2.775%	7	4.75%- 15.0%				
2019	7.300%	7.300%	2.700%	7	4.75%- 15.0%				
2020	7.150%	7.150%	2.500%	7	4.50% - 14.75%				
2021	7.000%	7.000%	2.500%	7	5.20% - 14.10%				
2022	6.900%	6.900%	2.500%	7	5.20% - 14.10%				
* Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS)									
2015	7.750%	7.750%	3.000%	3	3.0% - 14.5%				
2016	7.750%	7.750%	3.000%	3	3.0% - 14.5%				
2017	7.750%	7.750%	3.000%	3	3.6% - 14.5%				
2018	7.700%	7.700%	2.750%	3	2.8% - 14.3%				
2019	7.650%	7.650%	2.750%	3	2.8% - 14.3%				
2020	7.600%	7.600%	2.500%	2	2.8% - 14.0%				
2021	7.550%	7.550%	2.300%	2	2.6% - 13.8%				
2022	7.400%	7.400%	2.300%	2	2.6% - 13.8%				

^{*} The amounts presented have ameasurement date of the previous June 30.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information Year Ended June 30, 2022

(2) Budget and Budgetary Accounting

The Town Charter establishes the fiscal year as the twelve-month period beginning July 1. The procedures detailed below are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

The Mayor and Town Clerk prepare a proposed budget based on an estimate of the revenues expected to be received in the next fiscal year and submits the proposal to the Board of Aldermen. A summary of the proposed Budget is published, and the public is notified that the proposed budget is available for public inspection. At the same time, a public hearing is set.

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.

As required by state law, the budgets are amended whenever projected revenue fails to meet original expectations or when projected expenditures exceed original expectations. Budgetary amounts are presented as amended and all budgetary appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

(3) Other Post-Employment Benefits

	2022	2021	2020	2019
A. Benefit Changes	None	None	None	None
B. Changes of assumptions				
Discount rate	3.54%	2.16%	2.21%	3.50%
Inflation rate	2.30%	2.20%	2.20%	2.30%

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Justice System Funding Schedule - Receiving Entity As Required by ACT 87 of the 2020 Regular Legislative Session Cash Basis Presentation Year Ended June 30, 2022

	First Six Month Period Ended 12/31/2021		Second Six Month Period Ended 6/30/2022	
Receipts From: Bunkie City Court, Criminal Court Costs/Fees	\$	21,285	\$	23,893
Total Receipts	\$	21,285	\$	23,893

INTERNAL CONTROL, COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

KOLDER, SLAVEN & COMPANY, LLC

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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Bryan K. Joubert, CPA
Nicholas Fowlkes, CPA
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

The Honorable Brenda Sampson, Mayor and Members of the Board of Aldermen Town of Bunkie, Louisiana

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Bunkie, Louisiana (the Town) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 23, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town'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 Town's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town'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 Town's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were identified. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying

schedule of current and prior year audit findings and managements corrective action plan as items 2022-001 through 2022-005 that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town'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 statement. 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 one instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of current and prior year audit findings and management's corrective action plan as item 2022-006.

Town of Bunkie, Louisiana's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Town of Bunkie's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of current findings and prior year findings and management's corrective action plan. The Town's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of this report

This 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 Town's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose. Although the intended use of this report may be limited, under Louisiana Revised Statue 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Kolder, Slaven & Company, LLC
Certified Public Accountants

Alexandria, Louisiana March 23, 2023

Schedule of Current and Prior Year Audit Findings And Management's Corrective Action Plan Year Ended June 30, 2022

Part I: Current Year Findings and Management's Corrective Action Plan

A. Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

2022-001 Application of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)

Fiscal year finding initially occurred: 2007

CONDITION: Management and staff lack the expertise and/or experience in the selection and application of generally accepted accounting principles, as applicable to governmental entities in the financial statement preparation process.

CRITERIA: The Town's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that pertain to its ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions embodied in the financial statements, including the ability of management and staff to detect potential misstatements that may exist in the financial statements and related disclosures."

CAUSE: The cause of the condition results from a reliance on the external auditor as part of the internal control process.

EFFECT: Financial statements and related supporting transactions may reflect a departure from generally accepted accounting principles.

RECOMMENDATION: Management should evaluate the additional costs required to achieve the desired benefit and determine if it is economically feasible in relation to the benefit received.

MANAGEMENT'S CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN: We evaluated the cost vs. benefit of establishing enhanced internal controls over financial statement preparation and determined that it would not be cost effective to enhance these controls. Currently, our financial staff receive annual training related to their job duties and we carefully review the financial statements, related notes, and proposed adjustments. All questions are adequately addressed by our auditors which allows us to appropriately supervise these functions. We feel the appropriate steps have been taken to reduce the financial statement risk related to this finding.

2022-002 <u>Inadequate Segregation of Accounting Functions</u>

Fiscal year finding initially occurred: 2015

CONDITION: The Town of Bunkie did not have adequate segregation of functions within the accounting system.

Schedule of Current and Prior Year Audit Findings And Management's Corrective Action Plan Year Ended June 30, 2022

CRITERIA: AU-C §315.04, Understanding the Entity and its Environment and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement, defines internal control as follows:

"Internal control is a process, affected by those charged with governance, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance about the achievement of objectives with regard to reliability of financial reporting, effectiveness and efficiency of operations, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations."

CAUSE: The cause of the condition is the fact that the Town does not have a sufficient number of staff performing administrative and financial duties so as to provide adequate segregation of accounting and financial duties.

EFFECT: Failure to adequately segregate accounting and financial functions increases the risk that errors and/or irregularities including fraud and/or defalcations may occur and not be prevented and/or detected.

RECOMMENDATION: Management should reassign incompatible duties among different employees to ensure that a single employee does not have control of more than one of the following responsibilities: (1) authorization; (2) custody; (3) recordkeeping; and (4) reconciliation.

MANAGEMENT'S CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN: The Town concurs with the audit finding. Due to the size of staffing, the achievement of adequate segregation of duties is desirable, but cost prohibitive. All efforts are made to segregate duties where feasible. In an effort to establish more sound controls the Town monitors activity and balances in all fund accounts.

2022-003 Policies and procedures

Fiscal year finding initially occurred: 2015

CONDITION: The Town did not adopt written policies and procedures for confiscated evidence and traffic tickets.

CRITERIA: Written policies and procedures are necessary to provide a clear understanding of day-to-day operations.

CAUSE: The Town of Bunkie has not properly documented policies and procedures that should be followed for the areas of day to day operations above.

Schedule of Current and Prior Year Audit Findings And Management's Corrective Action Plan Year Ended June 30, 2022

EFFECT: Failure to have written policies and procedures increases the risk of not having continuity of operations and the risk that errors and/or irregularities including fraud and/or defalcations may occur and not be prevented and/or detected.

RECOMMENDATION: Management should adopt formal written policies and procedures for each of the functions noted above.

MANAGEMENT'S CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN: Administration is in the process of drafting a formal, written policy and procedure manual to establish guidelines that will be followed for all operations.

2022-004 <u>Disposition of Traffic Tickets</u>

Fiscal year finding initially occurred: 2015

CONDITION: The Town of Bunkie could not provide evidence of proper disposition of tickets issued by the Police Department during the year under audit.

CRITERIA: Internal controls over the disposition of traffic tickets should include policies and procedures to ensure that collection of traffic fees occur or appropriate action for non-payment has been taken. In addition, the internal controls should ensure proper compliance with state laws and that misappropriation of assets or fraud does not occur.

CAUSE: The Bunkie Police Department issues tickets for enforcement of various laws within the Town of Bunkie. After issuance, the Police Department is remitting tickets to the Bunkie City Court for processing and collection. The Town is not receiving adequate information from the Court to properly reconcile the disposition of tickets.

EFFECT: Failure to account for all tickets increases the risk that errors and/or irregularities including fraud and/or defalcations may occur and not be prevented and/or detected.

RECOMMENDATION: The Town and the Bunkie Police Department should work with the City Court to ensure records of tickets processed, collected or dismissed are communicated between all agencies.

MANAGEMENT'S CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN: The Town and Bunkie Police Department will work with City Court to develop policies and procedures to properly record the disposition of tickets in accordance with state law.

Schedule of Current and Prior Year Audit Findings And Management's Corrective Action Plan Year Ended June 30, 2022

2022-005 <u>Utility Accounts Receivable and Customer Deposits Subsidiary Ledger</u>

Fiscal year finding initially occurred: 2018

CONDITION: The Town is not maintaining an accurate subsidiary ledger for utility accounts receivables and customer deposits, and the subsidiary ledgers are not being reconciled to the meter cash account balances and general ledger accounts.

CRITERIA: Internal controls should be in place to reconcile the subsidiary ledgers for utility accounts receivable and customer deposits to the general ledger and meter cash account to ensure all activity is properly recorded.

CAUSE: The cause of the condition is the fact that the Town is not reconciling the accounts receivables and customer deposit subsidiary ledgers to the general ledgers on a reoccurring basis.

EFFECT: Failure to reconcile these subsidiary ledgers could result in cash missing and customers not receiving proper credit on billings and their deposits.

RECOMMENDATION: The accounts receivable and customer deposit subsidiary ledgers should be reconciled to the cash account and general ledger on a monthly basis.

MANAGEMENT'S CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN: Management of the Town of Bunkie will review procedures related to the collections and recording of utility receivables and customer deposits and implement the proper procedures to reconcile the subsidiary ledgers on a monthly basis.

B. Compliance and other matters

2022-006 <u>Late Report Filing</u>

Fiscal year finding initially occurred: 2022

CONDITION: The Town of Bunkie experienced delays in having its postretirement benefit plan financial reporting valuation report prepared. This delay resulted in the Town's auditors not having access to information needed to complete the Town's audit in a timely manner.

CRITERIA: LA R.S. 24:513

Schedule of Current and Prior Year Audit Findings And Management's Corrective Action Plan Year Ended June 30, 2022

CAUSE: The Town was unable to obtain a current year financial reporting valuation report for its postretirement benefit plan in a timely manner.

EFFECT: The Town did not comply with LA R.S. 24:513 when it failed to submit its audited financial statements to the Legislative Auditor by the required statutory deadline.

RECOMMENDATION: Procedures should be implemented to ensure the Town's auditors have timely access to all required audit information.

MANAGEMENT'S CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN: Management of the Town of Bunkie will review procedures used to produce requested audit information to ensure the auditors have timely access to information needed to complete the audit.

Part II: Prior Year Findings:

A. <u>Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u>

2021-001 Application of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)

CONDITION: The Town of Bunkie does not have adequate internal controls over recording the entity's financial transactions or preparing its financial statements, including the related notes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

RECOMMENDATION: Management should evaluate the additional costs required to achieve the desired benefit and determine if it is economically feasible in relation to the benefit received.

CURRENT STATUS: Unresolved. See item 2022-001.

2021-002 Inadequate Segregation of Accounting Functions

CONDITION: The Town of Bunkie did not have adequate segregation of functions within the accounting system.

RECOMMENDATION: Management should reassign incompatible duties among different employees to ensure that a single employee does not have control of more than one of the following responsibilities: (1) authorization; (2) custody; (3) recordkeeping; and (4) reconciliation.

CURRENT STATUS: Unresolved. See item 2022-002.

Schedule of Current and Prior Year Audit Findings And Management's Corrective Action Plan Year Ended June 30, 2022

2021-003 Policies and procedures

CONDITION: The Town did not adopt written policies and procedures for confiscated evidence and traffic tickets.

RECOMMENDATION: Management should adopt formal written policies and procedures for each of the functions noted above.

CURRENT STATUS: Unresolved. See item 2022-003.

2021-004 <u>Traffic Tickets</u>

CONDITION: The Chief of Police is not ensuring that all tickets and citations are accounted for in accordance with La R.S. 32:398.2

RECOMMENDATION: The Chief of Police should ensure that all tickets and citations are accounted for in accordance with LA R.S. 32:398.2.

CURRENT STATUS: Partially Resolved. See item 2022-004.

2021-005 Utility Accounts Receivable and Customer Deposits Subsidiary Ledger

CONDITION: The Town is not maintaining an accurate subsidiary ledger for utility accounts receivables and customer deposits, and the subsidiary ledgers are not being reconciled to the meter cash account balances and general ledger accounts.

RECOMMENDATION: The accounts receivable and customer deposit subsidiary ledgers should be reconciled to the cash account and general ledger on a monthly basis.

CURRENT STATUS: Unresolved. See item 2022-005.

C. <u>Compliance and other matters</u>

None reported.

Town of Bunkie Bunkie, Louisiana

Statewide Agreed-Upon Procedures Report

Fiscal Period July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022

KOLDER, SLAVEN & COMPANY, LLC

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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT ON APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES

To the Board of the Town of Bunkie, and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor

We have performed the procedures enumerated below on the control and compliance (C/C) areas identified in the Louisiana Legislative Auditor's (LLA's) Statewide Agreed-Upon Procedures (SAUPs) for the fiscal period July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022. The Town of Bunkie's management is responsible for those C/C areas identified in the SAUPs.

The Town of Bunkie has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate to meet the intended purpose of the engagement, which is to perform specified procedures on the C/C areas identified in LLA's SAUPs for the fiscal period July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022. Additionally, LLA has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate for its purpose. This report may not be suitable for any other purpose. The procedures performed may not address all the items of interest to a user of this report and may not meet the needs of all users of this report and, as such, users are responsible for determining whether the procedures performed are appropriate for their purposes.

The procedures and associated findings are as follows:

Written Policies and Procedures

- 1. We obtained and inspected the entity's written policies and procedures and observed that they address each of the following categories and subcategories if applicable to public funds and the entity's operations:
 - a) **Budgeting**, including preparing, adopting, monitoring, and amending the budget.
 - b) *Purchasing*, including (1) how purchases are initiated; (2) how vendors are added to the vendor list; (3) the preparation and approval process of purchase requisitions and

- purchase orders; (4) controls to ensure compliance with the Public Bid Law; and (5) documentation required to be maintained for all bids and price quotes.
- c) *Disbursements*, including processing, reviewing, and approving.
- d) *Receipts/Collections*, including receiving, recording, and preparing deposits. Also, policies and procedures should include management's actions to determine the completeness of all collections for each type of revenue or agency fund additions (e.g. periodic confirmation with outside parties, reconciliation to utility billing after cutoff procedures, reconciliation of traffic ticket number sequences, agency fund forfeiture monies confirmation).
- e) *Payroll/Personnel*, including (1) payroll processing, (2) reviewing and approving time and attendance records, including leave and overtime worked, and (3) approval process for employee(s) rate of pay or approval and maintenance of pay rate schedules.
- f) *Contracting*, including (1) types of services requiring written contracts, (2) standard terms and conditions, (3) legal review, (4) approval process, and (5) monitoring process.
- g) Credit Cards (and debit cards, fuel cards, P-Cards, if applicable), including (1) how cards are to be controlled, (2) allowable business uses, (3) documentation requirements, (4) required approvers of statements, and (5) monitoring card usage (e.g., determining the reasonableness of fuel card purchases).
- h) *Travel and expense reimbursement*, including (1) allowable expenses, (2) dollar thresholds by category of expense, (3) documentation requirements, and (4) required approvers.
- i) *Ethics*, including (1) the prohibitions as defined in Louisiana Revised Statute (R.S.) 42:1111-1121, (2) actions to be taken if an ethics violation takes place, (3) system to monitor possible ethics violations, and (4) a requirement that document is maintained to demonstrate that all employees and officials were notified of any changes to the entity's ethics policy.
- j) **Debt Service**, including (1) debt issuance approval, (2) continuing disclosure/EMMA reporting requirements, (3) debt reserve requirements, and (4) debt service requirements.
- k) Information Technology Disaster Recovery/Business Continuity, including (1) identification of critical data and frequency of data backups, (2) storage of backups in a separate physical location isolated from the network, (3) periodic testing/verification that backups can be restored, (4) use of antivirus software on all systems, (5) timely application of all available system and software patches/updates, and (6) identification of personnel, processes, and tools needed to recover operations after a critical event.
- 1) **Sexual Harassment**, including R.S. 42:342-344 requirements for (1) agency responsibilities and prohibitions, (2) annual employee training, and (3) annual reporting.

Board or Finance Committee

- 2. Obtain and inspect the board/finance committee minutes for the fiscal period, as well as the board's enabling legislation, charter, bylaws, or equivalent document in effect during the fiscal period, and:
 - a) Observe that the board/finance committee met with a quorum at least monthly, or on a frequency in accordance with the board's enabling legislation, charter, bylaws, or other equivalent document.
 - b) For those entities reporting on the governmental accounting model, observe whether the minutes referenced or included monthly budget-to-actual comparisons on the general fund, quarterly budget-to-actual, at a minimum, on proprietary funds, and semi-annual budget-to-actual, at a minimum, on all special revenue funds. Alternately, for those entities reporting on the non-profit accounting model, observe that the minutes referenced or included financial activity relating to public funds if those public funds comprised more than 10% of the entity's collections during the fiscal period.
 - c) For governmental entities, obtain the prior year audit report and observed the unassigned fund balance in the general fund. If the general fund had a negative ending unassigned fund balance in the prior year audit report, observe that the minutes for at least one meeting during the fiscal period referenced or included a formal plan to eliminate the negative unrestricted fund balance in the general fund.

Bank Reconciliations

- 3. Obtain a listing of client bank accounts for the fiscal period from management and management's representation that the listing is complete. Ask management to identify the entity's main operating account. Select the entity's main operating account and randomly select 4 additional accounts (or all accounts if less than 5). Randomly select one month from the fiscal period, obtain and inspect the corresponding bank statement and reconciliation for selected each account, and observe that:
 - a) Bank reconciliations included evidence that they were prepared within 2 months of the related statement closing date (e.g., initialed and dated, electronically logged);
 - b) Bank reconciliations included evidence that a member of management/board member who does not handle cash, post ledgers, or issue checks has reviewed each bank reconciliation (e.g., initialed and dated, electronically logged); and
 - c) Management has documentation reflecting that it has researched reconciling items that have been outstanding for more than 12 months from the statement closing date, if applicable.

Collections (excluding electronic funds transfers)

- 4. Obtain a listing of <u>deposit sites</u> for the fiscal period where deposits for cash/checks/money orders (cash) are prepared and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly selected 5 deposit sites (or all deposit sites if less than 5).
- 5. For each deposit site selected, obtain a listing of <u>collection locations</u> and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select one collection location for each deposit site (i.e. 5 collection locations for 5 deposit sites), obtain and inspect written policies and procedures relating to employee job duties (if no written policies or procedures, inquire of employees about their job duties) at each collection location, and observe that job duties are properly segregated at each collection location such that:
 - a) Employees that are responsible for cash collections do not share cash drawers/registers.
 - b) Each employee responsible for collecting cash is not responsible for preparing/making bank deposits, unless another employee/official is responsible for reconciling collection documentation (e.g. pre-numbered receipts) to the deposit.
 - c) Each employee responsible for collecting cash is not responsible for posting collection entries to the general ledger or subsidiary ledgers, unless another employee/official is responsible for reconciling ledger postings to each other and to the deposit.
 - d) The employee(s) responsible for reconciling cash collections to the general ledger and/or subsidiary ledgers, by revenue source and/or agency fund additions are not responsible for collecting cash, unless another employee/official verifies the reconciliation.
- 6. Obtain from management a copy of the bond or insurance policy for theft covering all employees who have access to cash. Observe the bond or insurance policy for theft was enforced during the fiscal period.
- 7. Randomly select two deposit dates for each of the 5 bank accounts selected for procedure #3 under "Bank Reconciliations" above (selected the next deposit date chronologically if no deposits were made on the dates randomly selected and randomly selected a deposit if multiple deposits are made on the same day). Alternately, the practitioner may use a source document other than bank statements when selecting the deposit dates for testing, such as a cash collection log, daily revenue report, receipt book, etc. Obtain supporting documentation for each of the 10 deposits and:
 - a) Observe that receipts are sequentially pre-numbered.
 - b) Trace sequentially pre-numbered receipts, system reports, and other related collection documentation to the deposit slip.
 - c) Trace the deposit slip total to the actual deposit per the bank statement.
 - d) Observe that the deposit was made within one business day of receipt at the collection location (within one week if the depository is more than 10 miles from the collection

location or the deposit is less than \$100 and the cash is stored securely in a locked safe or drawer).

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

Non-Payroll Disbursements (excluding card purchases/payments, travel reimbursements, and petty cash purchases)

- 8. Obtain a listing of locations that process payments for the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 locations (or all locations if less than 5).
- 9. For each location selected under #8 above, obtain a listing of those employees involved with non-payroll purchasing and payment functions. Obtain written policies and procedures relating to employee job duties (if the agency has no written policies and procedures, inquired of employees about their job duties), and observe that job duties are properly segregated such that:
 - a) At least two employees are involved in initiating a purchase request, approving a purchase, and placing an order/making the purchase.
 - b) At least two employees are involved in processing and approving payments to vendors.
 - c) The employee responsible for processing payments is prohibited from adding/modifying vendor files, unless another employee is responsible for periodically reviewing changes to vendor files.
 - d) Either the employee/official responsible for signing checks mails the payment or gives the signed checks to an employee to mail who is not responsible for processing payments.
- 10. For each location selected under #8 above, obtained the entity's non-payroll disbursement transaction population (excluding cards and travel reimbursements) and obtain management's representation that the population is complete. Randomly select 5 disbursements for each location, obtain supporting documentation for each transaction and:
 - a) Observe whether the disbursement matched the related original itemized invoice and supporting documentation indicates deliverables included on the invoice were received by the entity.
 - b) Observe that the disbursement documentation included evidence (e.g., initial/date, electronic logging) of segregation of duties tested under #9, as applicable.

Credit Cards/Debit Cards/Fuel Cards/P-Cards

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

- 12. Using the listing prepared by management, randomly select 5 cards (or all cards if less than 5) that were used during the fiscal period. Randomly select one monthly statement or combined statement for each card (for a debit card, randomly select one monthly bank statement), obtain supporting documentation, and:
 - a) Observe that there is evidence that the monthly statement or combined statement and supporting documentation (e.g., original receipts for credit/debit card purchases, exception reports for excessive fuel card usage) were reviewed and approved, in writing (or electronically approved), by someone other than the authorized card holder. [Note: Requiring such approval may constrain the legal authority of certain public officials (e.g., mayor of a Lawrason Act municipality); these instances should not be reported.]
 - b) Observe that finance charges and late fees were not assessed on the selected statements.
- 13. Using the monthly statements or combined statements selected under #12 above, excluding fuel cards, randomly select 10 transactions (or all transactions if less than 10) from each statement, and obtain supporting documentation for the transactions (i.e. each card should have 10 transactions subject to testing). For each transaction, observe that it is supported by (1) an original itemized receipt that identifies precisely what was purchased, (2) written documentation of the business/public purpose, and (3) documentation of the individuals participating in meals (for meal charges only). For missing receipts, the practitioner should describe the nature of the transaction and note whether management had a compensating control to address missing receipts, such as a "missing receipt statement" that is subject to increased scrutiny.

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

- 14. Obtain from management a listing of all travel and travel-related expense reimbursements during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing or general ledger is complete. Randomly select 5 reimbursements, obtain the related expense reimbursement forms/prepaid expense documentation of each selected reimbursement, as well as the supporting documentation. For each of the 5 reimbursements selected:
 - a) If reimbursed using a per diem, observe the approved reimbursement rate is no more than those rates established either by the State of Louisiana or the U.S. General Services Administration (www.gsa.gov).
 - b) If reimbursed using actual costs, observe that the reimbursement is supported by an original itemized receipt that identifies precisely what was purchased.
 - c) Observe that each reimbursement is supported by documentation of the business/public purpose (for meal charges, observe that the documentation includes the names of those individuals participating) and other documentation required by written policy (procedure #1h).
 - d) Observe each reimbursement was reviewed and approved, in writing, by someone other than the person receiving reimbursement.

Contracts

- 15. Obtain from management a listing of all agreements/contracts for professional services, materials and supplies, leases, and construction activities that were initiated or renewed during the fiscal period. Alternately, the practitioner may use an equivalent selection source, such as an active vendor list. Obtain management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 contracts (or all contracts if less than 5) from the listing, excluding the practitioner's contract, and:
 - a) Observe that the contract was bid in accordance with the Louisiana Public Bid Law (e.g., solicited quotes or bids, advertised), if required by law.
 - b) Observe whether the contract was approved by the governing body/board, if required by policy or law (e.g. Lawrason Act, Home Rule Charter).
 - c) If the contract was amended (e.g. change order), observe that the original contract terms provided for such an amendment and that amendments were made in compliance with the contract terms (e.g., if approval is required for any amendment, was approval documented).
 - d) Randomly select one payment from the fiscal period for each of the 5 contracts, obtain the supporting invoice, agreed the invoice to the contract terms, and observe the invoice and related payment agreed to the terms and conditions of the contract.

Payroll and Personnel

- 16. Obtain a listing of employees and officials employed during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 employees or officials, obtain related paid salaries and personnel files, and agreed paid salaries to authorized salaries/pay rates in the personnel files.
- 17. Randomly select one pay period during the fiscal period. For the 5 employees or officials selected under #16 above, obtain attendance records and leave documentation for the pay period, and:
 - a) Observe all selected employees/officials documented their daily attendance and leave (e.g., vacation, sick, compensatory). (Note: Generally, an elected official is not eligible to earn leave and do not document their attendance and leave. However, if the official is earning leave according to policy and/or contract, the official should document his/her daily attendance and leave.)
 - b) Observe whether supervisors approved the attendance and leave of the selected employees or officials.
 - c) Observe any leave accrued or taken during the pay period is reflected in the entity's cumulative leave records.

- d) Observe the rate paid to the employees or officials agree to the authorized salary/pay rate found within the personnel file.
- 18. Obtain a listing of those employees or officials that received termination payments during the fiscal period and management's representation that the list is complete. Randomly select two employees or officials, obtain related documentation of the hours and pay rates used in management's termination payment calculations and the entity's policy on termination payments. Agreed the hours to the employee or officials' cumulate leave records, agreed the pay rates to the employee or officials' authorized pay rates in the employee or officials' personnel files, and agree the termination payment to entity policy.
- 19. Obtain management's representation that employer and employee portions of third-party payroll related amounts (e.g., payroll taxes, retirement contributions, health insurance premiums, garnishments, workers' compensation premiums, etc.) have been paid, and any associated forms have been filed, by required deadlines.

Ethics

- 20. Using the 5 randomly selected employees/officials from procedure #16 under "Payroll and Personnel" above obtain ethics documentation from management, and:
 - a. Observe whether the documentation demonstrates each employee/official completed one hour of ethics training during the fiscal period.
 - b. Observe whether the entity maintains documentation which demonstrates each employee and official were notified of any changes to the entity's ethics policy during the fiscal period, as applicable.

Debt Service

- 21. Obtain a listing of bonds/notes issued during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Select all debt instruments on the listing, obtain supporting documentation, and observe State Bond Commission approval was obtained for each debt instrument issued.
- 22. Obtain a listing of bonds/notes outstanding at the end of the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select one bond/note, inspected debt covenants, obtain supporting documentation for the reserve balance and payments, and agreed actual reserve balances and payments to those required by debt covenants (including contingency funds, short-lived asset funds, or other funds required by the debt covenants).

Fraud Notice

23. Obtain a listing of misappropriations of public funds and assets during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. Select all misappropriations on the listing, obtain supporting documentation, and observe that the entity reported the

- misappropriation(s) to the legislative auditor and the district attorney of the parish in which the entity is domiciled.
- 24. Observe the entity has posted on its premises and website, the notice required by R.S. 24:523.1 concerning the reporting of misappropriation, fraud, waste, or abuse of public funds.

Information Technology Disaster Recovery/ Business Continuity

- 25. Perform the following procedures, verbally discuss the results with management, and report "We performed the procedures and discussed the results with management."
 - a) Obtain and inspect the entity's most recent documentation that it has backed up its critical data (if no written documentation, inquire of personnel responsible for backing up critical data) and observe that such backup occurred within the past week. If backups are stored on a physical medium (e.g., tapes, CDs), observe evidence that backups are encrypted before being transported.
 - b) Obtain and inspect the entity's most recent documentation that it has tested/verified that its backups can be restored (if no written documentation, inquire of personnel responsible for testing/ verifying backup restoration) and observe evidence that the test/verification was successfully performed within the past 3 months.
 - c) Obtain a listing of the entity's computers currently in use and their related locations, and management's representation that the listing is complete. Randomly select 5 computers and observe while management demonstrates that the selected computers have current and active antivirus software and that the operating system and accounting system software in use are currently supported by the vendor.

We performed the procedures and discussed the results with management.

Sexual Harassment

- 26. Using the 5 randomly selected employees/officials from procedure #16 under "Payroll and Personnel" above, obtain sexual harassment training documentation from management, and observe the documentation demonstrates each employee/official completed at least one hour of sexual harassment training during the calendar year.
- 27. Observe the entity has posted its sexual harassment policy and compliant procedure on its website (or in a conspicuous location on the entity's premises if the entity does not have a website).
- 28. Obtain the entity's annual sexual harassment report for the current fiscal period, observe that the report was dated on or before February 1, and observe it includes the applicable requirements of R.S. 42:344:
 - a) Number and percentage of public servants in the agency who have completed the training requirements;

- b) Number of sexual harassment complaints received by the agency.
- c) Number of complaints which resulted in a finding that sexual harassment resulted in discipline or corrective action; and
- d) Amount of time it took to resolve each compliant.

Findings:

No exceptions were found as a result of applying procedures listed above except:

Written Policies:

The Town of Bunkie's written sexual harassment policies do not include R.S. 42:342-344 requirements for (1) agency responsibilities and prohibitions, (2) annual employee training, and (3) annual reporting.

Board:

The Town of Bunkie does not reference or include in the Board's meeting minutes monthly budget-to-actual comparisons for the General Fund, quarterly budget-to-actual comparison for proprietary funds, and semi-annual budget-to-actual comparisons for all special revenue funds.

Bank Reconciliations:

Two of five bank reconciliations examined did not include evidence of management researching reconciling items outstanding more than 12 months from the statement closing date.

Cash Collections:

At the deposit site tested, the person responsible for collecting cash is also responsible for preparing/making bank deposits, posting collection entries to the general ledger or subsidiary ledgers, and reconciling cash collections to the general ledger by revenue source and/or agency fund additions.

The Town of Bunkie did not issue sequentially pre-numbered receipts for 5 of the 9 cash collections selected for testing.

Disbursements:

For one of five disbursements selected for testing, no purchase request was used.

The employee responsible for processing payments is not prohibited from adding/modifying vendor files.

The employee responsible for signing checks does not personally mail the checks nor ensure that another employee who does not process payments mails the signed checks.

For five of five disbursements selected for testing documentation supporting the disbursement did not include evidence of segregation of duties.

Sexual Harassment:

The Town of Bunkie did not prepare an annual sexual harassment report as provided by the requirements of Louisiana Revised Statute 42:344

Management's Response:

Management of the Town of Bunkie concurs with the exceptions and are working to address the deficiencies as identified.

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

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

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

Kolder, Slaven & Company, LLC
Certified Public Accountants

Alexandria, Louisiana March 23, 2023