ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Prepared by:

Fiscal Office with Assistance from Contract Accountants

runo & Tervalon LLP Tertified Public Accountants

TOWN OF RICHWOOD, LOUISIANA Annual Financial Report for the Year Ended June 30, 2020

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INTRODUCTION SECTION (Unaudited)

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Bruno & Tervalon LLP Certified Public Accountants



"An Equal Opportunity Service Provider and Employer"

Gerald Brown, Mayor

2710 Martin Luther King - Richwood Louisiana 71202-7004 - Phone: (318) 325-4328 - Fax: (318) 322-0584

July 26, 2021

Honorable Mayor and Town Alderpersons Town of Richwood, Louisiana

The Town of Richwood is located in the southern portion of Ouachita Parish in Northeast Louisiana. It currently occupies approximately five (5) square miles and serves a population of 3,637. The Town was incorporated December 31, 1974, under the provisions of Louisiana Revised Statue 33:52. The Town's system of government is operated by the Lawson Act. The Act sets the framework and guide the work for more than 75% of the incorporated municipalities in Louisiana.

The Town operates under a form of government consisting of an elected Mayor and a Board of Alder persons, which has five (5) elected members, all of whom are elected at large. The Mayor is elected for a four-year term and has no limited terms, as well as the Alderpersons. The Mayor, with the Board approval, appoints the Town's Attorney, Magistrate, Clerk, and the Chief of Police. The laws of the Town are enacted through ordinances. The Board of Alderpersons adopts the Town's operating budget. The Mayor may veto ordinances of the Board of Alderpersons. Vetoes may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the Board.

The Town provides a full range of services, including police protection, traffic control, building inspections, licenses and permits, commercial garbage collection, street maintenance, drainage maintenance and other health and welfare services, in addition to the administrative services provided to its residents.

Financial Controls

The Town's administration is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the Town is protected from loss, theft or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data is compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgement by management.

All internal control evaluations occur within the above framework. We believe that the Town's internal accounting controls adequately safeguard assets and provide reasonable assurance of proper recording of financial transactions.

Budgetary Procedures

The Lawson Act requires the annual preparation of a balanced operation budget. It prohibits the Fiscal Officer as well as the Mayor from approving any expenditure under any portion of the annual operation budget unless sufficient revenues have been appropriated by the Board of Alderpersons to finance the proposed expenditure. The Board is required to appropriate the necessary tax and other revenues measures to produce a balance budget. In addition, no budgeted expenditures may be made unless authorized by the Mayor through the allotment system.

The Town monitors revenues and expenditures closely during the year. The Town's Board of Alderpersons when necessary, to increase or curtail budgeted expenditures to ensure a balanced budget, adopts transfers with the budget.

Respectfully submitted,

Bettina Woods

Bettina Woods Town Clerk

TOWN OF RICHWOOD, LOUISIANA Annual Financial Report for the Year Ended June 30, 2020

List of Elected, Appointed Officials and Personnel

Elected Officials

Mayor Mayor Pro-Tem Alderman Alderman Alderman Alderman

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Appointed Officials

Attorney Judge Town Clerk Chief of Police

Personnel

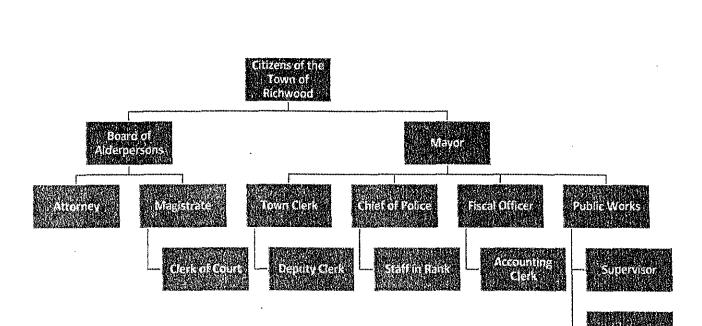
Fiscal Officer Deputy Clerk Public Relations Police Officer Police Officer Police Officer Police Officer Public Works Supervisor Public Works Gerald Brown Janice Fleming Wysingler Cleveland Leola Keys Simeon Profit Donald Richards

Jay Nolen Robert Noel Bettina Woods Johnny Cleveland

Maria Sims Charlette Rainwater Leo Kelly Larry Frasier-May Tamekia Knowles Robyn James Garrick Booker Johnathon Doyle James Collins Ricki Willis Ronnie Lawson Henry Best Lawrence Potter Theodore Washington Willie Byrd

TOWN OF RICHWOOD, LOUISIANA Annual Financial Report for the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Organizational Chart



FINANCIAL SECTION

Bruno & Tervalon LLP Certified Public Accountants



Member

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Society of Louisiana Certified Public Accountants Alcide J. Tervalon, Jr., CPA Waldo J. Moret, Jr., CPA Paul K. Andoh, Sr., CPA Joseph A. Akanji, CPA

(Retired) Michael B. Bruno, CPA (2011)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of the Board of Alderpersons and the Honorable Gerald Brown, Mayor Town of Richwood Richwood, Louisiana

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, the major fund (general fund), and the remaining fund information of the Town of Richwood (the Town) as of and for the year then ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Continued)

To the Members of the Board of Alderpersons and the Honorable Gerald Brown, Mayor Town of Richwood Richwood, Louisiana

Auditors' Responsibility, continued

In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to on the previous page present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the major fund (general fund) and the remaining fund information of the Town as of June 30, 2020, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 8 through 14 and budgetary comparison information on pages 45 and 46 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.

uno & Tervalon llp ertified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Continued)

To the Members of the Board of Alderpersons and the Honorable Gerald Brown, Mayor Town of Richwood Richwood, Louisiana

Other Matters, continued

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The combining business-type activities financial statements, the schedule of compensation, benefits and other payments to the mayor and the schedule of compensation paid to board members are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining business-type activities financial statements, the schedule of compensation, benefits and other payments to the mayor and the schedule of compensation paid to board members are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining business-type activities financial statements, the schedule of compensation, benefits and other payments to the mayor and the schedule of compensation paid to board members are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 26, 2021, on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Bruno & Tervalon LAP **BRUNO & TERVA**

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS New Orleans, Louisiana

July 26, 2021

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Our discussion and analysis of the Town of Richwood's (the Town) financial performance provides an overview of the Town's financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2020.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) for the Town is designed to:

- 1. Assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues.
- 2. Identify changes in the Town's overall financial position and results of operations and assist the user in determining whether financial position has improved or deteriorated as a result of the year's operations.
- 3. Identify any significant variations from the original, amended, and final budget amounts and include any currently known reasons for those variations that are expected to have a significant effect on future services or liquidity; and
- 4. Identify individual fund issues or concerns.

As management of the Town, we offer the readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the Town's basic financial statements and supplementary information provided in this report in assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of our stewardship of public resources.

The MD&A is an element of the new reporting model adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in their Statement No. 34 Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments issued June 1999. Certain comparative information between the current year and the prior year is required to be presented in the MD&A.

Financial Highlights

- Governmental activities reported a \$203,480 increase in net position, and business-type activities reported a decrease of \$21,423.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, our governmental fund (the General Fund, Transportation Fund, and Physical Accessibility Fund), reported a fund balance of \$878,776. This represents an increase of \$214,230 as compared to the \$664,546 reported in the prior period.
- Total expenditures for our governmental funds were \$1,512,592 which is a 17.10 percent increase from the prior period.
- Government-wide total assets increased by \$174,284 which represents an increase of 6.40 percent from the prior period.
- Government-wide total liabilities decreased by \$7,773 which is a 0.74 percent increase from the prior period.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The discussion and analysis provided here are intended to serve as an introduction to the Town of Richwood's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements consist of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) the notes to the financial statements. This report also includes supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town of Richwood's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The government-wide financial statements include two statements:

The statement of net position presents information on all of the Town of Richwood's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town of Richwood is improving or deteriorating.

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town of Richwood that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Town of Richwood include general government, public safety, and public works. The business-type activities of the Town of Richwood include sewer services provided to the Town.

The Government-wide financial statements can be found immediately following this management's discussion and analysis.

Fund financial statements

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

<u>Governmental funds</u> are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on *nearterm inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in assessing a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The Town of Richwood maintains two (2) individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, which is considered major, and the transportation fund, which is considered major.

The Town of Richwood adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget. There were no activities in transportation fund in current year, hence no budget was adopted.

The governmental funds financial statements can be found immediately following the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary Fund. The Town of Richwood maintains one (1) type of proprietary fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Town of Richwood uses an enterprise fund to account for its Sewer Fund activities.

Proprietary fund provides the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the Sewer Fund, which is considered to be a major fund of the Town of Richwood.

The proprietary fund financial statements can be found immediately following the governmental funds financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

The notes provided additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found immediately following the fund financial statements.

Government-wide Overall Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position over time, may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Town, assets exceeded liabilities by \$1,638,033 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

Table 1
Town of Richwood's Net Position

	Governmenta	vernmental Activities Business-type Activities				tal
ASSETS	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Current and other assets	\$1,116,290	\$ 824,718	\$ 132,616	\$217,877	\$1,248,906	\$1,042,595
Capital assets	1,186,181	1,153,221	285,975	350,962	1,472,156	1,504,183
TOTAL ASSETS	\$2,302,471	\$1,977,939	\$ 418,591	\$568,839	\$2,721,062	\$2,546,778
LIABILITIES Current and other liabilities Long-term liabilities TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 209,934 830,913 \$1,040,847	\$ 131,572 788,223 \$ 919,795	\$ 6,718 \$ 6,718	\$ 10,543 125,000 \$135,543	\$ 216,652 830,913 \$1,047,565	\$ 142,115 913,223 \$1,055,338
<u>NET POSITION</u> Net investment in capital assets	355,268	392,125	285,975	225,962	641,243	618,087
Restricted	-	-	-	85,506	-	85,506
Unrestricted	906,356	666,019	125,898	121,828	1,032,254	787,847
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$1,261,624	\$1,058,144	\$ 411,873	\$433,296	\$1,673,497	\$1,491,440

The net position of the Town's governmental activities increased by \$203,480 during 2020. The unrestricted net position (the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements) was \$906,356 at the end of this year.

The net position of our business-type activity decreased by \$21,423 in 2020. The unrestricted net position in our business-type activities increased to \$125,898 at the end of this year.

	For the years ended June 30							
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019		
	Government	al Activities	Business-typ	e Activities	Tot	u 1		
REVENUES								
Taxes:								
Property taxes	S 144,386	S 143,483	S -	s -	\$ 144,386	\$ 143,483		
Franchise taxes	63,256	59,900	-	-	63,256	59,900		
Sales taxes	344,483	327,857	-	-	344,483	\$27,857		
Other taxes	252	760	•	-	252	760		
Charitable gaming funds	380,832	398,626	-	-	380,832	398,626		
Licenses and permits	56,167	73,240	-	•	56,167	73,240		
Fines, forfeitures and court costs	65,761	73,912	-	-	65,761	73,912		
Intergovernmental revenues	20,210	21,990	-	-	20,210	21,990		
Garbage and other fees	73,291	66,424	-	-	73,291	66,424		
Public safety	504,539	192,358	-	-	504,539	182,358		
Sewar fees			23,588	106,508	23,588	106,508		
State government grants	22,139	221,738	-	-	22,139	221,738		
Municipal license taxes	-	15,897	•	-	-	15,897		
Miscellaneous revenues	51,506	43,433	23,801	-	75,307	43,433		
						·		
Total Revenues	1,726,822	1,629,613	47,389	106,508	1,774,211	1,736,126		
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General government	1,016,676	913.571	-	-	1,016,676	913,571		
Public safery	158,804	21,386	-	-	158,804	21,386		
Public works	154,782	135,003	-	-	154,782	135,003		
Street and sanitation	146,592	-	-	-	146,592	-		
Water and sawer	-	•	64,937	194,792	64,987	194,792		
Bad debt		20,516	-	-	-	20,516		
Interest and bank charges	46,488	61,062	3,825	-	50,313	61,062		
Total Expenditures	1,523,342	1,151,538	68,812	194,792	1.592,154	1,346,330		
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER								
EXPENDITURES	203.480	478,080	(21.423)	(88.284)	182,057	389,796		
OTHER FENANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Tranfers in	-	•	-	169,734		169,734		
Tranfers out		(169.734)				(169,734)		
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		(169,734)		169,734				
NET CHANGE IN NET POSITIONS	203,480	308,346	(21,423)	81,450	182,057	389,796		
Net Position, Beginning	1.058.144	749,798	433,296	351,846	1.491.440	1,101,644		
Net Position, Ending	<u>§ 1.261.624</u>	<u>\$ 1.059.144</u>	<u>\$ 411,873</u>	<u>5_433,296</u>	<u>\$ 1,673,497</u>	<u>\$ 1,491,440</u>		

Table 2Town of Richwood's Changes in Net Position

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Governmental Activities

During the current fiscal year, net position for governmental activities increased \$203,480 from the prior fiscal year for an ending balance of \$1,226,160. This represents an increase of approximately 14% percent from the prior period.

The cost of all governmental activities this year was \$1,558,806. These expenditures were primarily financed through the Town's taxes, charitable gaming revenues, grant revenues, and public safety collections. These revenue sources accounted for approximately 53% percent of the Town's total revenues.

Business-type Activities

Revenues of the Town's business-type activities decreased by 55.5% (\$47,389 in 2020 compared to \$106,508 in 2019). Expenses decreased by \$125,980 or 64.67% (68,812 in 2020 compared to \$194,792 in 2019).

Capital Assets

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At June 30, the Town had invested in the following capital assets, net of depreciation.

	Governme	ntal Activities		Business-ty	ctivities	T	Total			
-	2020	2019		2020		2019		2020		2019
Land \$	99,500	\$ 99,500	\$	-	\$	-	\$	99,500	\$	99,500
Construction in progress	218,238	196,099		-		-		218,238		196,099
Other Improvements	155,776	168,250		-		-		155,776		168,250
Buildings	502,092	549,369		-		-		502,092		549,369
Building Improvements	6,101	7,480		-		-		6,101		7,480
Sewer System		-		285,975		350,962		285,975		350,962
Furniture and Equipment	90,388	44,931		-		-		90,388		44,931
Vehicles	40,485	9,392	;	-		-		40,485		9,392
Roads	73,601	78,200)	-	_	-		73,601	_	78,200
Total \$	1,186,181	\$ 1,153,221	\$	285,975	\$_	350,962	\$	1,472,156	\$	1,504,183

Government-wide capital assets, net of depreciation decreased by 2.13 percent to \$1,472,156 during the current year.

See Note 5 for more information on capital assets.

Economic Factors and Budgets

Our elected officials and citizens consider many factors when setting the Town's budget and tax rates. Total budgeted revenues and other sources in the General Fund for 2020 are \$1,616,000, a 5 percent decrease from 2020 actual.

One of the most important factors affecting the budget is our sales taxes collections which is approximately 21 percent of budgeted revenues in the Governmental funds. The General Fund's actual expenditures in 2020 of \$1,490,453 were less than budget by \$91,396 or 6%.

Contacting the Town's Financial Management

Our financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the Town's finances and to show the Town's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report, or wish to request additional financial information, contact the Town Clerk, at the Town of Richwood, 2710 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, Richwood, Louisiana 71202-7004, telephone number (318) 325-4328.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Bruno & Tervalon LLP Certified Public Accountants

Government-Wide Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

	Primary Government					
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	<u></u>	Total	
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 616,232	\$	127,263	\$	743,495	
Receivables, net	302,536		3,778		306,314	
Investments	169,942		-		169,942	
Bond issuance costs	27,580		-		27,580	
Due from general fund	-		1,575		1,575	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,186,181		285,975	_	1,472,156	
TOTAL ASSETS	2,302,471		418,591	·	2,721,062	
LIABILITIES	150 400		6 71 9		160 107	
Accounts payable	156,469 47,238		6,718		163,187	
Interest payable Payroll liabilities	4,652		-		47,238	
Due to sewer fund	4,652		-		4,652	
Long-term liabilities:	1,373		-		1,575	
Portion due within one year	75,000		_		75,000	
Portion due after one year	755,913		-		755,913	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,040,847		6,718		1,047,565	
NET POSITION						
Net investments in capital assets	355,268		285,975		641,243	
Unrestricted	906,356	-	125,898		1,032,254	
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 1,261,624	_\$	411,873	- \$	1,673,497	

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

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Government-Wide Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	_		Program Revenues		Primary Gov Net (Expenses and Changes in) Revenues	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Actitivies	Total
Primary government							
Governmental Activities:							
General government \$	1,016,676 \$		s - s	22,139 \$	(994,537) \$	- \$	(994,537)
Public safety	158,804	570,300	-	-	411,496	-	411,496
Public works	154,782	-	-	-	(154,782)	-	(154,782)
Street and Sanitation	146,592	-	-	-	(146,592)	-	(146,592)
Interest expenses	46,488			·	(46,488)		(46,488)
Total Government Activities	1,523,342	570,300		22,139	(930,903)		(930,903)
Business-Type Activities:							
Water and sewer	64,987	23,588	-	-	-	(41,399)	(41,399)
Interest expenses	(3,825)		<u> </u>			(3,825)	(3,825)
Total Business-Type Activities	61,162	23,588		-	<u>-</u>	(45,224)	(45,224)
Total \$	1,584,504 \$	593,888	\$\$	22,139	(930,903)	(45,224)	(976,127)
		General	revenues:				
			Taxes:				
			Property taxes		144,386	-	144,386
			Franchise tax		63,256	-	63,256
			Sales tax revenue	2	344,483	-	344,483
			Other taxes		252	-	252
			Charitable gaming fi		380,832	-	380,832
			Garbage and other fe		73,291	-	73,291
			Licenses and permits		56,167	-	56,167
			Intergovernmental re	venue	20,210	-	20,210
			Miscellaneous Total general rever		<u> </u>	23,801	75,307
			Total general level	10.5	1,104,000	23,001	1,100,101
			Changes in n	et position	203,480	(21,423)	182,057
		Net position -	July 01, 2019	_	1,058,144	433,296	1,491,440
		Net position -	June 30, 2020	\$_	1,261,624 \$	411,873_\$	1,673,497

Governmental Funds Balance Sheet June 30, 2020

	-	GENERAL FUND		TRANSPORTATION FUND		NON-MAJOR FUND LCDBG STREET IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC FACILITIES PROJECT	•	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
ASSETS		•						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	393,380	\$	222,852	\$	-	\$	616,232
Accounts receivable, net		302,536		-		-		302,536
Investments	-	169,942	-	•	-		-	169,942
Total assets	\$_	865,858	\$	222,852	\$		\$	51,088,710
LIABILITIES_								
Accounts payable	\$	156,469	\$	-	\$	-		156,469
Interest payable		47,238		-		•		47,238
Payroll liabilities		4,652		•		-		4,652
Due to other funds	-	1,575	-		-		_	1,575
Total liabilities	-	209,934	-		-			209,934
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)								
Assigned		-		222,852		•		222,852
Unassigned	-	655,924	-	u	_			655,924
Total fund balance	-	655,924		222,852	-		_	878,776
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	865,858	= \$	222,852				\$1,088,710

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Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	:	\$ 878,776
The cost of capital assets (land, buildings, furniture and equipment and infrastructure) purchased or constructed is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds. The Statement of Net Position includes those capital assets among the assets of the Town as a whole. The cost of those capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives (as depreciation expense) to the various programs reported as governmental activities in the Statement of Activities. Because depreciation expense does not affect financial resources, it is not reported in governmental funds.		
Costs of capital assets	2,202,657	
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,016,476)	
		1,186,181
Long-term liabilities applicable to the Town's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities - both current and long term are reported in the Statement of Net Position.		
Balances at June 30, 2020 are:		
Long-term liabilities:		
Bonds payable	(737,116)	
Compensated absences	(93,797)	
		(830,913)
Bond issue costs are expensed when paid in the governmental funds but are		
treated as a prepaid expense and amortized in the Statement of Net Position		 27,580
Net Position - Governmental Activities		\$ 1,261,624

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Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

					1	ION-MAJOR FUND		
		GENERAL FUND		TRANSPORTATION FUND		LCDBG STREET IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC FACILITIES PROJECT		TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
<u>REVENUES</u>					•	·····	•	·
Taxes:								
Property taxes	\$	144,386	\$	-	\$	-	\$	144,386
Franchise taxes		63,256		-		-		63,256
Sales taxes		344,483		-		-		344,483
Charitable gaming funds		380,832		-		-		380,832
Licenses and permits		56,167		-		-		56,167
Fines, forfeitures and court costs		65,761		-		-		65,761
Intergovernmental revenues		20,210		-		-		20,210
Federal Government grants		-		-		22,139		22,139
Garbage and other fees		73,291		-		-		73,291
Public safety		504,539		-		-		504,539
Other taxes		252		-		-		252
Miscellaneous revenues	_	51,506						51,506
Total Revenues	_	1,704,683			-	22,139		1,726,822
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>								
Current:								
General government		903,588		-		-		903,588
Public safety		153,620		-		-		153,620
Public works		146,258		-		-		146,258
Street and Sanitation		146,592		-				146,592
Capital outlay		93,907		-		22,139		116,046
Debt service:								
Interest and bank charges	_	46,488	-		-			46,488
Total Expenditures	_	1,490,453	-		-	22,139		1,512,592
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES		214,230		-		-		214,230
FUND BALANCES - July 1, 2019	_	441,694	-	222,852			_	664,546
FUND BALANCES - June 30, 2020	\$_	655,924	\$	222,852	_ \$	-	\$	878,776
	=		4		=		•	

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Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

fotal Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$	214,230
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of		
Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation		
expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeds depreciation expense in the period:		
Capital outlay	116,046	
Depreciation expense	(83,086)	
		32,96
Net change on bonds obligation		23,98
Change on bond issuance costs		(1,02
The liability and expense for compensated absences are not reported in governmental funds. Instead, payments for compensated absences are reported as salaries when they occur. Only the payment		
consumes current financial resources and it would take a current liability catastrophic event for this liability to become a current liability		(66,67

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Proprietary Fund - Sewer Utility Fund Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 127,263
Receivables, net	3,778
Due from general fund	1,575
Total Current Assets	132,616
Non-current Assets	
Capital assets, net of depreciation	285,975
TOTAL ASSETS	418,591
<u>LIABILITIES</u> Current liabilities: Accounts payable	6,718
Total Current Liabilities	6,718
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6,718
NET POSITION	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	285,975
Unrestricted	125,898
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 411,873</u>

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Proprietary Fund - Sewer Utility Fund Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Charges for services:	
Sewer fees	\$ 23,588
Total operating revenues	23,588
Operating Expenses	
Depreciation	64,987
Total operating expenses	64,987
Operating loss	(41,399)
Non-Operating Income (Expenses)	
Other revenue	23,801
Interest expense	(3,825)
Total non-operating income (expenses)	19,976
Transfers	
Transfers - In	55,227
Transfers - Out	(55,227)
Total transfers	
Changes in net position	(21,423)
Net Position - July 1, 2019	433,296
Net Position - June 30, 2020	<u>\$ 411,873</u>

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Proprietary Fund - Sewer Fund Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Receipts from customers	\$ 23,588
Payments to other operating expense	(3,825)
Net cash provided by operating activities	19,763
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Principal paid on capital debt	(125,000)
Interest paid on capital debt	(3,825)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(128,825)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from sale of investments	117,565
Other investing receipts	23,801
Net cash provided by investing activities	141,366
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	32,304
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING	94,959
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - ENDING	<u>\$ 127,263</u>
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Operating loss	¢ (41.200)
Operating loss	\$ (41,399)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities: Depreciation of capital assets	64,987
(Increase) decrease in:	. 04,907
Interest payable	(2 025)
morest payable	(3,825)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 19,763</u>

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NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Bruno & Tervalon LLP Certified Public Accountants

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. INTRODUCTION

The Town of Richwood (the Town), a bedroom community within Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, was incorporated to ensure the provision of basic infrastructure and services for its citizens. The Town began with an incorporated area of approximately one square mile. Now the Town boasts contiguous limits of five (5) square miles. Since 1990, the Town has more than quadrupled its population. The Town functions under the form of government the Lawrason Act established in 1898.

The accompanying financial statements of the Town have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

B. <u>REPORTING ENTITY</u>

The Town is located in the southern portion of Ouachita Parish in Northeast Louisiana. The Town was incorporated on December 31, 1974, under the provisions of Louisiana Revised Statute 33:52. The Town operates under a form of government consisting of an elected mayor and a board of alderpersons, which has five (5) elected members. The Town provides garbage collection, street maintenance, drainage maintenance, and other health and welfare services, in addition to the administrative services provided to its residents.

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

GASB Statement No. 14 established criteria for determining which component units should be considered part of the Town for financial reporting purposes. The basic criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is financial accountability. The GASB has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. This criterion includes:

- 1. Appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body, and
 - a. The ability of the municipality to impose its will on that organization and/or
 - b. The potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the Town.
- 2. Organization for which the Town does not appoint a voting majority but are fiscally dependent on the Town.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (continued)

B. **<u>REPORTING ENTITY</u>**, (continued)

3. Organization for which the reporting entity financial statements would be misleading if data of the organization were not included because of the nature of significance of the relationship.

As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the Town of Richwood (the primary government). The Town has no component units.

C. BASIS OF PRESENTATION - GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments in lieu of taxes where the amounts are reasonably equivalent in value to the interfund services provided and other charges between the government's water and transit functions and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

D. BASIS OF PRESENTATION - FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Town uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions relating to certain government functions or activities. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The funds used by the Town are grouped into two broad fund types and three generic funds as follows:

1. Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for the program and activities of the governmental functions of the Town.

The Town reports the following governmental funds:

• <u>General fund</u> - serves as 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.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (continued)

D. BASIS OF PRESENTATION - FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, (continued)

1. Governmental Funds,

- <u>Transportation fund</u> accounts for the parish transportation program.
- LCDBG street improvements fund accounts for the street improvements public facilities project.

2. Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are used to account for ongoing organizations and activities that are similar to those found in the private sector.

• <u>Enterprise funds</u> are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that costs (expenses, including amortization and depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The proprietary fund of the Town is the sewer fund which accounts for the operations of the sewer system.

Activities accounted for in the Town's proprietary fund follow all applicable GASB pronouncements as well as applicable Financial Accounting Standards Board pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989.

E. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

I. Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS)

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities were prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from non-exchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 33, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange Transactions. When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available, it is the Town's policy to first apply restricted resources.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (continued)

E. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, (continued)

I. Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS),

Program revenues include charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Allocation of Indirect Expenses

The Town reports all direct expenses by function in the Statement of Activities. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a function. Depreciation expense is specifically identified by function and is included in the direct expense of each function. Interest on general long-term debt is considered an indirect expense and is reported separately on the Statement of Activities.

II. Fund Financial Statements (FFS)

Governmental Funds

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Governmental fund types use the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they are "measurable and available"). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The government considers all revenues available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for unmatured principal and interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due. Compensated absences and claims and judgments are reported in a governmental fund only if the claims are due and payable.

With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases and decreases in net current assets. The governmental funds use the following practices in recording revenues and expenditures:

1. <u>Revenues</u>

- <u>Ad valorem taxes</u> are recognized when all applicable eligibility requirements are met and the resources are available.
- <u>Sales taxes</u> are recognized when the underlying exchange transaction occurs, and the resources are available.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (continued)

E. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, (continued)

• Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded as unrestricted grants-in-aid at the time of receipt or earlier if the "susceptible to accrual" criteria are met. Expendituredriven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met and the susceptible to accrual criteria have been met.

Other receipts become measurable and available when cash is received by the Town and are recognized as revenue at that time.

2. Expenditures

Salaries are recorded as earned.

3. Other Financing Sources (Uses)

Transfers between funds that are not expected to be repaid (or any other types, such as capital lease transactions, sale of fixed assets, debt extinguishments, long-term debt proceeds, et cetera) are accounted for as other financing sources (uses). These other financing sources (uses) are recognized at the time the underlying events occur.

4. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with the fund's principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

F. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

<u>Budgets</u>

The Town follows the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements. During the June meeting, the Town Clerk submits to the Board of Alderpersons a proposed budget for the Town's general fund, proprietary fund, and special revenue funds for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budgets include proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. During the June Council meeting, the budget is legally enacted through the passage of an ordinance. The public is invited to attend all meetings.

The Town Clerk is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund; however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures or expenses of any fund must be approved by the Board of Alderpersons. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (continued)

F. BUDGETARY INFORMATION, (continued)

Therefore, a motion to adopt the 2019-2020 annual budget was approved by the Board of Alderpersons on July 1, 2019.

Encumbrances

Accounting under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed by the Town.

G. <u>ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET</u> <u>POSITION/FUND BALANCE</u>

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Under state law, the Town may also invest in U.S. Government bonds, treasury notes, or certificates. Those with maturities of 90 days or less would be classified as cash equivalents and all others reported as investments.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments with a maturity date of three months or less when purchased.

2. Investments

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

The investments are reflected at fair value except for the following which are required/permitted as per GASB Statement No. 31:

- Investments in non-participating interest-earning contracts, such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit with redemption terms that do not consider market rates, are reported using a cost-based measure.
- The Town reported as amortized cost money market investments and participating interest earning investment contracts that have a remaining maturity at time of purchase of one year or less.

TOWN OF RICHWOOD, LOUISIANA Notes to the Financial Statements, Continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 1 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (continued)

G. <u>ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET</u> <u>POSITION/FUND BALANCE, (continued)</u>

Definitions

Interest-earning investment contracts include time deposits with financial institutions (such as certificates of deposit), repurchase agreements, and guaranteed investment contracts.

Money market investments are short-term, highly liquid debt instruments that include U.S. Treasury obligations.

3. Short-term Inter-fund Receivables/Payables

During operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as due from other funds or due to other funds on the fund financial statements balance sheet. Short-term inter-fund loans are classified as interfund receivables/payables.

4. Eliminations and Reclassifications

In the process of aggregating data for the statement of net position and the statement of activities, some amounts reported as inter-fund activity and balances in the funds were eliminated or reclassified. Inter-fund receivables and payables were eliminated to minimize the "grossing up" effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental activity's column.

5. Sales Tax

The Town was authorized in 1986 to levy a 2 percent sales base tax for the purpose of providing funds for any lawful corporate purpose.

6. Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at either historical cost or estimated historical cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives (excluding salvage value). Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. The capitalization threshold for equipment is \$1,000. Estimated useful life is management's estimate of how long the asset is expected to meet service demands. Straight line depreciation is used based on the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings	20 years
Computers and computer equipment	5 years
Furniture and equipment	10 years
Vehicles	3-7 years

G. <u>ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET</u> POSITION/FUND BALANCE, (continued)

7. Compensated Absences

The Town has implemented GASB Statement Number 16 Accounting for Compensated Absences. Under GASB Statement No. 16, a liability for unpaid vacation that is attributable to services already rendered and that is not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the employer and employee is accrued as employees earn the rights to benefits.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount that is normally expected to be paid using expendable available financial resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

Employees of the Town earn one week to three weeks of vacation leave annually, depending upon length of service; with exceptions of two employees, vacation leave does not accumulate. Employees earn from one week to three weeks of sick leave annually, depending upon length of service; employees are allowed to accumulate 45 days of sick leave. All sick leaves are forfeited upon termination of employment, except for appointed department heads. Liability for these compensated absences is recorded as long-term debt in the government-wide statements. The cost of leave privileges, computed in accordance with GASB Codification Section C60, is recognized as a current-year expenditure in the General Fund when leave is taken.

The Town has the following policy relating to vacation and sick leave:

A full-time employee after completing one year of continuous employment from the date of hire is eligible for forty hours vacation with pay. An employee, upon completion of two years continuous employment from the date of hire is eligible for eighty hours of vacation with pay. Upon completion of eight years of continuous employment, the employee is eligible for three weeks of vacation with pay. No more than forty hours may be carried over from one year to the next without the Mayor's approval.

Each employee is granted five days sick leave with pay annually with the extension of up to ten days if approved by the Mayor. Any extra sick days for long-term illness must be approved by the Town Council. A maximum carry-over of five days is permissible.

G. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE, (continued)

The Town's recognition and measurement criteria for compensated absences follow:

Vacation leave and other compensated absences with similar characteristics are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned by the employees when both of the following conditions are met:

- A. The employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered, and
- B. It is probable that the employees will be compensated for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement.

A liability for sick leave should be accrued using one of the following termination approaches:

- A. An accrual for earned sick leave should be made only to the extent it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments, rather than be taken as absences due to illness or other contingencies, such as medical appointments and funerals.
- B. Alternatively, a governmental entity should estimate its accrued sick leave liability based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments as well as other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments.

The Town uses the alternative approach to accrue the liability for sick leave which includes salary-related payments. The Town reported compensated absences in the amount of \$93,797 during the current audit period.

8. <u>Restricted Net Position</u>

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

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

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

G. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE, (continued)

9. Fund Equity of Fund Financial Statements

GASB 54 requires the fund balance amounts to be reported within the fund balance categories as follows:

- *Non-spendable* Fund balance that is not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. This category includes items that are not easily converted to cash such as inventories and prepaid items.
- *Restricted* Fund balance that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.
- Committed Fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes determined by the Town's highest level of decision-making authority. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Alderpersons removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit the funds. Committed fund balance is the result of either a policy of the Board of Alderpersons or motions that were passed at a Board meeting committing the funds.
- Assigned Fund balance that is constrained by the Board of Alderperson's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. Intent should be expressed by the Board of Alderpersons.
- Unassigned Fund balance that is the residual classification for the general fund.

The Town has not established benchmarks for unassigned fund balance requirements. The Town reduces committed amounts, followed by assigned amounts and then unassigned amounts when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used. The Town considers restricted amounts to have been spent when expenditure has been incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available.

10. Interfund Transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures, or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

G. <u>ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND</u> <u>NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE, (continued)</u>

All other inter-fund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or non-routine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other inter-fund transfers of the primary government are reported as operating transfers. Transfers between governmental or proprietary funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide financial statement.

11. Use of Estimates

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

H. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

1. Program revenues

Amounts reported as program revenues include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and (2) grants and contributions (including special assessments) that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

2. <u>Property taxes</u>

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on real property and are levied as of July 1st. The tax levy is divided into two billings: the first billing (mailed on July 1) is an estimate of the current year's levy based on the prior year's taxes; the second billing (mailed on January 1) reflects adjustments to the current year's actual levy. The billings are considered past due 30 days after the respective tax billing date, at which time the applicable property is subject to lien, and penalties and interest are assessed.

H. <u>REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES</u>, (continued)

3. Proprietary funds operating and non-operating revenues and expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the sewer fund are charges to customers for services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expense, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting the definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

I. <u>RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS</u>

In January 2017, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued GASB Statement (Statement) No. 84 - Fiduciary Activities which establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The criteria focus on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities. An activity meeting the criteria should be reported in a fiduciary fund in the basic financial statements. Statement No. 84 describes four (4) fiduciary funds that should be reported, if applicable: (1) pension and other employee benefit) trust funds, (2) investment trust funds, (3) private- purpose trust funds, and (4) custodial funds.

Custodial funds generally should report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement that meets specific criteria. The Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged.

In November 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 83 - Certain Asset Retirement Obligations which addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future assets retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in the Statement which establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for AROs. The Statement requires that recognition occur when the liability is both incurred and reasonable estimable.

I. <u>RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS</u>, (continued)

The determination of when the liability is incurred should be based on the occurrence of external laws, regulations, contracts, or court judgements, together

with the occurrence of an internal event that obligates a government to perform asset retirement activities. The Statement requires the measurement of an ARO to be based on the best estimate of the current value of outlays expected to be incurred. The best estimate should include probability weighting of all potential outcomes, when such information is available or can be obtained at reasonable cost. If probability weighting is not feasible at reasonable cost, the most likely amount should be used. The statement requires that a deferred outflow of resources associated with an ARO be measured at the amount of the corresponding liability upon initial measurement. The Statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018.

NOTE 2 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

At June 30, 2020, the Town has cash and cash equivalents (book balances) totaling as follows:

Demand deposits \$ 743,495

These deposits are stated at cost, which approximates market. Under state law, these deposits (or the resulting bank balances) must be secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent bank. The market value of the pledged securities plus the federal deposit insurance must at all times equal the amount on deposit with the fiscal agent. These securities are held in the name of the pledging fiscal agent bank in a holding or custodial bank that is mutually acceptable to both parties. As of June 30, 2020, the Town has \$743,495 in bank deposits (collected bank balances). These deposits are secured from risk by \$600,990 of federal deposit insurance and \$142,505 of bank deposits are not secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledged of securities. These unsecured deposits are subject to custodial credit risk.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in event of a failure of financial institution or counterparty, the Town would not be able to recover its deposits, investments, or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2020, the Town has \$743,495 in deposits (collected bank balances).

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

NOTE 3 – INVESTMENTS

At June 30, 2020, the Town had its assets in money market instruments managed by a financial institution. The account had a fair value of \$169,942 in Governmental Funds as of June 30, 2020. This amount represents 100 percent of the Town's investment as of this date.

Interest Rate Risk: The Town's policy does not address interest rate risk.

Credit Rate Risk: State law limits investments to securities issued, guaranteed, or backed by the U.S. Treasury, the U.S. Government, or one of its agencies. New regulations also include investments in investment grade commercial paper of domestic U.S. corporations. While the Town adheres to the state regulations, the Town's policy does not address credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risks: For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

NOTE 4 – RECEIVABLES

Amounts are aggregated into single accounts receivable (net of allowance for un-collectibles) line for certain funds and aggregate columns. Below is the detail of receivables for the general and enterprise funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts at June 30, 2020.

Accounts and Accrued Receivables	General		Eni	erprise	 Total
Sales Tax	\$	73,956	\$	-	\$ 73,956
RCC Fees		66,477		-	66,477
Charitable Gaming		108,128		-	108,128
Court Fines		34,884		-	34,884
Property Taxes		19,302		-	19,302
Garbage Collections		15,259		-	15,259
Franchise Fees		10,992		-	10,992
RCC I.C.E.		7,153		-	7,153
Sewer Fees		-		3,778	. 3,778
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		(33,615)		-	 (33,615)
Accounts Receivable, net	\$	302,536	<u>\$</u>	3,778	\$ 306,314

TOWN OF RICHWOOD, LOUISIANA Notes to the Financial Statements, Continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A schedule of changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2020, follows:

	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	Additions	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:			
Non-depreciable capital assets			
Land	\$ 99,500	\$-	\$ 99,500
Construction-in-progress	196,099	22,139	218,238
Total non-depreciable capital Assets	295,599	22,139	317,738
Depreciable capital assets:			
Buildings	943,700	-	943,700
Building improvements	20,680	-	20,680
Furniture and equipment	230,940	59,442	290,382
Infrastructure roads	115,000	34,465	149,465
Other improvements	315,066	-	315,066
Vehicles	165,626		165,626
Total depreciable capital assets	1,791,012	93,907	1,884,919
Accumulated depreciation:			
Buildings	(394,331)) (47,277)) (441,608)
Building improvements	(13,200)) (1,379)) (14,579)
Furniture and equipment	(186,009)) (13,984)) (199,993)
Infrastructure	(36,800)) (4,600)) (41,400)
Other improvements	(146,816) (12,474)) (159,290)
Vehicles	(156,234)(3,372) (159,606)
Total accumulated depreciation	(933,390) (83,086) (1,016,476)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	857,622	10,821	868,443
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,153,221</u>	<u>\$</u> 32,960	<u>\$ 1,186,181</u>
Depreciation expense was charged to gover	nmental activ	vities as follow	s:

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General and community development	\$	69,378
Public safety and police		5,184
Public works		8,524
Total	<u>\$</u>	83,086

TOWN OF RICHWOOD, LOUISIANA Notes to the Financial Statements, Continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS, (continued)

		Beginning		Ending		
Business-type activities:	Balance		Additions	Balance		
Depreciable capital assets:						
(Sewer System)	\$	1,772,946 \$	- \$	1,772,946		
Accumulated depreciation:		(1,421,984)	(64,987)	(1,486,971)		
Capital assets, net	\$	350,962 \$	(64,987) \$	285,975		

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A schedule of long-term bonds payable for the year ended June 30, 2020, follows:

	F	Beginning						Ending		mounts e Within
	H	Balances	A	dditions		Deletions	В	alances	O	ne Year
Governmental Activities:					_					
Long-term debt:										
Bonds Series 2008A	\$	770,000	\$	-	\$	(25,000)	\$	745,000	\$	75,000
Less: deferred amount for issuance of discounts inflows		(8,904)				1,020		(7,884)		-
Total bonds series 2008A		761,096				(23,980)		737,116		75,000
Other Liabilities: Compensated absences payable	<u> </u>	27,127		70,629		(3,959)		93,797		
Total governmental activities		788,223		70,629		(27,939)		830,913		75,000
Business-type Activities:										
Bonds Series 2008 B		125,000			_	(125,000)		-		
Total bond series 2008 B		125,000				(125,000)	_			
Total long-term liabilities	\$	913,223	\$	70,629	\$	(152,939)	\$	830,913	\$	75,000

NOTE 6 -- LONG-TERM LIABILITIES, (continued)

	General Fund			
	Bonds,			
	Series 2008A			
Original Issue	\$ 770,000			
Issue Date	2/1/2008			
Interest Rate	6 percent			
Final Payment Due	2/15/2028			
Interest to Maturity	197,161			
Principal Outstanding June 30, 2020	\$ 745,000			

Bond Series 2008 A:

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In February 2008, the Town issued revenue bonds in the amount of \$1,300,000. Series 2008A is dedicated to public improvements and is paid by the General Fund. The annual requirements to amortize all bonds outstanding at June 30, 2020, are as follows:

Governmental Funds						
Year	<u>Principal</u>	Interest		Total		
2021	\$ 75,000	\$ 47,238	\$	122,238		
2022	80,000	28,241		108,241		
2023	85,000	36,438		121,438		
2024	90,000	31,338		121,338		
2025	95,000	22,969	F	117,969		
2026-2028	320,000	30,938		350,938		
Total	<u>\$745,000</u>	\$197,162	\$	942,162		

TOWN OF RICHWOOD, LOUISIANA Notes to the Financial Statements, Continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 7 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss relating to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. These risks are covered by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three years.

NOTE 8 - LEVIED TAXES

The Town levies taxes on real and business personal property located within the Town's boundaries. Property taxes are levied by the Town on property values assessed by the Ouachita Parish Tax Assessor and approved by the State of Louisiana Tax Commission.

Property Tax Calendar	
Millage rates adopted	September, 2019
Levy date	January 1, 2019
Tax bills mailed	November, 2019
Due date	December 31, 2019
Lien date	January 1, 2020

Assessed values are established by the Ouachita Parish Tax Assessor each year on a uniform basis at the following ratios of assessed value to fair market value.

10 percent land	15 percent machinery
10 percent residential improvements	15 percent commercial improvements
15 percent industrial improvements	25 percent public-service
	properties, excluding land

State law requires the Town to collect property taxes in the calendar year in which the assessment is made. Property taxes become delinquent January 1 of the following year. If taxes are not paid by the due date, taxes bear interest at the rate of one (1) percent per month until the taxes are paid.

The calendar-year tax roll is prepared by the tax assessor and approved by the State Tax Commission in November of each year. The amount of property taxes to be collected occurs in December 2019 and January and February 2020. All property taxes are recorded in the general fund. The Town considers the date penalty and interest accrues (January 1, 2020) as the date an enforceable legal claim occurs for property taxes. Property tax revenue is recognized in the period for which the taxes are levied (budgeted). Accordingly, the property taxes for calendar year 2020 are budgeted in the 2020-2021 fiscal year of the Town.

Estimated uncollectible taxes are those taxes based on past experience which will not be collected in the subsequent year and are primarily due to subsequent adjustments to the tax roll.

NOTE 9 – ON-BEHALF PAYMENTS FOR FRINGE BENEFITS AND SALARIES

On-behalf payments for fringe benefits and salaries are direct payments made by an entity (the paying agent) to a third-party recipient for the employees of another legally separate entity (the employer entity). GASB Statement No. 24 requires employer governments to recognize revenue and expenditures or expenses for these on-behalf payments,

The State of Louisiana made contributions (regarding Supplemental Pay for Police Officers) directly to employees of the Town on behalf of the Town in the amount of \$14,750. This amount was recognized as state revenue with a corresponding expenditure in the applicable fund from which the salary was paid.

NOTE 10 – DEBT SERVICE RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the Town's bond indenture, the Town is required to hold in reserve \$77,000 for its 2008 A Series Bonds to remain in compliance with its bond covenant. For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Town meet this requirement.

NOTE 11 – ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification (FASB ASC) 280-10-50-42 requires disclosure in financial statements of a situation where one entity provides more than 10 percent of the audited entity's revenues. Charitable gaming revenue for the current year was \$380,832. The revenues received from charitable gaming accounts for approximately 22 percent of the Town's current year Governmental Fund revenues. The Town also received \$344,483 in sales tax, which accounts for approximately 20 percent of the Town's current year Governmental Fund revenues.

NOTE 12 – CONTINGENCIES

The Town is the recipient of both Federal and State grants and awards. These grants and awards are governed by various requirements, guidelines, regulations and contractual agreements.

The administration of the programs and activities funded by these grants and awards is under the control of the Town and is subject to audit and review by the applicable funding sources. Any grant or award found not to be properly spent in accordance with the requirements, guidelines, regulations and contractual agreements of the funding sources may be subject to recapture.

NOTE 13 – LOUISIANA MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Municipalities are required to offer retirement benefits to full-time police officers in order to remain in compliance with the Municipal Police Employees' Retirement Statute (MPERS). As of June 30, 2020, the Town employed three (3) full-time officers. The Police Chief and the other two (2) officers were eligible participant in MPERS at June 30, 2020. The Town began funding the pension plan as from August 1, 2020.

NOTE 14 - COVID-19 PANDEMIC

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") as a global pandemic, which continues to spread throughout the United States. The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted the global economy and created significant volatility and disruption of financial markets. The extent of impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Town's operational and financial performance will depend on certain developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak and the impact on its investments, customers, employees and vendors, all of which are uncertain and cannot be predicted or reasonably estimated at this time. The lockdown experienced for an extended period of time further delayed the issuance of this year's audit report.

NOTE 15 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In preparing the financial statements, management of the Town has evaluated subsequent events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through July 26, 2021 the date of the independent auditors' report, which was the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Bruno & Tervalon LLP Certified Public Accountants

TOWN OF RICHWOOD, LOUISIANA Notes to the Budgetary Comparison Schedules For the Year Ended June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)

Formal budget integration (within the accounting records) is employed as a management control device. Budget amounts included in the accompanying required supplementary information include the original adopted budget. There were no official revisions adopted by the Town. All budget revisions, if applicable, are approved by the Board of Aldermen.

Budget Basis of Accounting

The General Fund budget is prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting, a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United State of America (GAAP). Budgeted amounts are as amended by the Board. Legally, the Board must adopt a balanced budget; that is, total budgeted revenues and other financing sources including fund balance must equal or be expected to exceed budgeted expenditures by five (5) percent or more. The Board approves budgets at the functional level for the general fund and at the fund level for special revenue fund. Management can transfer amounts between line items within a function.

TOWN OF RICHWOOD, LOUISIANA

General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule (Unaudited) For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Data da		Actual	Variance With Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)	
	Original	Amounts Final	Amounts (GAAP Basis)		
REVENUES	£ 145.000	¢ 145.000	¢ 144.007	• • • • • •	
Ad valorem	\$ 145,000	\$ 145,000	\$ 144,386	\$ (614)	
Beer tax	1,500	1,500	252	(1,248)	
Charitable gaming funds	330,000	330,000	380,832	50,832	
Fines and forfeitures	55,000	55,000	65,760	10,760	
Franchise tax	50,000	50,000	63,256	13,256	
Garbage collections	70,000	70,000	73,291	3,291	
Licenses and permits	40,000	40,000	56,167	16,167	
Miscellaneous	5,000	5,000	51,507	46,507	
Multi-Purpose center rental	8,500	8,500	-	(8,500)	
Municipal license taxes	15,000	15,000	-	(15,000)	
Richwood Correctional Center fees	102,000	102,000	-	(102,000)	
Richwood Correctional Center I.C.E sponsorship	450,000	450,000	-	(450,000)	
Sales taxes	290,000	290,000	344,483	54,483	
Sewer fees	4,000	4,000	-	(4,000)	
Intergovernmental revenues	-	-	20,210	20,210	
State revenue	50,000	50,000	-	(50,000)	
Public Safety			504,539	504,539	
Total Revenues	1,616,000	1,616,000	1,704,683	88,683	
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>					
General government	845,514	845,514	903,588	(58,074)	
Public safety	175,221	175,221	153,620	21,601	
Public works	561,114	561,114	146,258	414,856	
Capital outlay	-	-	93,907	(93,907)	
Street and sanitation	-	-	146,592	(146,592)	
Debt service - interest		<u> </u>	46,488	(46,488)	
Total expenditures	1,581,849	1,581,849	1,490,453	91,396	
Net Changes in Fund Balance	34,151	34,151	214,230	(2,713)	
Fund Balances, Beginning	319,048	262,086	441,694	179,608	
Fund Balances, Ending	<u>\$ 353,199</u>	<u>\$ 296,237</u>	<u>\$655,924</u>	<u>\$ 176,895</u>	

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See accompanying independent auditors' report and notes to budgetary comparison schedule.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Bruno & Tervalon LLP Certified Public Accountants

TOWN OF RICHWOOD, LOUISIANA

Proprietary Funds Combining Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

		Enterprise Funds				
	Sewer Fund	Sinking Fund	Total			
<u>ASSETS</u>						
<u>Current Assets:</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 114,712	\$ 12,551	\$ 127,263			
Receivables, net	3,778	-	3,778			
Due from General Fund	1,575		1,575			
Total Current Assets	120,065	12,551	132,616			
<u>Non-Current Assets:</u>						
Capital assets, net of depreciation	285,975	_	285,975			
Total assets	406,040	12,551	418,591			
LIABILITIES						
<u>Current Liabilities:</u>						
Accounts payable	6,718	<u> </u>	6,718			
Total Current Liabilities	6,718		6,718			
Total liabilities	6,718		6,718			
Net Position						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	285,975	-	285,975			
Restricted for:						
Debt service	-	-	-			
Public safety and recreation	-	-	-			
Unrestricted	113,347	12,551	125,898			
Total Net Position	\$399,322	\$12,551	\$411,873			

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TOWN OF RICHWOOD, LOUISIANA

Proprietary Funds Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Enterprise Funds				
	_	Sewer Fund		Sinking Fund		Total
OPERATING REVENUES	_	<u></u>				
Charges for services:						
Sewer fees	\$	23,588	\$		\$_	23,588
Total operating revenues		23,588			_	23,588
OPERATING EXPENSES Cost of services						
Depreciation		64,987		-		64,987
Depresident					•	01,507
Total operating expenses		64,987		-		64,987
				, <u>,,,,,,</u> ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Operating loss		(41,399)		-		(41,399)
Non-Operating Income						
Other revenues		23,801		-		23,801
Interest expense		(3,825)				(3,825)
		10.076				10.074
Total Non-Operating Income (Expenses)		19,976		-		19,976
<u>TRANSFERS</u>						
Transfers - In		22,593		32,634		55,227
Transfers - Out		(32,634)		(22,593)		(55,227)
Total transfers		(10,041)		10,041		
Changes in net position		(31,464)		10,041		(21,423)
NET POSITION - July 1, 2019		430,786		2,510		433,296
• /		<u></u>		<u></u>		
NET POSITION - June 30, 2020	\$	399,322	\$	12,551	\$	411,873

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

TOWN OF RICHWOOD, LOUISIANA Supplementary Schedule – Compensation Paid to the Alderpersons For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

The schedule of compensation paid to the Alderpersons was prepared in compliance with House Concurrent Resolution No. 54 of the 1979 Session of the Louisiana Legislature. Alderpersons are paid \$750.00 per month. The following schedule shows total amounts paid in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

Mayor Pro-Tempore, Janice Fleming	\$	9,000
Alderman Wysinger Cleveland		9,000
Alderwoman Leola Keys		9,000
Alderman Simeon Profit		9,000
Alderman Donald Richard		9,000
Total	\$_	45,000

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TOWN OF RICHWOOD, LOUISIANA

Schedule of Compensation, Benefits and Other Payments to the Mayor For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

<u>Gerald Brown, Mayor</u> July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020

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	Purpose	Amount
Salary		\$54,000
Total		\$54,000

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Bruno & Tervalon LLP Certified Public Accountants



Member

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Society of Louisiana Certified Public Accountants Alcide J. Tervalon, Jr., CPA Waldo J. Moret, Jr., CPA Paul K. Andoh, Sr., CPA Joseph A. Akanji, CPA

(Retired) Michael B. Bruno, CPA (2011)

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

To the Members of the Board of Alderpersons and the Honorable Gerald Brown, Mayor Town of Richwood Richwood, Louisiana

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, and the major fund (general fund) and the remaining fund information of the Town of Richwood, Louisiana (the Town), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated July 26, 2021.

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) to determine the 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.

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

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, Continued

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider to be significant deficiencies as items #2020-001 and #2020-002.

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 determination of financial statement amounts. 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 an 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 findings as item #2020-001.

UNO & Tervalon LLP ertified Public Accountants

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

The Town's Response to Findings

The Town's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings. 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 it.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town'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. However, under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Bruno & Tervalon LLP BRUNO & TERVALON LLP

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS New Orleans, Louisiana

July 26, 2021

runo & Tervalon LLP ertified Public Accountants

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS

Bruno & Tervalon LLP

SECTION I - SUMMARY OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Statements

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Тур	e of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified			
Inte	rnal Control Over Financial Reporting:				
•	Material weakness(es) identified?	yes	<u>X</u> no		
•	Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weakness(es)?	Xyes	none reported		
	acompliance material to financial atements noted?	<u>X</u> yes	no		
Inte	rnal Control Over Federal Programs:				
•	Material weakness(es) identified?	yes	no n/a		
•	Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	yes	none reported <u>X</u> n/a		
Other Conditions:					
•	Material weakness(es) identified?	yes	<u>X</u> no		
•	Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be				
	material weaknesses?	yes	<u>X</u> no		
Wa	s a management letter issued	<u>X</u> yes	no		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

Bruno & Tervalon LLP Certified Public Accountants

(CONTINUED)

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

Audit Finding Reference Number

2020-001 - Strengthening Control Over Recordkeeping

Finding Classification Significant Deficiency

Finding Type Accounting Records/ Documentation

Finding Title Strengthening Control Over Recordkeeping

Resolution (resolved, not resolved, partially resolved) Partially resolved

<u>Number of years finding reported</u> Five (5)

Financial Impact of Finding Amount less than \$150,000

Resolution is with or without course

The resolution of this finding is without cause

Criteria

Grantees receiving Federal and State funding, whether directly or as a sub-award are required to maintain a system of recordkeeping that will ensure that every documentation is complete, accurate and properly retained for the time period required by the regulations.

(CONTINUED)

SECTION II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS, Continued

Audit Finding Reference Number

2020-001 - Strengthening Control Over Recordkeeping, Continued

Condition

During our audit, the following situations were noted:

- Errors in selected account receivables and related revenue; and
- Some accruals and correcting journals entries were not made on a timely basis. On a few occasions, these entries were made during our audit.

<u>Cause</u>

Performance of necessary procedures and devotion of required time by the Town's staff are lacking due to their sole reliance on the contract accountant. The Town suffered a major loss of the sole fiscal officer during the audit year in addition to delays caused by COVID-19 pandemic.

Effect

Complete and accurate financial statements are not readily available for year-end audit to meet the required statutory deadlines. Inconsistencies noted require additional time for corrections.

Recommendation

Management should continue to strengthen internal controls relating to recordkeeping to ensure that financial reports are prepared more accurately and timely.

Management's Response

The Town is developing procedures to strengthen our controls over recordkeeping and financial reporting with the hiring of a new fiscal officer. These procedures will seek to ensure that financial statements and records are reviewed monthly and necessary journal entries are recorded at the time of occurrence instead of at year-end. These controls will ensure that all documentation is current, accurately reported, and readily available upon the auditors' request.

(CONTINUED)

SECTION II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS, Continued

Audit Finding Reference Number

2020-002 - Financial Statement Preparation and Closeout Procedures

Finding Classification Significant Deficiency

Finding Type Financial Reporting

<u>Finding Title</u> Financial Statement Preparation and Closeout Procedures

Resolution (resolved, not resolved, partially resolved) Not Resolved

<u>Number of years finding reported</u> Four (4)

Financial impact Amount less than \$150,000

Resolution is with or without course

The resolution of this finding is without cause

<u>Criteria</u>

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All financial reporting should be properly performed, reconciled, and supporting documentation maintained in accordance with the Town's policies and procedures in order to timely prepare yearend financial statements.

(CONTINUED)

SECTION II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS, Continued

Audit Finding Reference Number

2020-002 -- Financial Statement Preparation and Closeout Procedures, Continued

Condition

The Town and the hired external accounting firm worked together to closeout and prepare auditable financial statements after year end. A tremendous number of hours were spent to resolve this condition which caused a delay in timely preparation of complete set of financial statements. The result was that numerous adjustments were recorded and delay of timely completion of audit engagement.

<u>Cause</u>

The primary contributory factor for this situation was partly due to loss of fiscal officer, staff turnover, lack of adequate controls and procedures to timely and efficiently closeout and prepare financial statements and issues with Covid-19 pandemic.

Effect

Delay in timely completion of year end audit and placement of the Town on noncompliance list of LLA office.

<u>Recommendation</u>

The Town should continue in its efforts to establish and implement financial reporting procedures after year end and ensure the same condition is not reoccurring in future.

Management's Response

To ensure that the same condition is not reoccurring in the future, the Town will take more proactive measures to review financial statements and accounting records on a monthly basis in an effort to identify potential inconsistencies or posting errors as they occur. We believe the implementation of ensuring a detailed monthly review will strengthen our closeout procedures, as well as assist with providing more timely year-end financial statements.

(CONTINUED)

SECTION III - FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Not applicable in current year.

STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR'S AUDIT FINDINGS

Bruno & Tervalon LLP Certified Public Accountants

TOWN OF RICHWOOD, LOUISIANA Status of Prior Year's Findings for the Year Ended June 30, 2020

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

Audit Finding Reference Number

2019-001 - Untimely Submission of Financial Audit Report by Due Date

Condition

The Town did not meet the December 31, 2019, statutory deadline for reporting the required annual audit to the State of Louisiana.

Recommendation

The Town should continue the implementation of a plan to ensure adequate staffing levels to support timely financial reporting and ensure future audits are completed by statutory due dates.

Corrective Action Implemented

The Town henceforth will hold an initial audit responsibility meeting for all parties involved in processing the audit at least three (3) months prior to due date to define specific responsibilities and due dates for deliverables.

Current Status

This condition is considered resolved in current year as a result of an emergency/disaster related extension granted by the LLA.

TOWN OF RICHWOOD, LOUISIANA Status of Prior Year's Findings, Continued for the Year Ended June 30, 2020

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS, Continued

Audit Finding Reference Number

2019-002 - Strengthening Control Over Recordkeeping

Condition

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During our audit, the following situations were noted:

- Errors in selected account receivables and related revenue;
- Errors in payroll liabilities; and
- Some accruals and correcting journals entries were not made on a timely basis. On a few occasions, these entries were made during our audit.

Recommendation

Management should continue to strengthen internal controls relating to recordkeeping to ensure that financial reports are prepared more accurately and timely.

Corrective Action Implemented

The Town will continue to work with a CPA firm to ensure entries are recorded properly and on a timely manner.

Current Status

This condition is considered partially resolved. See repeated Finding #2020-001.

TOWN OF RICHWOOD, LOUISIANA Status of Prior Year's Findings, Continued for the Year Ended June 30, 2020

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS, Continued

Audit Finding Reference Number

2019-003 – Financial Statement Preparation and Closeout Procedures

Condition

The Town and the hired external accounting firm worked together to closeout and prepare auditable financial statements after year end. A tremendous number of hours were spent to resolve this condition which caused a delay in timely preparation of complete set of financial statements. The result was that numerous adjustments were recorded and delay of timely completion of audit engagement.

Recommendation

The Town should continue in its efforts to establish and implement financial reporting procedures after year end and ensure the same condition is not reoccurring in the future.

Corrective Action Implemented

The Town implemented monthly review of available financial statements with in-house fiscal staff after they have reviewed periodically with contracted accountants. However, the Town lost the in-house fiscal staff during the year combined with delays caused by COVID-19 pandemic.

Current Status

This condition is considered partially resolved. See repeated Finding #2020-002.

TOWN OF RICHWOOD, LOUISIANA Status of Prior Year's Findings, Continued for the Year Ended June 30, 2020

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS, Continued

Audit Finding Reference Number

2019-004 – Recording Traffic Citations

Condition

The Town is using the Lemis system to record traffic citations. However outstanding traffic citation amounts were not reported properly in the accounting system. We noted no evidence of supervisory review of information inputted into the accounting system.

Recommendation

Management should provide necessary oversight to ensure proper accountability and collection on a timely basis.

Corrective Action Implemented

The Town will review citation information obtained from the courts on a monthly basis and determine the necessary journal entries to ensure the proper accountability of the revenues and receivables that are due.

Current Status

This condition is considered partially resolved. See ML #2020-002.



Member American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Society of Louisiana Certified Public Accountants Alcide J. Tervalon, Jr., CPA Waldo J. Moret, Jr., CPA Paul K. Andoh, Sr., CPA Joseph A. Akanji, CPA

(Retired) Michael B. Bruno, CPA (2011)

MANAGEMENT LETTER

Honorable Mayor Gerald Brown and Members of the Town Board of Alderpersons Town of Richwood, Louisiana

Management of Town of Richwood (the Town) is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the Town of Richwood, Louisiana (the Town) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Town's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purposes 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.

However, during our audit we became aware of deficiencies in internal control other than significant deficiencies and material weaknesses and matters that are opportunities for strengthening internal controls and operating efficiency. The following paragraph summarizes our comments and suggestions regarding these matters. We previously reported on the Town's internal control in our report dated July 26, 2021. This letter does not affect our report dated July 26, 2021 on the financial statements of the Town.

We will review the status of these comments during our next audit engagement. We have already discussed these comments and suggestions with various Town management, and we will be pleased to discuss these comments in further detail at your convenience. Our comments are summarized as follows:

CURRENT YEAR COMMENTS

ML 2020-001 - Ineffective Collection Efforts Over Sanitation Fees (Repeat)

Finding Classification Management Letter Comments

Finding Type Accounting Records/Documentation

<u>Finding Title</u> Ineffective Collection Efforts over Sanitation Fees

Resolution (resolved, not resolved, partially resolved) Partially resolved

Number of years finding reported Five (5)

Financial impact of finding Amount less than \$150,000

Resolutions is with or without course

The resolution of this finding is without cause

Criteria

Appropriate controls should be in place to ensure that all past due fees on sanitation charges are properly recorded and collected.

Condition

We determined that there are no documentation and follow-ups on sanitation fees that are past due on a timely basis. The input into the accounting system does not provide for appropriate and adequate oversight. In 2020, we noted some improvements in collections efforts.

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CURRENT YEAR COMMENTS, CONTINUED

ML 2020-001 - Ineffective Collection Efforts Over Sanitation Fees, Continued

Cause

Lack of procedures for proper accounting for sanitation fees.

Effect

Uncollected fees may occur without timely detection.

Recommendation

Management should develop procedures to ensure past due fees are collected on a timely basis.

Management's Response

The Town is developing internal controls to ensure that past due fees will be collected, as well as properly recorded in the accounting system on a timelier basis. We will designate a staff person to contact customers with delinquent accounts. We will also review a listing of accounts with outstanding balances on a monthly basis and take the necessary steps to collect the funds that are due to the Town.

ML 2020-002 - Louisiana Municipal Police Employees' Retirement Enrollment

Finding Classification

Management Letter Comment

Finding Type Compliance

Finding Title State compliance

Resolution (resolved, not resolved, partially resolved) Partially resolved

Number of years finding reported Two (2)

ertified Public Accountants

Financial impact Amount less than \$150,000

Resolution is with or without course

The resolution of this finding is without cause

Criteria

State mandate requires all police officers to participate in the Municipal Police Employees Retirement System.

Condition

Municipalities are required to offer retirement benefits to full-time police officers in order to remain in compliance with the Municipal Police Employees' Retirement Statute (MPERS). As of June 30, 2020, the Town employed three (3) full-time officers and enrolled them in MPERS. However, the funding for the pension plan started in August 2020.

Cause

The Town was aware of participation in MPERS late in 2020 and started funding the plan late.

Effect

Noncompliance with State statutes may warrant heavy penalties if not timely resolved. Subsequent to yearend the Town continues regular payments and compliance with MPERS requirements.

Recommendation

We recommend management should continue to implement policies and procedures to ensure enrollment in MPERS in order to prevent future reoccurrence of such condition.

Management's Response

The Town will ensure that policies and procedures are in place to ensure that all current and future police officer are enrolled in MPERS.

Public Accountants

STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR COMMENTS

		Resolved	Partially resolved
ML 2019-001	Ineffective Collection Efforts Over Sanitation Fees		X – Repeat ML 2020-001
ML 2019-002	Errors in Accounting for Compensated Absences	Х	
ML 2019-003	Louisiana Municipal Police Employees' Retirement Enrollment		X – Repeat ML 2020-001

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the management, members of the Board of Alderpersons and the Legislative Auditor for the State of Louisiana, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specific parties. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

& Tervalon LAP Bruno BRUNO & TERVALON LLP **CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS**

New Orleans, Louisiana

July 26, 2021

Public Accountants